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The Trap-Neuter-Return Program as a Means for Collecting, Analyzing, and Comparing Data in Animal Care Facilities in Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi

Stephanie T. Doty

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The University of Southern Mississippi

The Trap-Neuter-Return Program as a Means for
Collecting, Analyzing, and Comparing Data in Animal Care Facilities
in Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi

by

Stephanie T. Doty

A Thesis

Submitted to the Honors College of
The University of Southern Mississippi
in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
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Approved by

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Dedication

I dedicate this thesis to my own feral cat, Rainy, who passed away in early spring.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) program was created in response to the rapidly increasing numbers of free-roaming cats in human-inhabited areas. Free-roaming cats are defined as those that are not contained in a specific area or human dwelling (Scott, Levy, & Crawford, 2002a). They can be friendly or not, owned, stray, or feral (Scott et al., 2002a). There are approximately fifty million free-roaming cats in the United States, a number nearly equal to the country's population of reported owned cats (Levy & Crawford, 2004). It is believed that their populations are growing so quickly due to the increased availability of food, be it from dumpsters or well-intentioned animal lovers (Centonze & Levy, 2002). Data suggest that cat colonies are generally comprised of predominantly female cats (Scott et al., 2002a). Average litter size is 3.6 kittens (Scott et al., 2002a), and the average life span is between two and eight years (Foley, Foley, Levy, & Paik, 2005). The average body condition of free-roaming cats was described by Scott, Levy, Gorman, and Newell (2002b) to be lean with an average body weight of 3.1 kilograms.

The attitude toward free-roaming cats differs depending on who is asked. An Ohio study (Lord, 2008) suggested that people who owned animals were more likely to care about and look after free-roaming cats than people who did not own animals, and one study found that the typical free-roaming cat caretaker is a 45-year old woman (Centonze & Levy, 2002). Many

people, however, find free-roaming cats to be a problem (Levy & Crawford, 2004). They are annoyed by their noisy fights over territory, food, and/or mates and are concerned by their hunting of small animals to the point of extinction (Levy & Crawford, 2004). Equally troubling is their increased incidence over indoor cats to carry parasites and diseases (Levy & Crawford, 2004).

The TNR program, while initially developed to control the ever-expanding free-roaming cat population, is seen as a source of valuable scientific data. These data can be used not only to track the growth of a cat population but also as a means of collecting demographic information about the individual cats that comprise the whole, such as age, body size, weight, sex, reproductive status, presence and type of disease, and location of cat colonies (Scott et al., 2002a). In the current program, free-roaming cats are humanely trapped using strong-smelling food as bait (Stoskopf & Nutter, 2004). Once captured, the cats are transported to a clinic where they are neutered or spayed, tested and treated for disease (HSSM, 2012). They are also ear-tipped to prevent accidental repeated transportation and returned to the area where they were initially trapped the next day (HSSM, 2012). The spay/neuter surgery takes approximately twenty minutes (WLOX, 2012), but the desired result is long-term: eventual extinction of the cat colony (Levy & Crawford, 2004).

The TNR program has been met with both scrutiny and approval as a result of conflicting data from studies that examine its usefulness as a means of controlling the free-roaming cat population explosion (Levy & Crawford, 2004). Though the differing opinions will be discussed, it is not the intention of this paper to provide evidence in support of one or the other; instead, the purpose is to examine the various clinics' implementation of the TNR program and its usefulness in providing data. In addition, an analysis of the data was done to determine what

they may suggest about the free-roaming cat populations in the different areas. At the time of this writing, there are no known published data collections for free-roaming cats in the regions examined in this study. This information is therefore important to establish a baseline for free-roaming cat health, help keep the cats at or above said baseline, prevent the spread of disease among cat populations, and potentially implement more efficient population-control programs (Scott et al., 2002b).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Introduction

The TNR program, although in operation for over forty years (Nutter, Stoskopf, & Levine, 2004), did not receive much attention from the scientific research community until the early-2000s. Much of the push behind the TNR program stems from the fact that unaltered cats are capable of reproducing extremely rapidly; female cats can begin reproducing at approximately eight months of age (Foley et al., 2005) and have a gestation period of about sixty-five days (Scott et al., 2002a). Without restrictions, a pair of cats and their sequential offspring can theoretically grow to a number in the neighborhood of 420,000 cats in a matter of seven years (HSSM, 2012).

Data suggest that the TNR program works best on smaller, more isolated free-roaming cat populations (Schmidt, Swannack, Lopez, & Slater, 2009). In addition, the results of the program are not seen immediately (Schmidt et al., 2009), which may lead some critics to believe that it is not efficient or successful. It is a slow process because, although the spayed and neutered cats cannot reproduce, they tend to be healthier and live longer after their surgeries

(Scott et al., 2002b). It thus takes a longer amount of time for the colonies to die out; the time frame for a colony's extinction is believed to be upwards of ten years (Stoskopf & Nutter, 2004). If, however, a colony of altered free-roaming cats experiences a very large influx of unaltered cats, the TNR program may not be successful, and the population will likely experience an increase (Winter, 2004). No data has been found to show that any TNR program has been completely effective in eliminating a cat colony, though there are reports of reductions in the numbers of feral kittens brought in to shelters in as little as four years after implementing the program (Fairfax County Animal Shelter, 2012).

Trapping

In the past, cat colonies were controlled and/or eliminated by means considered by most to be inhumane, such as poisoning, trapping, hunting, and exposing the cats to fatal diseases (Levy & Crawford, 2004). In contrast, TNR is designed to cause as little stress to the cats as possible. Strong-smelling food intended to lure the cat is placed in a live trap that closes after the cat enters it (Stoskopf & Nutter, 2004). The individuals responsible for trapping the cats are directed to make sure that all cages, empty or not, are closed at the end of each trapping attempt to ensure the safety of the cats (Stoskopf & Nutter, 2004).

Neutering/Spaying

Once the cats are captured, they are transported in the traps to a clinic where they will be vaccinated against rabies and undergo their respective spay or neuter surgeries (HSSM, 2012). They are anesthetized in preparation for their surgeries (HSSM, 2012). As sedated cats are easier to handle, it is often at this point that data concerning the cats' health and physical features are gathered and the rabies vaccinations given (HSSM, 2012). Depending on the clinic, additional diagnostic tests or treatments may be administered to the cats (J. Morris, personal

communication, July 6, 2012). In many cases a lack of funding prevents additional treatment (J. Morris, personal communication, July 6, 2012; Kortis 2012b).

Ear-tipping

As previously mentioned, free-roaming cats that are spayed or neutered in a TNR program often have their left ears tipped while they are anesthetized (HSSM, 2012). This serves not only as a permanent, easily observed indication that the cat has already been altered but would also prevent a recaptured cat from undergoing the stress of transport to the clinic, as well as saving the time and energy of the veterinarians performing the surgeries. In a study conducted by Scott, Levy, Gorman, & Newell (2002b), cats were reevaluated one year after their surgeries to see how their body forms and overall health had been affected (Scott et al., 2002b). It was found that the cats had gained weight and appeared healthier after their surgeries (Scott et al., 2002b). In addition, cats that have been neutered and returned to their original environment are reportedly less noisy and overall less bothersome than they were before their surgeries (Scott et al., 2002b).

Returning

It is important that the cats are returned to the same area in which they were initially trapped (HSSM, 2012). Not only does this help minimize the stress that the cats experience, but not returning them would defeat the purpose of a TNR (HSSM, 2012). It is widely believed that simply removing cats from an environment does not eliminate the cat problem in that area because new colonies of cats will move into the newly emptied environment and niches (HSSM, 2012); hence, the TNR program, in which cats are returned to their areas to live but not repopulate, was developed.

Funding

PetSmart Charities (2012b) contends that there are at least eight effective ways for a facility to obtain money to begin or continue a TNR program: contacting donors directly through the mail, raising money through events, accepting major gifts from a few donors, charging fees for spay and neuter services, requesting funding from the city, placing donation cans in the community, online fundraising, and applying for grants.

According to PetSmart Charities (2012b), applying for a grant is probably the best way to jumpstart a TNR program, but grants are not necessarily the best option for sustaining one. Grants for such programs are very competitive, and facilities seeking funding are urged to apply early in order to ensure that their requests are seen (PetSmart Charities 2012a). The maximum amount PetSmart Charities (2012a) will grant to any one facility in a given year is \$100,000, and the maximum number of years per grant is two. They offer a company mentor to the facility throughout the duration of the program and require that data be collected and sent to them at the end of the program and once annually for a maximum of two years after the end of the program (PetSmart Charities 2012a). They specify that the grant is for high impact TNR programs and recommend that facilities aim for approximately seventy-five percent of the cats in a free-roaming population to be spayed or neutered (PetSmart 2012a). Indoor cats may also be spayed using resources from the grant as long as free-roaming cats make up more than fifty percent of the participating felines (PetSmart 2012a). PetSmart also requires that grant moneys be used for TNR-related expenses, such as trapping equipment, transportation to and from the capture site, spay and neuter costs, and staff and marketing expenses (PetSmart Charities 2012a).

Parasites and Diseases

According to Levy and Crawford (2004), parasites are the most commonly occurring

health-related issue that free-roaming cats experience. A study of a Florida TNR program found that ninety-two percent of the cats had fleas, and thirty-seven percent possessed ear mites (Akucwuch, Philman, Clark, et al., 2002; Levy & Crawford, 2004; Longcore, Rich, & Sullivan, 2009). In addition, data from a California TNR program showed that free-roaming cats are at an increased risk for *Toxoplasma gondii* (Akucwuch et al., 2002; Levy & Crawford, 2004), a parasite transmitted in cat feces that is known to harm human fetuses (Ljungstrom, Gille, Nokes, Linder, & Forsgre, 1995). In the study twenty percent of free-roaming cats were infected with it compared to three percent of indoor cats (Levy, James, & Cowgill, 1999; Levy & Crawford, 2004). Data from the same program indicated that free-roaming cats are also more likely to carry intestinal worms than are indoor cats (Levy et al., 1999; Levy & Crawford, 2004). A Florida study found that seventy-five percent of the cats examined were infected with hookworms (Anderson et al., 2003; Longcore et al., 2009). Hookworm eggs are deposited into the soil in cat feces and can be spread into the populations of other species in this manner (Longcore et al., 2009). It is important to note that parasite prevalence varies depending upon geographical region (Luria, Levy, Lapin, et al., 2003; Nutter et al., 2004), so the correct indoor cat control groups should be selected appropriately (Nutter et al., 2004).

One of the most well-known diseases carried by wild animals is rabies (Levy & Crawford, 2004). As of 2004, feline cases of rabies were more plentiful in the United States than canine cases (Levy & Crawford, 2004). There has not been a confirmed case of feline to human transmission of the virus since 1975 (Levy & Crawford, 2004), but eighty percent of treatments to prevent rabies in humans in the United States were given due to potential exposure to the virus by interactions with cats (Longcore et al., 2009). Most TNR programs vaccinate free-roaming cats against rabies, and it is believed that one dose of vaccine can prevent infection for

approximately four years (Levy & Crawford, 2004). Because the average free-roaming cat's life expectancy is between two and eight years (Foley et al., 2005), it is reasonable to assume that a single dose of rabies vaccination could prevent infection for the entirety of a cat's lifetime.

Two very serious but also quite rare diseases cats are known to carry are the feline leukemia virus (FeLV) and feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV). FeLV is equally likely to be found in male cats as female cats and can be transmitted from mother to kitten (Levy & Crawford, 2004). FIV is more common in males and is transmitted through exchange of body fluids (Levy & Crawford, 2004), much like the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many clinics do not have the funding to test for FeLV and FIV or to vaccinate against FIV, especially since so few of the cats are expected to be infected (Levy & Crawford, 2004). In addition to the costly nature of a single test, many would need to be run twice due to a fifty percent chance of a false positive (Levy & Crawford, 2004). In addition, a recently vaccinated cat may test positive, further leading to the difficulty in determining which cats truly carry it (Levy, Crawford, & Slater, 2004; Levy & Crawford, 2004). According to Longcore, Rich, and Sullivan (2009), some clinics choose to vaccinate for FeLV and FIV without testing, although doing so does not benefit cats that are already infected. Neither FeLV nor FIV is believed to have an effect on the size of the overall free-roaming cat population (Courchamp, Suppo, Emmanuelle, et al., 1997; Levy & Crawford, 2004), but they can be transmitted to indoor cats (Longcore et al., 2009). A study conducted by Nutter et al. (2004) indicated that, overall, feral and indoor cats had a similar prevalence for FeLV, FIV, *Giardia* spp, *Cryptosporidium* spp, and *Toxocara cati* and also had comparable health baselines overall.

Bites

The majority of human-sustained cat bites are reportedly inflicted by free-roaming,

usually feral, cats (Levy & Crawford, 2004). Not only are bites the primary mode of transmission for the rabies virus, but they are also a common source of infection due to the deep puncture wounds they cause (Levy & Crawford, 2004). Adult women are more likely to sustain bites from felines than are children or adult men (Levy & Crawford, 2004) due to the fact that, on average, middle-aged women have a high tendency to offer care to the free-roaming cats, as was previously mentioned (Centonze & Levy, 2002).

Hunting Other Wildlife

It is estimated that the cats prey on hundreds of millions of birds in the United States every year (Coleman, Temple, & Craven, 2003; Winter, 2004). In addition, free-roaming cats have a detrimental effect on the numbers of other small organisms (AVMA, 2003; Barrows, 2004) such as reptiles and amphibians (Lepczyk et al., 2010) and are considered to be a leading danger to the welfare of rare and endangered wildlife (Noss & Peters, 1995; Worldwatch, 2003; Winter, 2004). A Florida study has shown that free-roaming cats that are well-fed will be less likely to hunt birds and other small creatures (Castillo & Clark, 2003; Levy & Crawford, 2004), although other studies have shown that well-fed cats do not exhibit a decrease in predation (Fiore & Sullivan, 2003; Winter, 2004). The authors propose the reason is that different parts of the brain have been shown to control hunger and the desire for hunting (Adamac, 1976; Winter, 2004). Levy and Crawford (2004) also state that predation is usually very high in unmanaged cat populations. Rural free-roaming cats are responsible for more numerous and diverse predation on birds than are their urban counterparts (Coleman, Temple, & Craven, 2003; Winter, 2004).

Legal Issues

Many people, including groups of conservation biologists, argue that TNR programs are unlawful (Lepczyk et al., 2010). They claim that the acts of promoting free-roaming cat

populations and returning cats to their environments after capture are prohibited in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Endangered Species Act, and laws against animal abandonment (Winter, 2003; Lepczyk et al., 2010). Advocates of TNR refute this by pointing out that neither Act specifically refers to the program nor is it funded by taxpayer money in many areas (Levy & Crawford, 2004).

CHAPTER III

MATERIALS & METHODS

Forty-one facilities scattered across the states of Mississippi (three), Florida (ten), Alabama (six), Louisiana (six), and Georgia (three), Tennessee (five), Arkansas (one), Maine (one), Washington (three), Minnesota (one), Nevada (one), and Massachusetts (one) were chosen at random from an online database of animal care facilities, and one, the Humane Society of South Mississippi (HSSM), was chosen specifically because of its close proximity. These forty-two facilities were contacted via e-mail to request the data described below. Of those, eighteen responded: four from Mississippi, four from Florida, three from Louisiana, one from Georgia, two from Tennessee, one from Massachusetts, and three from Washington. Of the eighteen, six confirmed that they operate TNR facilities and would be willing to contribute their data. Of these six, however, only four contributed information: the Humane Society of South Mississippi (HSSM) and Oktibbeha County Humane Society in Mississippi, the Louisiana SPCA, and Orange County Animal Services.

The facilities were chosen in a random manner because few animal care facility websites contain detailed information of their offered programs. Instead of spending valuable time scouring websites for information that may not exist, it was deemed more efficient to employ the

"shotgun method" in which many facilities were contacted in hopes that at least a few yield the desired results.

The data requested from each facility included numbers of cats seen and each cat's age, sex, weight, reproductive status, location and date of capture, presence of and testing for disease, treatment for injuries and disease, and reason for euthanasia if applicable. Information about how the age and reproductive status were determined was also requested. It was expected that each facility's records would not contain complete data for each criterion listed, and that proved to be correct.

The age of a cat is most often measured by observing its dentition; if adult canine teeth are present, then the cat is classified as an adult (Scott et al. 2002b). If they are not, then the cat is generally classified as a kitten. A cat's weight can be useful in determining its level of health and if it is thriving in its environment; however, weight does not distinguish between a tall slender cat and a small chubby cat (Scott et al., 2002b), so it is not a characteristic of prime importance. A better method to gain an idea of a cat's overall health is to measure their falciform fat pads (Scott et al., 2002b), although none of the facilities included in this study reported that they take this measurement, and it is understandable since TNR is meant to be a rapid process. Rarely are TNR cats euthanized, but it does occur (Levy & Crawford, 2004). These data were tabulated and presented in the appendix.

Participants

As mentioned previously, the participants involved in this study are the Louise Fenner Claiborne Spay Neuter Clinic at the Humane Society of South Mississippi (HSSM) located in Gulfport, Mississippi, the Oktibbeha County Humane Society (OCHS) in Starkville, Mississippi, the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (LA/SPCA) in New Orleans,

Louisiana, and Orange County Animal Services in Orange County, Florida.

The HSSM currently operates from a modern 41,000 square foot building (HSSM, 2012). While it is not a no-kill shelter, the HSSM strives to find homes for the over 12,350 animals that come through its doors every year (HSSM, 2012). It began recording TNR data in 2008 and has seen the numbers of free-roaming cats collected by the program grow nearly every year since (K. Winch, personal communication, June 25, 2012).

The Oktibbeha County Humane Society is a community-oriented facility that strives to educate the public about the proper treatment of animals, the importance of spaying and neutering pets, and provides shelter and adoption services for surrendered and stray animals (OCHS 2013).

The Louisiana SPCA is a non-profit organization that received its charter in 1888 (LA/SPCA, 2012). Its goal is to promote animal welfare and to improve the lives of all of the animals it admits (LA/SPCA, 2012). Its building was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and a brand new facility was built in 2007 (LA/SPCA, 2012). It now helps over 11,000 animals each year (LA/SPCA).

Orange County Animal Services is a safety-oriented facility that serves the entirety of Orange County, Florida, and handles over 23,000 animals annually (Orange County, 2012). It is a public shelter that will receive any domestic animal regardless of circumstance and offers affordable spay, neuter, microchipping, and vaccination services to pet owners (Orange County, 2012).

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

Humane Society of South Mississippi

The Humane Society of South Mississippi has been running a TNR program since 2008. It serves all of Harrison County, which includes the cities of Pass Christian, Long Beach, Gulfport, and Biloxi, in addition to the cities of Ocean Springs and D'Iberville. They also occasionally alter cats from outside the state of Mississippi.

According to Dr. Jennifer Morris (personal communication), the facility does not receive funding to test or treat the TNR cats for diseases or parasites. They do occasionally apply topical dewormers or flea control medications, though these instances are not recorded in their data base, only on the hard copies of the records. The HSSM does vaccinate the cats against the rabies virus and will clean wounds that the cats may have. It is very rare that the facility has to euthanize a TNR cat, and the only reason to do so would be very serious medical problems (J. Morris, personal communication, July 6, 2012).

The data were collected from 2008 until June of 2012. The percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number unless otherwise stated. Table 1 shows the numbers of felines treated each year, and Table 2 list the number from each location per year.

2008

In 2008 HSSM altered a total of 375 cats. Twenty-two percent were adult male cats, sixty-six percent adult female, two percent were male kittens, and ten percent female kittens. Three and a half percent of the female cats altered were pregnant, though the data did not distinguish between adults and kittens, nor were the number of fetuses aborted reported. The first year that the program was in effect, HSSM did not keep record of the number of cats in heat,

though they did begin to do so in 2009.

2009

In 2009 HSSM saw an increase to 638 in the number of cats altered. Thirty-three percent were adult male cats, fifty-five percent adult female, three percent were male kittens, and nine percent female kittens. Five percent of the female cats altered were pregnant at the time of surgery, and eight percent of the total female population was in heat.

2010

In 2010 HSSM again saw an increase in the number of cats they altered, this time to 1,016. Additionally, every subgroup (male cat, female kitten, etc.) also saw an increase, although the relative percentages stayed roughly constant. Twenty-eight percent were adult male cats, fifty-four percent adult female, seven percent were male kittens, and twelve percent female kittens. Six percent of the female cats altered were pregnant at the time of surgery, and seven percent of the total female population was in heat.

2011

In 2011 HSSM saw a decrease from 2010 in the total number of cats they altered to 985. Nineteen percent were adult male cats, forty-seven percent adult female, nine percent were male kittens, and twenty-four percent female kittens. Nine percent of the female cats altered were pregnant at the time of surgery, and five percent of the total female population was in heat.

2012

As of June 2012, twenty-five percent were adult male cats, fifty-three percent adult female, eight percent were male kittens, and fourteen percent female kittens. Nine percent of the female cats altered were pregnant at the time of surgery, and five percent of the total female population was in heat.

Oktober County Humane Society

At the time of this study, the Oktober County Humane Society had only recently begun its TNR program (October of 2012). At the time, as Table 3 shows, eight cats had been altered. Thirty-seven and a half percent (3 cats) were male, and sixty-two and a half percent (5 cats) were female, though there was no differentiation of age.

Orange County Animal Services

Orange County Animal Services provided data for the year 2011, in which they altered a total of 1,168 cats. As seen in Table 4, they did not document males versus females, other than the fact that twenty-four cats (approximately two percent of the total) were pregnant. The number of fetuses aborted was not reported. The OCHS stated that kittens were not separated out but that the cats are considered adult once they reach six months of age. This determination is based on dentition. The facility conducted random tests for feline leukemia and AIDS, and twenty eight cats were euthanized due to positive tests to one or both of the diseases.

Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been collecting data from its TNR program since 2009. They have received a grant from PetSmart Charities that allows them to focus their free services on three main zip codes (LA/SPCA, 2012), but their records indicate that they have served at least 106 zip codes since 2009. Table 5 shows totaled TNR data for each year. Table 6 shows the mean, median, mode, and range for litter size in 2011 and 2012. Table 7 depicts the TNR data broken down by zip code.

2009

In 2009 the LA/SPCA served at least seventy-eight zip codes in Louisiana and altered a total of 2,474 cats. Thirty-three percent were adult male cats, thirty-nine percent adult female,

fourteen percent were male kittens, and thirteen percent female kittens. The first two years that the program was in effect, the LA/SPCA did not keep record of the number of pregnant cats, number of aborted fetuses, or the number of cats in heat, though they did begin to do so in 2011.

2010

In 2010 the LA/SPCA served at least seventy-four zip codes and altered a total of 2,378 cats. Twenty-nine percent were adult male cats, thirty-eight percent adult female, fifteen percent were male kittens, and seventeen percent female kittens.

2011

In 2011 the LA/SPCA served at least sixty-one zip codes in Louisiana and altered a total of 2,731 cats. Thirty-six and a half percent were adult male cats, forty-one percent adult female, eleven percent were male kittens, and twelve percent female kittens. Thirteen percent of all of the female cats they altered were pregnant; of the thirteen percent, ninety-seven percent were adults, and three percent were kittens. Seventeen percent of the entire female cat population were pregnant adult cats, and two percent were pregnant kittens.

Seven hundred and thirty-one fetuses were aborted from the 185 pregnant adult cats, resulting in an average of 3.95 kittens per litter. The adult cats' litters ranged in number from one fetus to eight, but the most common size was four. Twenty-two fetuses were aborted from six pregnant kittens, accounting for an average of 3.67 kittens per litter. The kittens' litters ranged in number from three to four, but the most common size was four. The overall number of fetuses aborted was seven hundred and fifty-three from one hundred and ninety-one felines, leading to an overall average of 3.94 kittens per litter.

Two and a half percent of adult cats and less than a half of a percent of kittens that were spayed were in heat. Overall, this accounted for two percent of the overall female population.

2012

The data obtained for 2012 ends in October, so it should not be considered complete. As of October 2012, the LA/SPCA had served at least fifty-three zip codes in Louisiana and altered a total of 2,200 cats. Thirty-two percent were adult male cats, thirty-four percent adult female, fourteen and a half percent were male kittens, and nineteen and a half percent female kittens. Nineteen percent of all of the female cats they altered were pregnant; of the nineteen percent, eighty-six and a half percent were adults, and thirteen and a half percent were kittens. Twenty-five and a half percent of the entire female cat population were pregnant adult cats, and seven percent were pregnant kittens.

Seven hundred and sixty-seven fetuses were aborted from the 192 pregnant adult cats, leading to an average of four kittens per litter. The litters ranged in number from one fetus to eight, but the most common size was four. One hundred and nineteen fetuses were aborted from the thirty pregnant kittens, resulting in an average of 3.97 kittens per litter. The litters ranged in number from one to six, but the most common size was four. The overall number of fetuses aborted was eight hundred and eighty-six from two hundred and twenty-two felines, accounting for an overall average of 3.99 kittens per litter.

Four percent of adult cats two and a half percent of kittens that were spayed were in heat. Overall, this accounted for three and a half to four percent of the overall female population.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

As seen from the lack of participation, it was exceedingly difficult to elicit a response from most of the facilities that were contacted, let alone find any that actually offer a TNR

program. Twenty-two of the shelters and clinics that were contacted did not even acknowledge the request for information. While the reason for the low response rate could be that the person who was charged with electronic correspondence did not know the answer to the questions, two facilities that did forward my request to more knowledgeable staff also did not contribute any data. While it could be that they simply forgot to respond, based on most facilities' need for donations and competitiveness for grants (PetSmart, 2012A), it is more likely that the facilities were unable to respond as a result of a lack of staff, funding, or time.

Because all of the programs of the facilities who provided data are relatively new, it is difficult to draw significant conclusions from their data. However, observations of the trends in numbers of cats can be used for monitoring colony viability or even short-term predictions of colony size. In all of the facilities that contributed detailed sex information to this study, female cats outnumbered males, a finding that is in support of the current literature (Scott et al., 2002a).

No information that was received indicated that any of the facilities are currently using their data to estimate population size. If they were to begin doing so, however, the mark-recapture technique would be an appropriate method to use because it allows for an estimate of populations that are difficult to count.

Humane Society of South Mississippi

The Humane Society of South Mississippi experienced growth in the number of cats seen from 2008 through 2010. The number dipped slightly in 2011 but appeared on its way up again in 2012. Because the data for 2012 ends in June, it is not possible to say for sure what the outcome would be; however, since the number had exceeded 650 at only halfway through the year, it is tempting to say that the final number would be roughly double that at the end of the year. If that were so, it would be the highest overall number of felines the shelter had seen

throughout its program. While spaying and neutering as many cats as possible is definitely desirable, the steady rise in felines seen is indicative of a rise in the number of cats in the colonies being treated (Kortis, 2012a).

The HSSM also experienced steady growth in the number of male and female adult cats captured between 2008 and 2010 while experiencing a dip in 2011. Again, if the number of male and female cats seen from January to June in 2012 is doubled, the totals would exceed that of previous years. A high population of un-neutered male cats is not desirable because there is virtually no limit to the number of females they can impregnate in a given time period. Additionally, unaltered males tend to be more aggressive and more likely to mark territories. A high population of unaltered female cats can be an indicator of an impending population explosion, since each female can produce up to approximately eight kittens every sixty-five days (Scott et al., 2002a).

The numbers of female kittens showed the same trend as the adult cats: a steady increase from 2008 to 2010, a small dip in 2011, and a potential increase for 2012. The male kittens experienced an increase in number straight from 2008 to 2011, again with a potential increase in 2012. High numbers of kittens can be indicative of a higher number of pregnancies and births in the next six months or so, since most kittens can become pregnant at around eight months of age, as stated previously (Foley et al., 2005).

The HSSM also saw a steady incline in the number of pregnant cats and kittens throughout first four years of the program and a potential to continue throughout 2012, although it is not certain since cats mate seasonally. While HSSM did not report the number of fetuses aborted, the accepted average is 3.6 kittens (Scott et al., 2002a), so it would seem logical to infer that approximately 1,512 were aborted in 2010 and 2,268 were aborted in 2011. While abortion

in any species is without a doubt controversial, aborting the fetuses and proceeding with the spays saved much time, effort, and money; if the mother cat had been re-released while still pregnant, there is no certainty that she could ever be recaptured. Additionally, there would then be between one and six more kittens in the colony, and in eight more months that number would multiply.

The HSSM data also show the number of cats in heat increased from 2009 to 2010 but dipped in 2011. In the event that the January to June figure doubled, it would equal the total for 2010. Because cats go into heat seasonally, these numbers may not be strictly indicative of the total number of cats that are in heat in the colony.

Oktibbeha County Humane Society

The Oktibbeha County Humane Society's program is so new that it is difficult to draw any conclusions whatsoever from its reported data. The fact that there were more females captured than males may be indicative of the make-up of the colony itself, but the data are inconclusive at this time.

Orange County Animal Services

Orange County Animal Services' data is very interesting because they are the only facility in this study that randomly tests for feline leukemia and feline AIDS. Their data show that more cats had to be euthanized for either or both of these diseases than there were pregnant females. It is unclear how large the free-roaming cat population that they are treating actually is, but if it is assumed to be of comparable size to either the HSSM's or the LA/SPCA's colonies, troubling conclusions can be drawn. For instance, in 2011 HSSM spayed 185 pregnant adult cats. If the hypothesis that the number of pregnant cats is roughly equal to the number of cats with FeLV and/or AIDS, then HSSM could be faced with close to 200 terminally ill cats.

The Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The LA/SPCA saw a steady decline in the number of zip codes from which they received TNR cats from 2009 to October of 2012. It is unclear if this trend is due to lack of community interest in the program or if the colonies in the disappearing zip codes are under control.

The total number of felines seen and the number of adult male and female cats decreased from 2009 to 2010 and then peaked in 2011. As of October 2012, the numbers had not surpassed that of previous year.

The numbers of male and female kittens followed the opposite trend of the adults; there was an increase from 2009 to 2010, a decrease from 2010 to 2011, and already an increase was seen in October 2012.

The LA/SPCA is unique in this study because it provided extensive data concerning pregnant felines and their subsequent abortions. The data for these areas began in 2011 and saw an increase as early as October 2012. The incredibly high numbers of pregnant cats and aborted fetuses speaks volumes of the importance of spay/neuter programs. If these cats had not been altered, 753 new cats would have been born into the area in 2011 alone. The data also let us see that the average number of kittens in each litter in the areas served by the LA/SPCA is in agreement with the accepted value of four kittens per litter.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The Trap-Neuter-Return program is quickly becoming a popular way of humanely controlling free-roaming cat populations. It is also still a topic of considerable controversy, as some believe it to be beneficial while others see it as unlawful (Winter, 2003; Lepczyk et al.,

2010) and a waste of time and resources. Because all of the programs in this study are relatively new and it takes free-roaming cat colonies so long to die out, it is difficult to draw any long-term conclusions about the effectiveness of the programs and was not the intention of this study.

In truth, the TNR program can serve multiple purposes, not only as a means of controlling free-roaming cat populations but as source of largely unexplored data. In this study the goal was to reach out to various facilities to learn about their TNR programs and discover the data they collect. Information collected about individual cats included age, body size, weight, sex, reproductive status, presence and type of disease, and location of cat colonies. While data were received from a number of sources (the Humane Society of South Mississippi, Oktibbeha County Animal Services, the Orange County Humane Society, and the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Animal Cruelty) the lack of response from the majority of sources contacted was problematic. Another problem seen was that the facilities that did participate in this study had such a variety of data categories that it was difficult to draw comparisons among them. To be consistent, all facilities running a TNR program should operate a standardized data collection system that ensures that all participating clinics collect the same data and check for the same parasites and diseases. Perhaps if all TNR program beneficiaries had the same regulations as PetSmart Charities does, then all clinics running the program would be collecting the same data and a more rigorous analysis could then be performed. In conclusion, the author still believes the TNR program has great potential for providing valuable scientific data. This potential is, however, all for naught if the facilities do not report their information.

Appendix

Table 1. HSSM data (2008 – June 2012)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Jan.- June)
Total # felines	375	638	1016	985	668
# Male Cats	83	212	281	191	167
# Female Cats	247	348	551	464	357
# Male Kittens	8	20	67	89	52
# Female Kittens	37	58	117	241	92
Total # Pregnant Felines	10	22	42	63	40
# Aborted Fetuses from Felines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total # Felines in Heat	N/A	31	44	38	22

Graph 1. Selected HSSM data (2008 – June 2012)

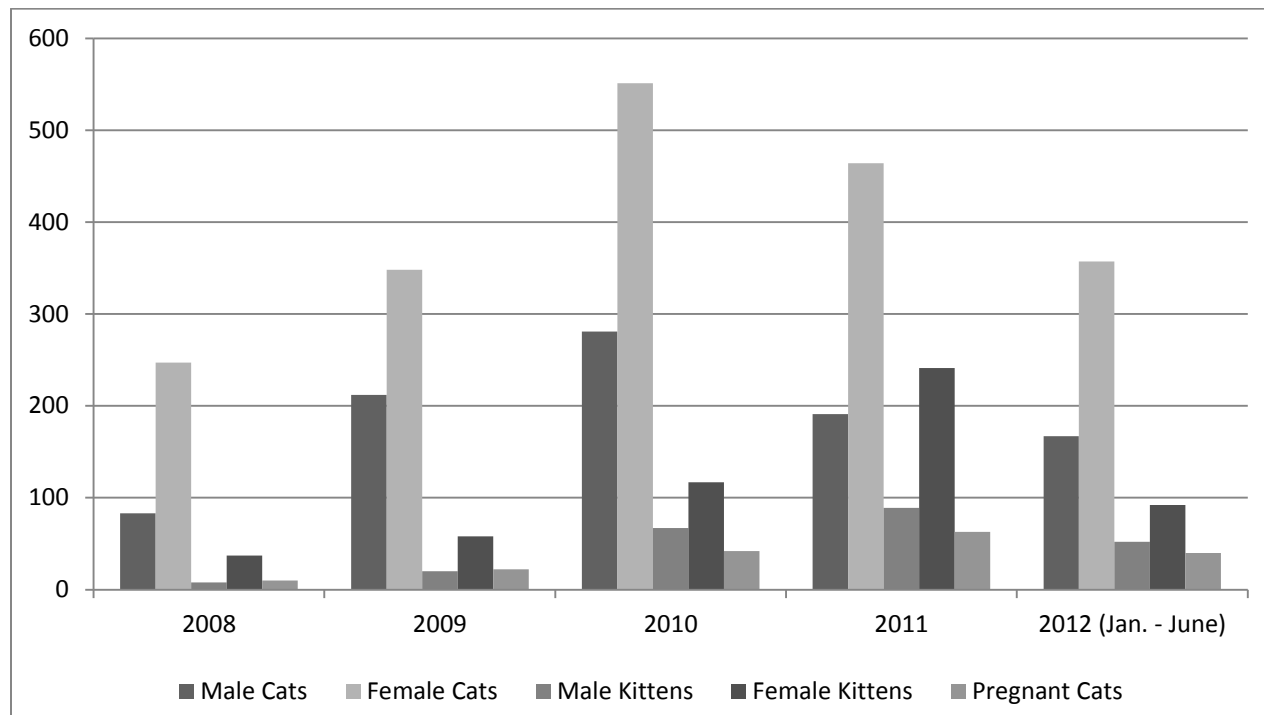


Table 2. Number of HSSM cats collected by location (2008 – June 2012)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Jan.-June)
Inside State of MS	350	449	863	981	668
Harrison County	279	396	602	761	543
City of Gulfport	31	50	92	460	242
City of Biloxi	24	62	65	294	188
City of Long Beach	4	9	15	39	18
City of Ocean Springs	31	26	67	59	4
City of Pass Christian	6	17	14	38	56
City of D'Iberville	1	4	2	14	36
Outside State of MS	25	189	153	4	0

Graph 2. Number of HSSM cats collected by city (2008 – June 2012)

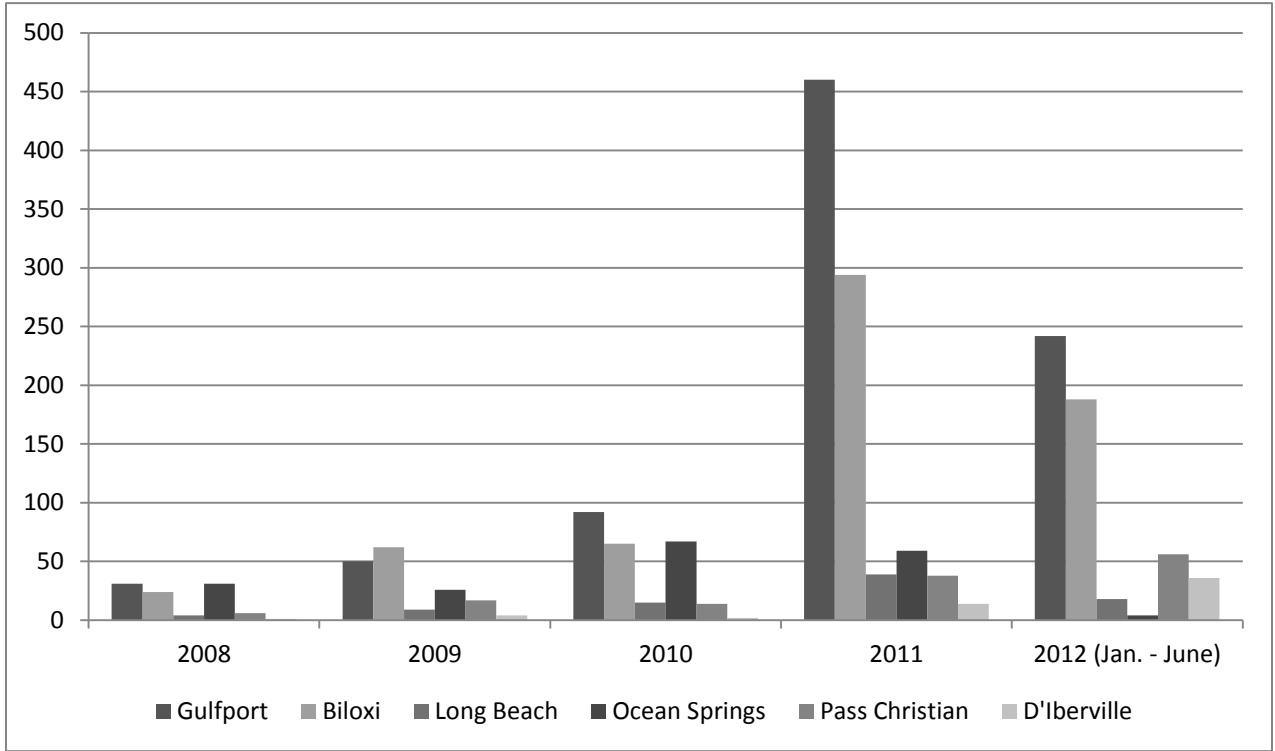


Table 3. Oktibbeha County Humane Society data (2011)

	2011
Total # Felines	1168
Total # Pregnant Felines	24
Location of Pick-Up	Orange County, FL
# Euthanized due to Feline Leukemia/AIDS	28
Testing for Feline Leukemia/AIDS	Random

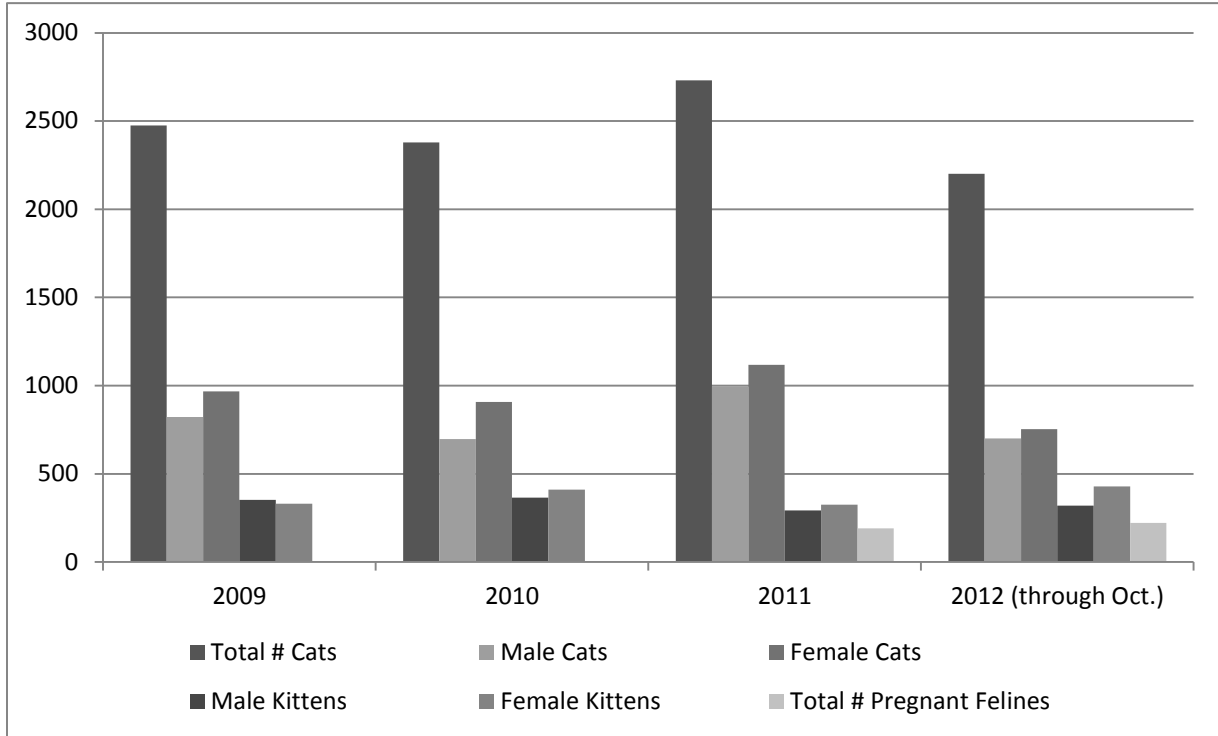
Table 4. Orange County Animal Services data (2011)

	2011
Total # Felines	1168
Total # Pregnant Felines	24
Location of Pick-Up	Orange County, FL
# Euthanized due to Feline Leukemia/AIDS	28
Testing for Feline Leukemia/AIDS	Random

Table 5. LA/SPCA data (2009 – October 2012)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total # Zip Codes (approx.)	78	74	61	53
Total # felines	2,474	2,378	2,731	2,200
# Male Cats	822	696	996	700
# Female Cats	968	908	1,117	753
# Male Kittens	353	364	293	319
# Female Kittens	331	410	325	428
# Pregnant Cats	N/A	N/A	185	192
# Aborted Fetuses from Cats	N/A	N/A	731	767
# Pregnant Kittens	N/A	N/A	6	30
# Aborted Fetuses from Kittens	N/A	N/A	22	119
Total # Pregnant Felines	N/A	N/A	191	222
Total # Aborted	N/A	N/A	753	886
# Cats in Heat	N/A	N/A	28	32
# Kittens in Heat	N/A	N/A	1	11
Total # Felines in Heat	N/A	N/A	29	43

Graph 3. Selected LA/SPCA data (2008- October 2012)



Graph 4. Selected LA/SPCA data (2008 – October 2012)

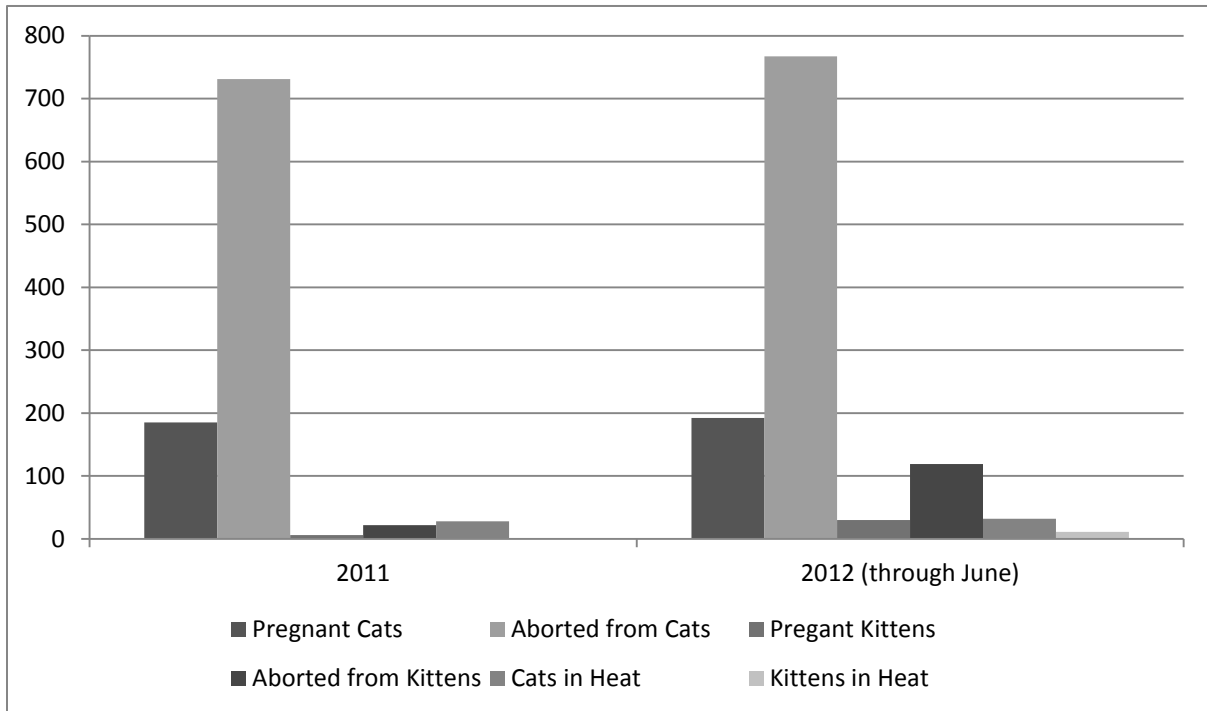


Table 6. LA/SPCA Litter size data by year

	Cat Litters				Kitten Litters			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mean	N/A	N/A	3.95	4.00	N/A	N/A	3.67	3.97
Median	N/A	N/A	4	4	N/A	N/A	4	4
Mode	N/A	N/A	4	4	N/A	N/A	4	4
Range	N/A	N/A	1-8	1-8	N/A	N/A	3-4	1-6

Table 7. LA/SPCA data by zip code.

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70001	55	16	28	5	6	N/A	N/A
2010	70001	56	20	25	7	4	N/A	N/A
2011	70001	23	8	9	3	3	Cat/5 Kitten/3	1
2012	70001	12	2	7	1	2	Cat/6	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70002	71	28	28	7	8	N/A	N/A
2010	70002	6	0	0	4	2	N/A	N/A
2011	70002	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
2012	70002	6	0	0	0	6	Kitten/4	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70003	177	70	72	18	17	N/A	N/A
2010	70003	39	16	12	9	2	N/A	N/A
2011	70003	27	5	13	5	4	Cat/6,4,4, 4,4	1
2012	70003	2	0	2	0	0	Cat/1	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70005	69	24	29	9	7	N/A	N/A
2010	70005	35	13	18	0	4	N/A	N/A
2011	70005	11	6	5	0	0	0	0
2012	70005	5	2	1	1	1	Cat/4	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70006	20	8	7	4	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70006	7	0	4	1	2	N/A	N/A
2011	70006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70031	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70031	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70031	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70032	12	5	4	2	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70032	54	14	20	12	8	N/A	N/A
2011	70032	99	38	37	11	13	Cat/4,4,4,2	1 kitten 1 cat
2012	70032	55	21	16	8	10	Cat/2,6,4,5, 4,4,4,4, Kitten/5	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70036	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70036	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70036	2	0	1	1	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70037	34	11	15	5	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70037	9	2	7	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70037	23	11	8	0	4	Cat/5,2,5	0
2012	70037	3	0	2	0	1	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70038	3	1	2	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70038	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70039	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70039	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70040	7	2	5	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70040	5	0	5	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70040	12	2	6	4	0	0	0
2012	70040	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70041	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70041	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70041	6	0	2	1	3	0	0
2012	70041	12	3	7	1	1	Cat/5,2	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70043	9	2	2	2	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70043	180	49	54	40	37	N/A	N/A
2011	70043	418	158	190	31	39	Cat/4,4,4, 5,6,3,4,5, 3,3,5,2,4, 4,4,5,4,4, 3,5,5,3	3 cats
2012	70043	599	215	201	69	113	Cat/3,4,4,4, 2,5,5,4,4,3, 6,5,3,4,3,5, 4,4,5,4,5,4, 2,4,5,4,5,4, 5,4,2,4,4,3, 4,5,5,7,6,5, 7,1,4,1,3,6, 2,6,5 Kitten/5,4,3, 3,4,6,5,6,5, 4,5,6,6,2	14 cats 6 kittens

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70044	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70044	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70045	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70045	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70045	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2012	70045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70047	4	0	4	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70047	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70052	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70052	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70053	75	30	25	13	7	N/A	N/A
2010	70053	99	25	36	17	21	N/A	N/A
2011	70053	96	33	37	10	16	Cat/4,1,4	2 cats
2012	70053	50	17	15	7	11	Cat/5,4,2, 4,4,3,3,5 Kitten/2	1 cat

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70056	53	21	18	9	5	N/A	N/A
2010	70056	67	26	29	2	10	N/A	N/A
2011	70056	84	31	37	5	11	Cat/1,4,5	2 cats
2012	70056	49	16	9	14	10	0	1 cat

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70057	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70057	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70057	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70058	123	32	53	19	19	N/A	N/A
2010	70058	83	29	34	7	13	N/A	N/A
2011	70058	96	25	30	19	22	Cat/5,4,4	1 cat
2012	70058	25	10	8	3	4	Cat/3	1 cat

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70062	8	3	2	1	2	N/A	N/A
2010	70062	15	2	6	5	2	N/A	N/A
2011	70062	15	3	6	5	1	Cat/3,3	1 cat
2012	70062	15	3	4	3	5	Cat/4,3,4	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70063	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70063	2	1	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70065	300	101	103	38	58	N/A	N/A
2010	70065	85	27	35	16	7	N/A	N/A
2011	70065	49	15	14	10	10	Cat/3	0
2012	70065	33	13	8	6	6	Cat/3,5 Kitten/4,3	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70067	22	7	11	3	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70067	4	1	2	0	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70067	36	13	17	2	4	Cat/4,4	0
2012	70067	8	2	2	1	3	0	1 cat

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70068	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70068	4	1	1	2	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70072	142	46	62	20	14	N/A	N/A
2010	70072	138	40	51	23	24	N/A	N/A
2011	70072	109	37	44	12	16	Cat/4,4,3, 5,5,3,5, 4,5,4,2, 4,4 Kitten/4	3 cats
2012	70072	97	29	37	20	11	Cat/7,3,4, 7,3,1,4 Kitten/4	1 cat 1 kitten

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70075	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70075	59	11	22	9	17	N/A	N/A
2011	70075	32	12	15	4	1	Cat/4	0
2012	70075	8	4	4	0	0	Cat/5	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70079	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70079	2	1	0	0	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70082	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70082	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70082	6	2	4	0	0	0	0
2012	70082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70083	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70083	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70083	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2012	70083	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70084	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70084	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70085	8	2	4	0	2	N/A	N/A
2010	70085	48	13	20	4	11	N/A	N/A
2011	70085	123	58	45	7	13	Cat/4,3,6,4, 5,4,4,6,4,43	2 cats
2012	70085	13	2	6	2	3	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70087	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70087	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70092	8	0	4	2	2	N/A	N/A
2010	70092	58	14	20	4	20	N/A	N/A
2011	70092	164	54	71	21	18	Cat/3,3,4, 5,7	1 cat
2012	70092	65	18	25	12	10	Cat/5,4,5,4, 3,3	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70094	71	25	37	6	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70094	58	11	33	9	5	N/A	N/A
2011	70094	55	17	26	6	6	Cat/3,4	0
2012	70094	70	14	22	18	16	Cat/5,4,6, 3,4,3 Kitten/1	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70095	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70095	3	1	1	0	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70112	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70112	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70112	7	4	3	0	0	0	1 cat
2012	70112	2	1	1	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70113	13	6	4	1	2	N/A	N/A
2010	70113	6	1	5	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70113	20	4	7	3	6	Cat/5	0
2012	70113	1	0	0	0	1	Kitten/2	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70114	146	48	57	17	24	N/A	N/A
2010	70114	106	34	38	18	16	N/A	N/A
2011	70114	188	77	75	20	16	Cat/3,1,4,5 5,6,2,4,3, 1,4,3,4,4 Kitten/3	0
2012	70114	293	95	100	40	58	Cat/3,1,1,2, 5,4,6,3,4,4, 4,4,3,3,3,5, 4,4,4,5,4,3, 3,4,5,3,3,4, 4,2 Kitten/4	4 cats 1 kitten

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70115	100	29	31	22	18	N/A	N/A
2010	70115	125	27	33	31	34	N/A	N/A
2011	70115	159	74	69	7	9	Cat/3,4,4, 4,4,1,3,3, 5,5,5,6,4, 5,5,2,2,3, 4,1,3,3,5	0
2012	70115	86	20	23	17	26	Cat/1,4 Kitten/2	1 kitten

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70116	45	11	17	12	5	N/A	N/A
2010	70116	22	9	10	3	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70116	32	17	8	1	6	Cat/5,5,4,4	0
2012	70116	21	7	8	4	2	Cat/3,3,4	2 cats

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70117	57	21	21	10	5	N/A	N/A
2010	70117	60	21	31	3	5	N/A	N/A
2011	70117	49	18	22	3	6	Cat/3,3 Kitten/4	1 cat
2012	70117	86	30	30	11	15	Cat/-, 4,2,5,5, 6,6,4,5,3, 3,3,5,1,6,5 Kitten/4,4,4	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70118	74	27	27	10	10	N/A	N/A
2010	70118	226	80	80	30	36	N/A	N/A
2011	70118	160	59	72	13	16	Cat/4,5,4,4, 5,5,5,3,5, 4,4,4,4,5	1 cat
2012	70118	122	36	41	23	22	Cat/2,3,5,5,3 Kitten/3	1 cat

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70119	76	19	36	10	11	N/A	N/A
2010	70119	76	18	33	11	14	N/A	N/A
2011	70119	134	45	52	18	19	Cat/4,4,2, 3,4,5	3 cats
2012	70119	130	35	51	20	24	Cat/7,4,3,4, 6,5,3,2, 2,3,6,4	3 cats

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70121	24	7	10	4	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70121	33	14	17	2	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70121	21	12	6	3	0	0	0
2012	70121	5	2	1	2	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70122	64	29	30	2	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70122	58	19	23	9	7	N/A	N/A
2011	70122	96	24	32	20	20	Cat/3,4,4,4 Kitten/4,4	1 cat
2012	70122	59	12	26	8	13	Cat/4,4,5,3, 4,5,5,6,4	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70123	138	49	52	23	14	N/A	N/A
2010	70123	113	27	42	19	25	N/A	N/A
2011	70123	20	10	7	2	1	0	0
2012	70123	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70124	33	14	17	1	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70124	61	15	22	11	13	N/A	N/A
2011	70124	14	6	8	0	0	Cat/4	0
2012	70124	20	4	9	4	3	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70125	26	2	11	4	9	N/A	N/A
2010	70125	40	12	16	7	5	N/A	N/A
2011	70125	86	30	32	13	11	Cat/5,5,5,5, 4,4,3,4,2, 3,3,4,3, 3,4,1,3,	0
2012	70125	7	4	2	1	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70126	7	0	1	4	2	N/A	N/A
2010	70126	9	3	4	0	2	N/A	N/A
2011	70126	12	4	5	1	2	Cat/4	0
2012	70126	12	2	6	0	4	Cat/5,4,7 Kitten/5	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70127	18	7	7	1	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70127	17	2	5	4	6	N/A	N/A
2011	70127	10	2	7	0	1	Cat/4,4,3,5	0
2012	70127	8	1	0	3	4	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70128	11	2	4	1	4	N/A	N/A
2010	70128	21	6	12	2	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70128	4	1	3	0	0	Cat/4	0
2012	70128	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70129	8	3	2	2	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70129	16	4	11	1	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70129	12	5	2	3	2	0	0
2012	70129	7	4	3	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70130	21	6	10	3	2	N/A	N/A
2010	70130	45	15	16	11	3	N/A	N/A
2011	70130	30	12	8	6	4	Cat/3,6	0
2012	70130	43	16	13	4	10	Cat/3,3,3,5	1 kitten

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70131	66	21	25	11	9	N/A	N/A
2010	70131	50	19	15	6	10	N/A	N/A
2011	70131	119	33	50	18	18	Cat/4,7,4, 5,8,4	2 cats
2012	70131	125	39	44	13	29	Cat/5,3,4, 5,4,5,8,6,3 Kitten/4	1 cat 1 kitten

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70148	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70148	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70150	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70150	1	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70185	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70185	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70294	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70294	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70294	5	2	3	0	0	0	0
2012	70294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70301	17	7	8	0	2	N/A	N/A
2010	70301	15	1	2	7	5	N/A	N/A
2011	70301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70313	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70313	2	0	2	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70327	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70327	3	1	2	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70337	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70337	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70343	4	2	1	0	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70343	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70344	15	2	6	4	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70344	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70344	6	1	2	3	0	Cat/6	0
2012	70344	2	0	2	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70345	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70345	6	4	2	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70345	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2012	70345	4	1	2	1	0	0	1 cat

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70356	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70356	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70356	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2012	70356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70359	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70359	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70359	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
2012	70359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70360	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70360	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70363	6	2	2	0	2	N/A	N/A
2010	70363	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70363	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
2012	70363	2	1	1	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70364	10	6	3	1	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70364	3	2	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70364	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70372	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70372	16	4	2	5	5	N/A	N/A
2011	70372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70373	5	4	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70373	20	8	12	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70373	9	5	4	0	0	0	1 cat
2012	70373	17	11	6	0	0	Cat/5	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70374	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70374	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70380	2	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70380	1	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70380	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70380	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70392	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70392	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70394	15	7	1	3	4	N/A	N/A
2010	70394	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70394	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
2012	70394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70395	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70395	4	3	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70401	8	0	1	2	5	N/A	N/A
2010	70401	4	0	0	3	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70422	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70422	3	0	1	0	2	N/A	N/A
2011	70422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70431	2	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70431	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70433	14	6	4	1	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70433	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70435	2	1	0	0	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70435	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70443	6	2	3	0	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70443	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70444	11	3	5	1	2	N/A	N/A
2010	70444	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70445	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70445	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70445	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2012	70445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70447	65	20	20	13	12	N/A	N/A
2010	70447	20	10	4	1	5	N/A	N/A
2011	70447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70448	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70448	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70448	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
2012	70448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70452	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70452	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70452	1	0	1	0	0	Cat/4	0
2012	70452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70454	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70454	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70454	11	6	4	0	1	Cat/5	0
2012	70454	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70458	2	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70458	3	0	0	0	3	N/A	N/A
2011	70458	7	3	4	0	0	Cat/3	0
2012	70458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70460	2	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A
2010	70460	2	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70460	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70461	2	1	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70461	2	0	2	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70461	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
2012	70461	1	0	1	0	0	Cat/4	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70466	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70466	1	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70471	2	1	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70471	1	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A
2011	70471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70477	6	3	3	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70477	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70507	5	1	2	2	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70507	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70563	17	4	2	8	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70563	37	10	14	6	7	N/A	N/A
2011	70563	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
2012	70563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70743	8	0	0	5	3	N/A	N/A
2010	70743	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70767	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70767	2	0	2	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	70820	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	70820	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	70820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	70820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	71270	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2010	71270	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	71270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	71270	5	2	3	0	0	0	1 cat

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	71378	2	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A
2010	71378	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	71378	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
2012	71378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Zip Code	Total	Cat Male	Cat Female	Kitten Male	Kitten Female	Pregnant/ # Aborted	In Heat
2009	Unknown	39	11	19	7	2	N/A	N/A
2010	Unknown	22	6	6	2	8	N/A	N/A
2011	Unknown	7	6	1	0	0	0	0
2012	Unknown	4	2	0	0	2	0	0

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