

New Hampshire Equine Study

SURVEY PROCEDURE

This study involved a mail survey of New Hampshire households that owned equines, and firms that operated equine-related businesses. The mailing list was compiled from various lists provided by equine associations and equine-oriented publications, as well as horse owners requesting to be included in the survey. The survey involved two mailings of the questionnaire. The first mailing began in early November 2002, and 7,376 questionnaires were sent. There were 1,701 completed questionnaires that were returned after the first mailing.

The second mailing began in the third week of January 2003 and questionnaires were sent to those households and businesses that did not respond to the initial mailing. Five hundred eighty-eight completed responses were received after the second mailing. Right after the second mailing, questionnaires were sent to another group that was not included in the original list. This group contained 194 names and sixty-four of them completed the survey.

After each of these mailings (but especially after the first) many of the envelopes were returned unopened because of bad addresses. Many of the potential respondents also sent back blank questionnaires because they no longer owned equines. There were also several households that received more than one questionnaire and returned the duplicates unanswered. After adjustment for these three factors were made, the number of eligible households and businesses decreased to 5,698. A total of 2,353 usable questionnaires were returned resulting in a response rate of 41 percent. Two thousand sixty-six responses came from households that owned at least one equine, twenty came from people who said that they did not own equines themselves but kept them for other people, and sixty-seven responses were sent in by individuals who did not own equines but operated equine-related business.

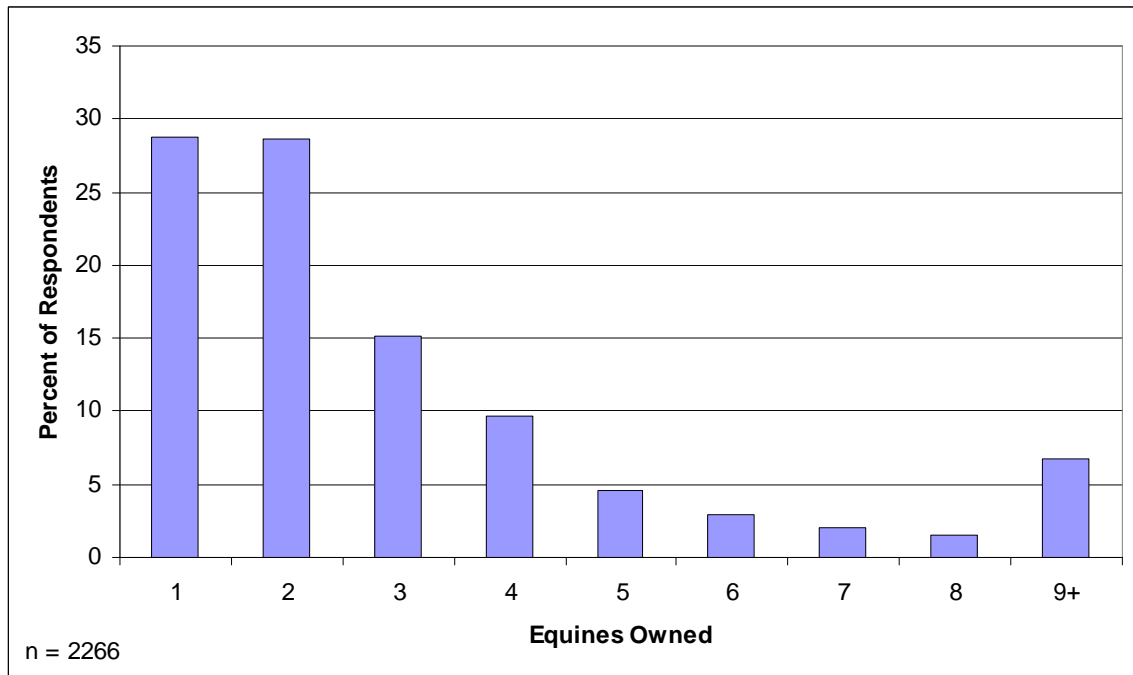
RESULTS

Equine Ownership and Activities

Number of equines

The responses of the 2,266 households indicated that they owned 7,888 equines. Figure 1 shows that close to 29 percent of the responding households owned one equine. Almost an equal percentage indicated that they owned two equines. There were 154 observations that were considered statistical outliers; these values (nine and above) were far removed from most of the other observations. The mean or average number of equines owned was 3.48. The median value (the middle value when all the observations are ranked from the lowest to the highest) was two, and the mode, or most frequently reported value, was one. The mean value is higher than the median because of the influence of the outliers.

Figure 1 Number of equines owned



The distribution of equines according to the county of residence of the respondents is presented in Table 1. Fifty-four percent of the reported equines were in three counties - Hillsborough, Merrimack, and Rockingham. Rockingham County alone accounted for 23 percent of the reported equines. The different breeds of equines are shown in Tables 2 - 6.

Table 1 Number of equines by New Hampshire county

County	Number of Equines
Belknap	369
Carroll	318
Cheshire	901
Coos	251
Grafton	586
Hillsborough	1,419
Merrimack	1,045
Rockingham	1,814
Strafford	406
Sullivan	536
Unknown	243
Total	7,888

Table 2 Light horse breeds owned by New Hampshire households

Breed	Number
Quarter Horse	1,068
Saddlebred	142
Appaloosa	387
Arabian	428
Half Arabian	219
Morgan	843
Palomino	76
Pinto and Paint	464
Warmbloods	473
Mini	315
Crossbred	569
Unknown	69
Other:	
Andalusian	14
Bashkir Curly	7
Cheval Canadien	14
Cleveland Bay	5
Creola	2
Hackney	26
Haflinger	115
Hanoverian	15
Holsteiner	1
Icelandic	8
Irish Sport Horse	17
Kentucky Mountain Saddle Horse	4
Lipizzan	38
Lusitano	9
Missouri Fox Trotter	17
Morab	3
Mustang	39
National Show Horse	5
National Spotted Saddle Horse	4
Norwegian Fjord	55
Paso Fino	20
Peruvian Paso	28
Rocky Mountain Horse	18
Selle Francais	3
Spanish Mustang	2
Tennessee Walking Horse	75
Trakehner	3
Unknown	28

Table 3 Race horse breeds owned by New Hampshire households

Breed	Number
Standardbred	117
Thoroughbred	880

Table 4 Draft horse breeds owned by New Hampshire households

Breed	Number
Belgian	228
Percheron	119
Clydesdale	24
Friesian	23
Other:	
Irish Draft Horse	10
Shire	11
Spotted Draft	4
Suffolk Punch	18
Crossbred	32
Unknown	6

Table 5 Pony breeds owned by New Hampshire households

Breed	Number
Welsh	134
Shetland	128
Connemara	68
Other:	
Chincoteague	5
Newfoundland	2
Pony of America	39
Welsh Cob	3
Crossbred	128
Unknown	17
Not identified	15

Table 6 Donkeys and mules owned by New Hampshire households

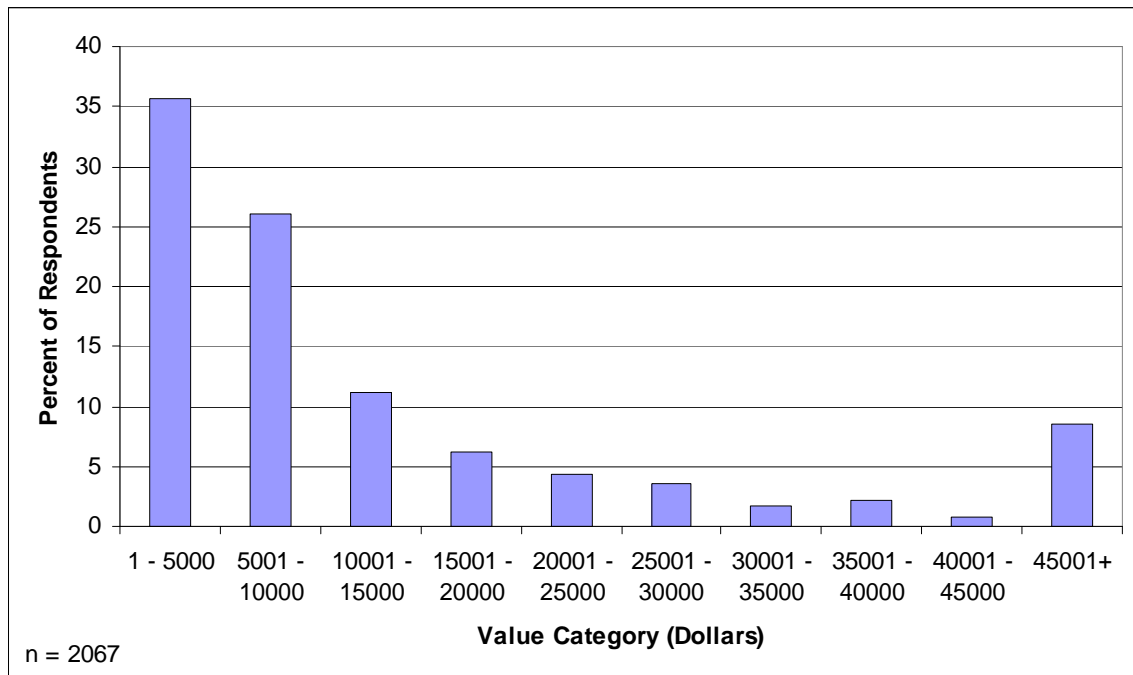
Equine	Number
Donkey	201
Mule	48

Estimated Value of Equines

Two thousand sixty-seven respondents provided an estimate of the value of their equines. The values ranged from less than \$50 to more than \$500 thousand. Figure 2 shows that about 36 percent had equines valued between \$1 and \$5,000 and 26 percent reported values between \$5,001 and \$10,000.

There were 189 observations that were equal to or greater than \$45,000; these observations were classified as outliers. The mean value was \$18,665 which appears high because it was affected by the extreme values cited above. The median value was \$8,500. The mode or most commonly reported value was \$10,000. The sum of all the reported values was close to \$38.6 million.

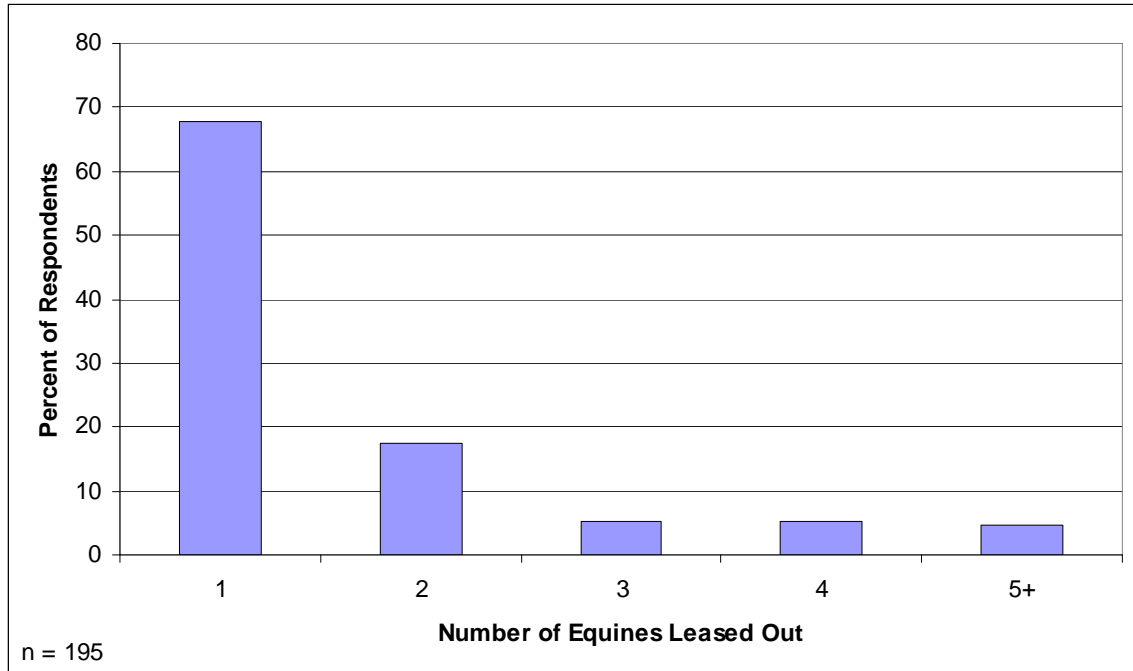
Figure 2 Estimated current value of equines owned



Equine Leasing

One hundred ninety-five respondents indicated that they leased out equines; the total number of equines that were leased to others was 457. The mean number of equines leased out was 2.34; this average was inflated by nineteen outliers (observations equal to or greater than four). The median number was one and the mode was also one. Sixty-eight percent of 195 respondents reported that they leased out one equine (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Number of equines leased out



Use of Equines

Respondents were asked all their uses for their equines. As indicated in Table 7, the most common use of equines was pleasure riding. Trail riding and showing were also enjoyed by a high number of respondents.

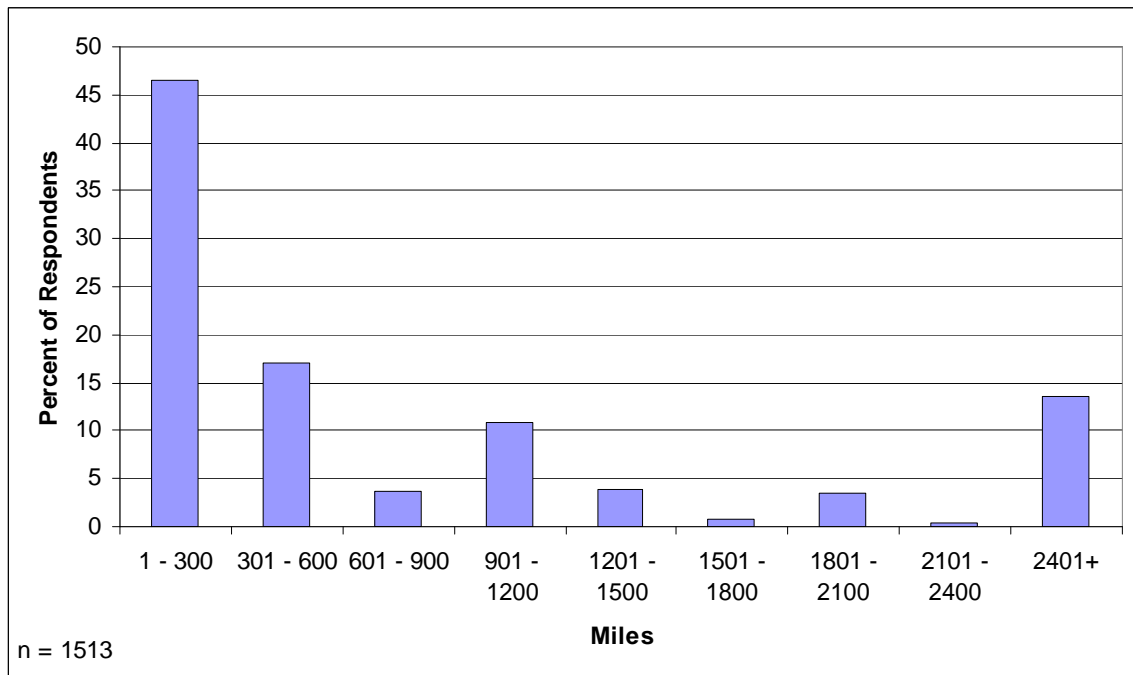
Table 7 Use of Equines

Use	Number
Pleasure riding	1,724
Showing	1,099
Parades, fairs and drills	227
Racing	49
Hunting	124
Rodeo	30
Endurance	95
Driving	423
Breeding	322
Therapeutic riding	45
Trail riding	1,399
Dressage	123
Lessons	91
Eventing	76
As pet	51
Farm work	22
Giving equine/carriage /sleigh rides	19
Jumping	12
Pony club	12
4-H projects	11
Hunter paces	10
Logging	10
Competitive trail riding	9
Gymkhana	6
Other (various)	138

Traveling with Equines

One thousand five hundred thirteen respondents indicated that in the past twelve months they traveled with their equines to shows, trail rides, pleasure riding and for equine health care. As shown in Figure 4, close to 47 percent traveled between one and 300 miles. The greatest number of respondents (160) reported that they traveled 100 miles with their equine in the past 12 months. The minimum distance reported was one mile and the maximum was more than 50,000 miles. Values equal to or greater than 2,400 miles were considered extremely high relative to the rest of the observations. The mean or average distance was 1,401 miles and the median was 400 miles.

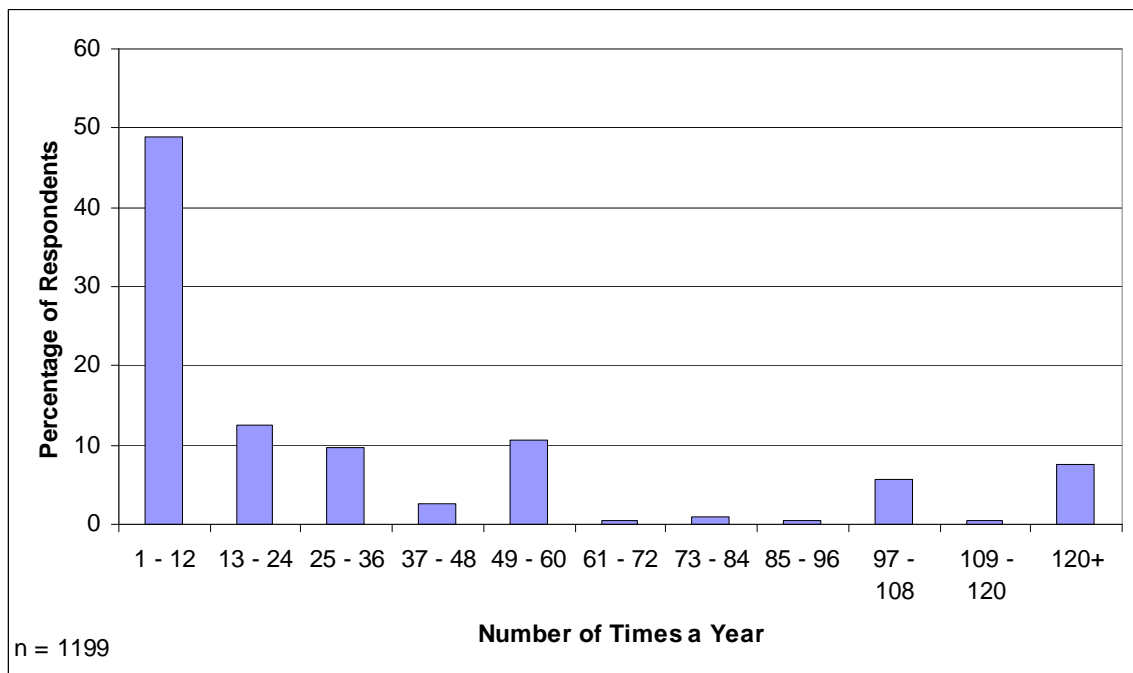
Figure 4 Distance traveled with equines in the past twelve months



Trail Riding on Public Lands

One thousand one hundred ninety-nine households gave data on the number of times a year that household members trail ride on public lands. The lowest number cited was one and the highest was more than 600 times a year. Figure 4 indicates that 49 percent of the respondents rode on public lands twelve times or less a year. About 13 percent did it between thirteen and twenty-four times, over 10 percent went between forty-nine and sixty times and close to the same proportion rode between twenty-five and thirty-six times. There were ninety-six extremely high values; they were equal to or greater than 120. The average was about forty-one times a year, the median was fifteen, and the mode was ten.

Figure 5 Frequency of riding trails on public lands



Public Lands Frequented by Equine Owners

Table 8 contains the public lands where respondents rode their equines. The places included in Table 8 were the most frequently cited among those reported by 1,225 respondents. In answering this question, most of the respondents identified two or more places, and stated either general areas such as “state parks” or specific places such as Hampton Beach. Bear Brook State Park was the single area that was most often reported by respondents. State parks in Massachusetts were favorite places to visit as well. It can be inferred from Table 8 also that many equine owners rode their equines on beaches. Many respondents also reported that they rode trails in forests and conservation areas owned by their town.

Table 8 Public lands where equine owners rode

Location	Number of Respondents
State forests	29
State parks (in general)	108
Bear Brook State Park	106
Pawtuckaway State Park	40
Pisgah State Park	22
Beaver Brook Association	22
Bradley Palmer State Park, Massachusetts	36
Maudslay State Park, Massachusetts	20
Beaches (in general)	75
Hampton Beach	37
Salisbury Beach, Massachusetts	23

Housing

The greatest number of equines (834) was housed in box stalls (Table 8). A combination box stall paddock was the next most frequently used type of housing, followed by run-in shed/paddock or pasture combination.

Table 9 Housing facilities for equine

Housing Facility	Number	Percent
Box stall	834	38.4
Pipe stall	4	0.2
Paddock/corral	22	1.0
Pasture	59	2.7
Combination box stall/ paddock	764	35.2
Run-in shed/paddock or pasture combination	395	18.2
Other	94	4.3
Total	2,172	100.0

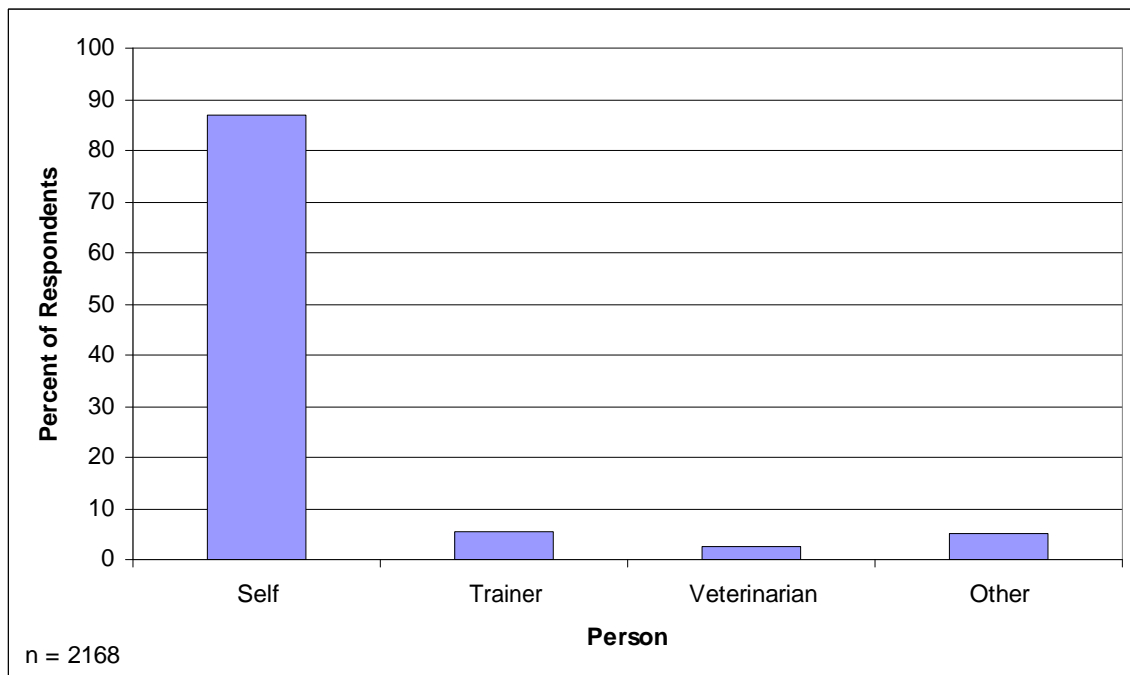
Deworming

It is shown in Table 9 that more than two-thirds of those who answered the question on deworming reported that they dewormed their equines four or more times a year. A little over ten percent dewormed their equines three times a year and close to ten percent dewormed their equines daily. Eighty-seven percent of 2,167 respondents reported that they themselves dewormed their equines (Figure 6).

Table 10 Frequency of deworming equines

Frequency	Number	Percent
None	9	0.4
Daily	230	10.6
Once a year	37	1.7
Two times a year	160	7.4
Three times a year	243	11.2
Four or more times a year	1,477	67.9
Don't know	20	0.9
Total	2,176	100.0

Figure 6 Person who usually dewormed equines



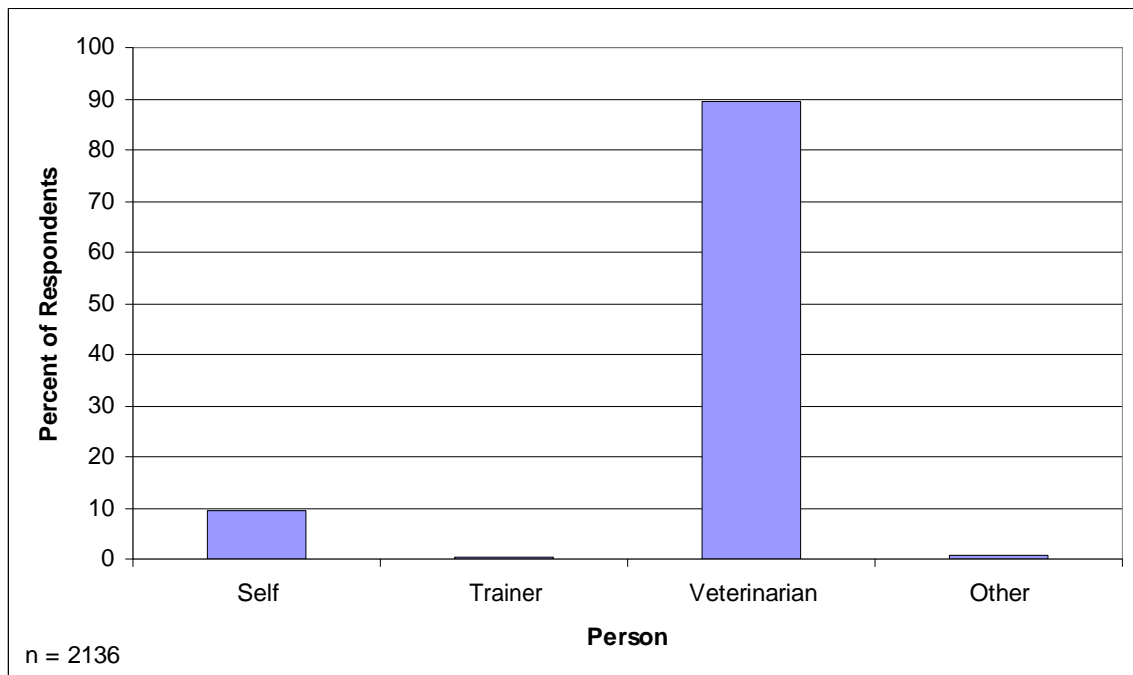
Vaccinations

As shown in Table 11, the most common vaccinations given to equines in New Hampshire were those that will protect them against rabies, Eastern/Western encephalomyelitis, tetanus, rhinopneumonitis, influenza, and West Nile virus. Close to 90 percent of 2,352 respondents said that a veterinarian vaccinates their equines (Figure 7). About nine percent reported that they administered the vaccines themselves.

Table 11 Vaccinations given to equines

Vaccination	Number
None	46
Tetanus	1,750
Influenza	1,455
Eastern/Western encephalomyelitis	1,851
Rhinopneumonitis	1,456
Strangles	738
Potomac equine fever	634
Rabies	1,914
West Nile virus	1,447
Equine protozoal myelitis (EPM)	340
Other	91

Figure 7 Person who usually vaccinates equines



Shoeing or Trimming

As shown in Table 12, about 48 percent of 2,173 respondents reported that their equines were shod or trimmed every seven to eight weeks. Seven hundred forty-seven indicated that in their case the frequency was every five to six weeks.

Table 12 Frequency of shoeing or trimming equines

Frequency	Number	Percent
Every 3 to 4 weeks	54	2.5
Every 5 to 6 weeks	747	34.4
Every 7 to 8 weeks	1,038	47.7
Every 9 to 10 weeks	244	11.2
Every 11 weeks or more	91	4.2
Total	2,173	100.0

Insurance Coverage

More than 1,300 respondents said that they did not have insurance coverage for their equines (Table 13). For those with insurance coverage, the most common type was liability insurance followed by mortality insurance.

Table 13 Insurance coverage for equines

Type of Coverage	Number
None	1,340
Mortality	418
Surgical	280
Liability	515
Other	69

Boarding

Table 14 shows that 1,415 households reported that, at the time they received the questionnaire, their equines were boarded at their residence, and 536 respondents said that their equines were boarded at a commercial stable. A total of 5,155 equines were boarded at respondents' residence; 907 were boarded at a commercial stable.

Table 14 Location where equines were boarded

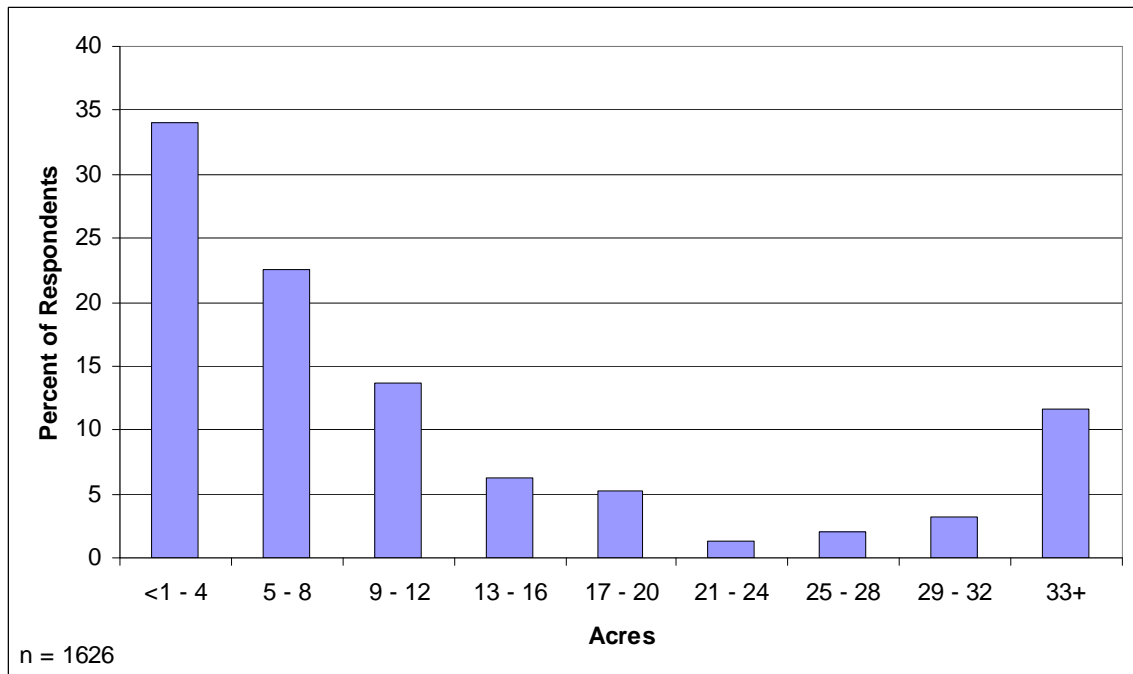
Location	Number of Households	Number of Equines
Own residence	1,416	5,159
Friend or relative's residence	259	463
Commercial stable	536	907
Other	88	222

Keeping Equines

Land Used for Keeping Equine

One thousand six hundred twenty-six respondents provided information on the amount of land, owned or leased, that they used for keeping equines. The minimum area reported was less than one acre and the maximum was more than 1,000 acres. There were 189 observations equal to or greater than 33 acres; such observations were statistical outliers. As indicated in Figure 8, 34 percent of respondents owned between less than one acre to four acres and about 23 percent owned five to eight acres. The mode or most frequently occurring value was five acres. The mean or average value was 18.6 acres and the median was six acres. The sum of the areas reported by the respondents was 30,190 acres.

Figure 8 Land area used for keeping equine



Of the 1700 respondents who answered on how their land was used before they got involved with equines, 811 said that their land was not used for agriculture. More than 300 respondents indicated that their land used to be devoted to livestock and/or dairy farming (Table 15).

Table 15 Use of respondents' equine-related land before they got involved with equines

Use	Number	Percent
Mostly crop farming	161	9.5
Mostly livestock (excluding equine) and/or dairy farming	318	18.7
Horse farm	204	12.0
Land was not used for agriculture	811	47.7
Don't know/not sure	206	12.1
Total	1,700	100.0

Feed

Table 16 shows the types of feed given to equines. Hay and commercial grain mix were the most common types of equine feeds used by those who cared for equines.

Table 16 Feed given to equines

Feed	Number
Hay	1,733
Pellets	767
Cubes	108
Bulk grain	119
Commercial grain mix	1,273
Alfalfa molasses	56
Other	297

Manure Disposal

More than 1,000 respondents spread equine manure on their land. The other commonly-practiced disposal activities were composting and giving the manure away for free (Table 17).

Table 17 Manure-disposal activities

Activity	Number
Spread on land	1,045
Compost	852
Stockpile	427
Pay for removal	156
Give away for free	707
Sell	53
Haul away and dump somewhere	156
Other	62

Equine Boarding

Equine Boarding

Nine hundred forty respondents indicated that they boarded their equine for all or part of the past twelve months. About sixty-four percent of this number said that they boarded their equine for all of the past twelve months (Table 18).

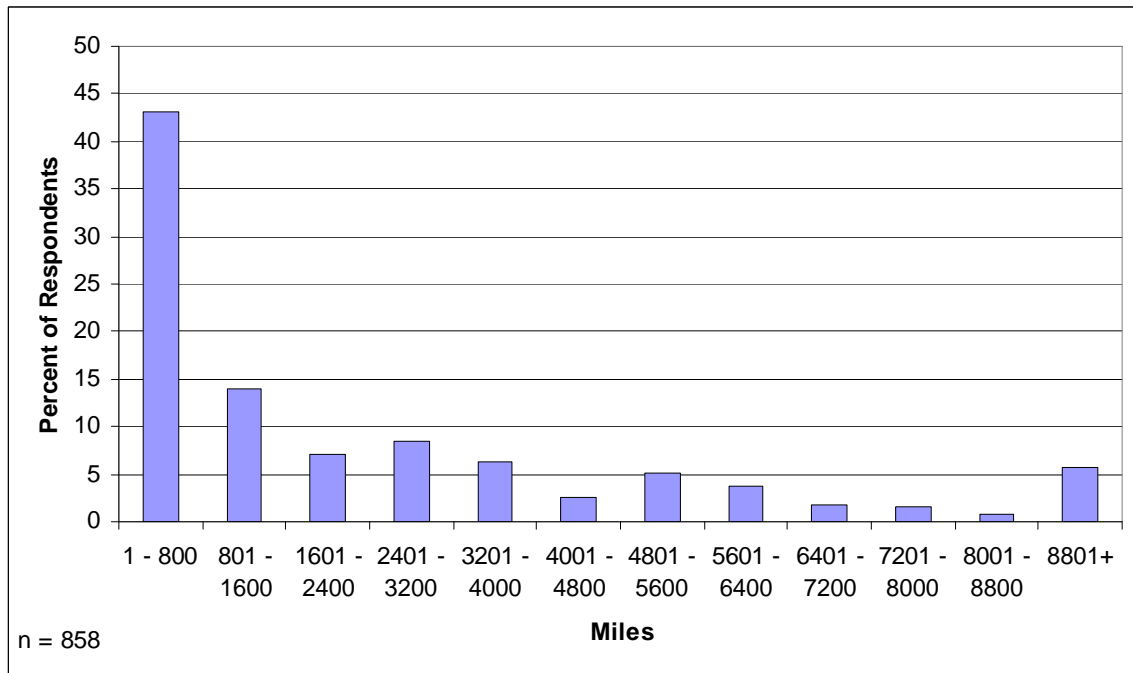
Table 18 Number of months in the past twelve that equines were boarded

Number of Months	Number of Respondents	Percent
One	23	2.4
Two	60	6.4
Three	55	5.9
Four	45	4.8
Five	33	3.5
Six	47	5.0
Seven	21	2.2
Eight	28	3.0
Nine	10	1.1
Ten	18	1.9
Eleven	3	0.3
Twelve	597	63.5
Total	940	100.0

Distance Traveled to Interact with Equines

Figure 9 shows that 43 percent of 858 respondents who boarded their equines traveled between one and 800 round-trip miles in the past twelve months to interact with their equines. The total distance traveled by all the respondents was 2.25 million miles. There were fifty outliers and their values were equal to or greater than 8,500 miles. The mean of the observations was 2,618 miles, the median was 1,172 miles and the mode was 300 miles.

Figure 9 Roundtrip miles traveled from home in the past twelve months to interact with equines



Commercial Stable Facilities

Four hundred ninety-four respondents who boarded their equines at a commercial stable reported that the stable had an indoor riding arena, and 549 respondents said that the stable had access to trails.

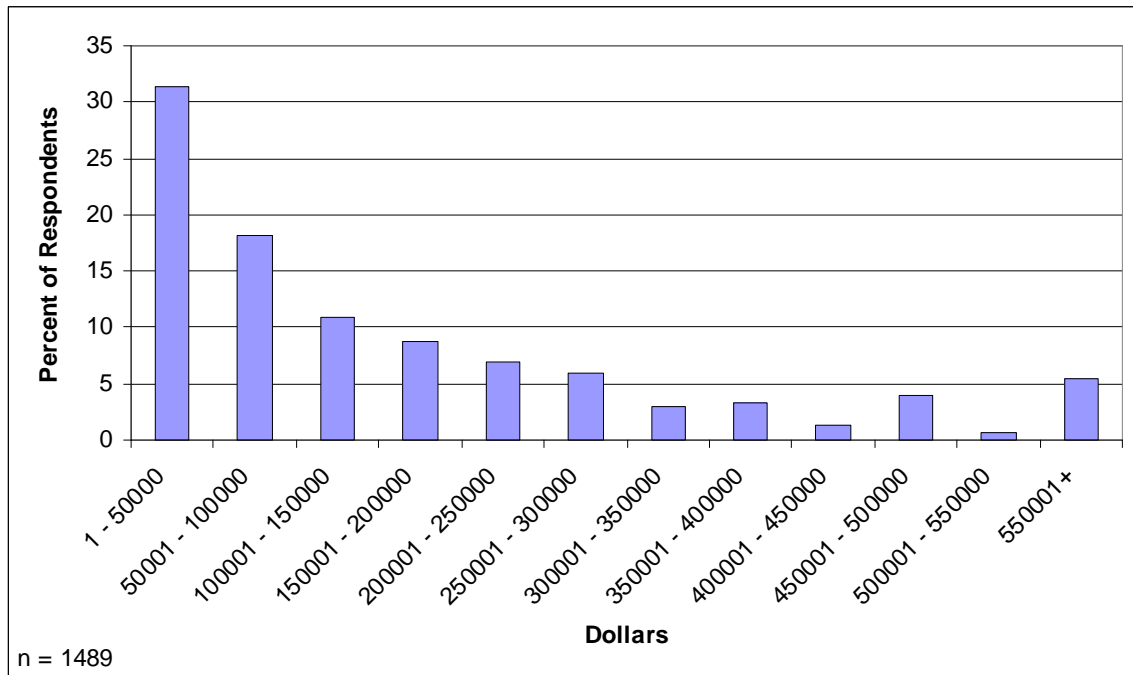
Equine-Related Assets

The total value of all equine-related assets reported by respondents was \$385 million. This section contains information about specific assets.

Equine-Related Land, Fencing, and Buildings

The total value of equine-related land, fencing and buildings reported by 1,489 respondents was over \$307 million. The values for thirty-one percent of respondents fell in the \$1 – 50,000 classification and 18 percent had values in the \$50,001 – 100,000 category (Figure 10). The minimum value cited was less than \$50 and the maximum was more than \$2.5 million. The most commonly-reported value was \$100,000. There were eighty-eight outliers with values greater than \$550,000. The mean or average value was \$206,307 and the median was \$110,000

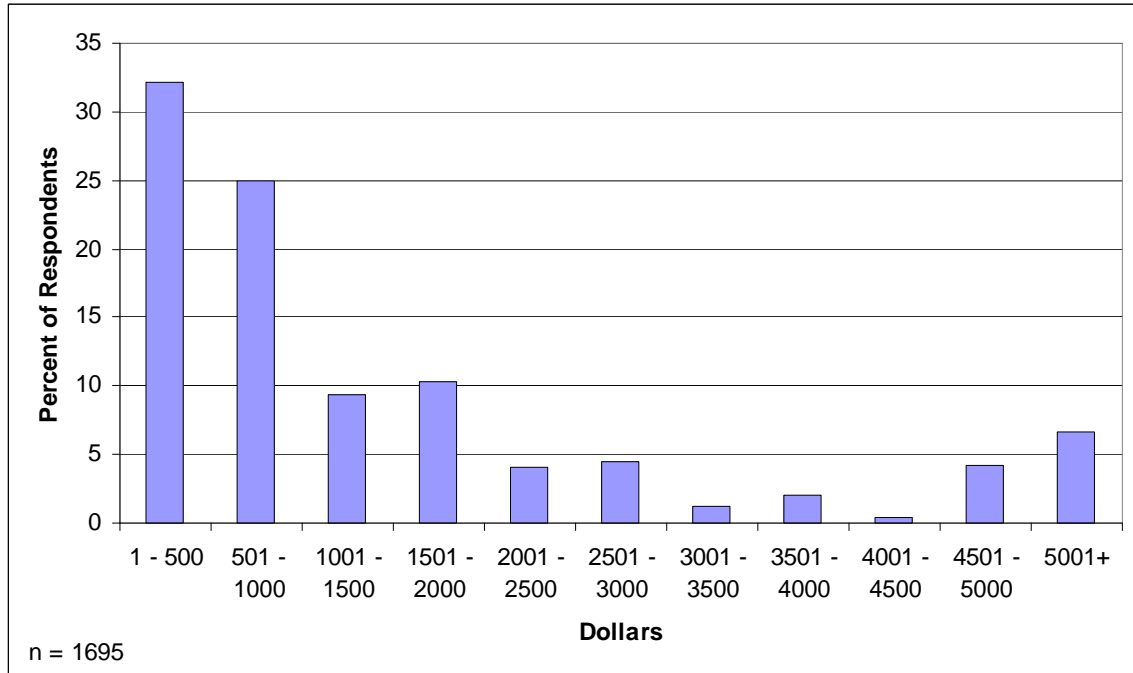
Figure 10 Estimated current value of equine related land, fencing, and buildings



Feed and Stable Supplies on Hand

Figure 11 indicates that 32 percent of 1,695 respondents estimated that the value of equine feed and stable supplies that they owned was between \$1 and \$500. Twenty-five percent reported values between \$501 and \$1,000. The mode was \$1,000, the median value was also \$1,000 and the mean was \$3,164. The lowest amount reported was less than \$5 and the highest was more than \$400,000. Values equal to or greater than \$4,500 (191 observations) were outliers. The sum of the reported values was about \$5.26 million.

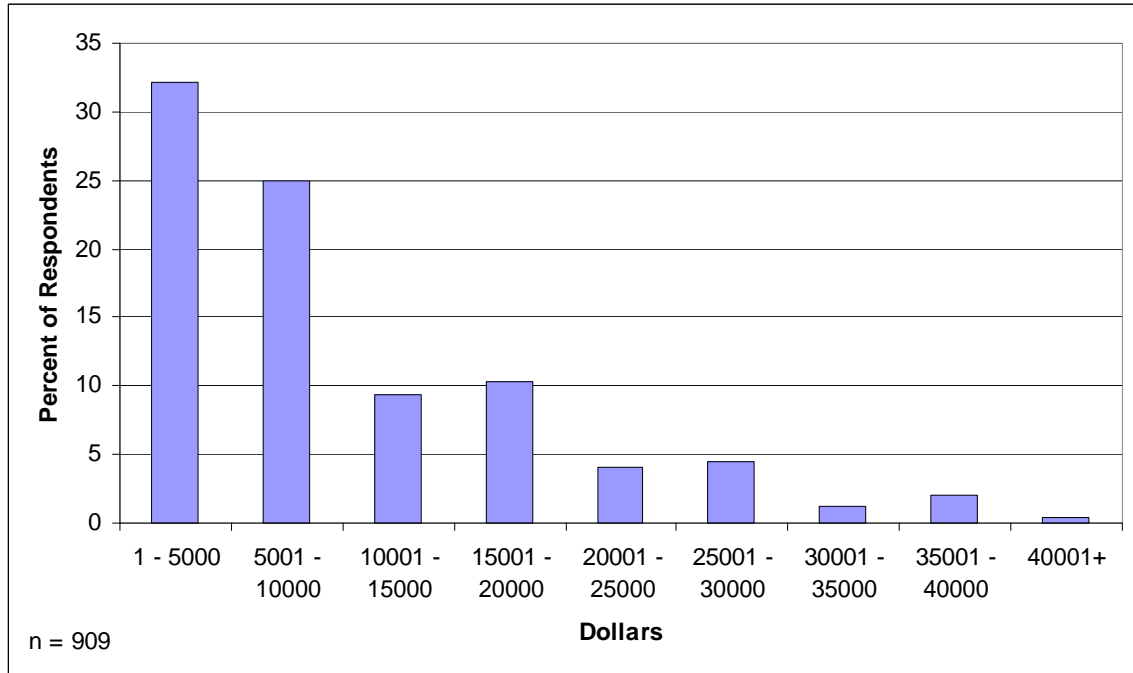
Figure 11 Estimated current value of equine feed and stable supplies owned



Tractors

One-third of 909 respondents' estimate of the current value of their tractors was in the \$1 – 500 range (Figure 12). Twenty-five percent of the values reported were in the \$5,001 – 10,000 category. The minimum value was less than \$100 and the maximum was more than \$100,000. There were forty-four extremely high values (those that were above \$40,000). The mode was \$15,000, the mean was \$14,167, and the median was \$10,000. The total of the tractor values reported by the respondents was close to \$12.9 million.

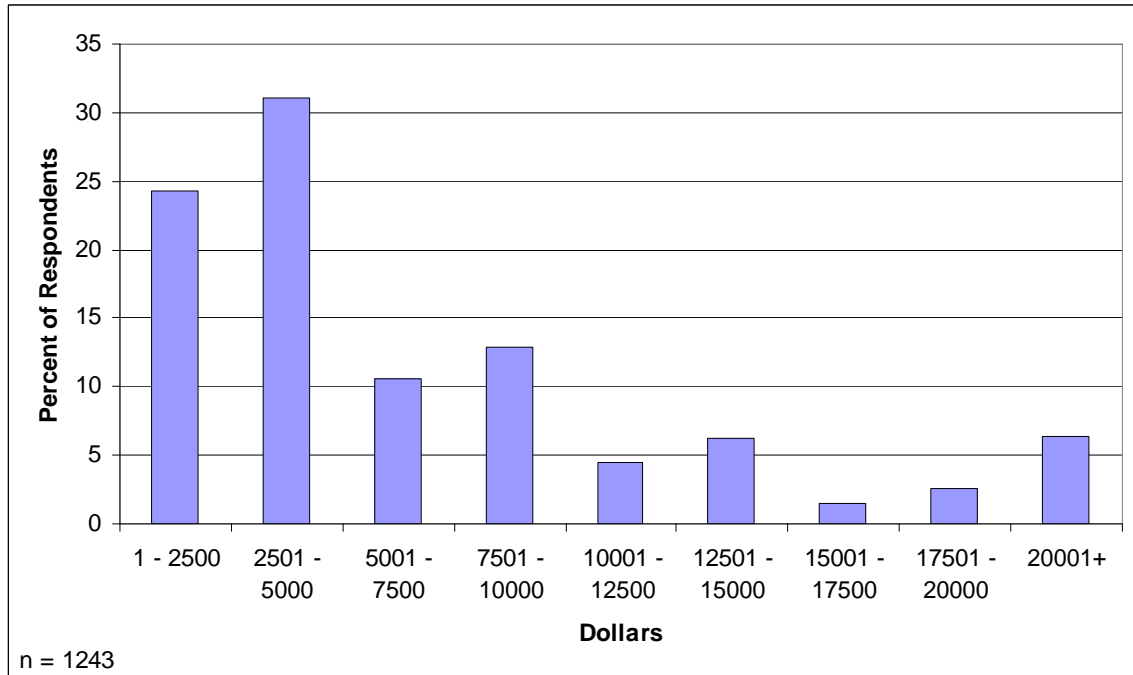
Figure 12 Estimated current value of tractors owned



Trailers or Vans

Of the 1,243 respondents' estimates of the value of trailers and vans they owned, the greatest percentage (31 percent) was in the \$2,501 – 5,000 range (Figure 13). Twenty-four percent reported values between \$1 and \$2,500. The lowest observation was less than \$200 and the highest was more than \$100,000. Values above \$20,000 were outliers; there were eighty extreme values. The sum of the reported values was slightly above \$10 million. The mean and median values were \$8,155 and \$5,000 respectively. The mode was \$5,000.

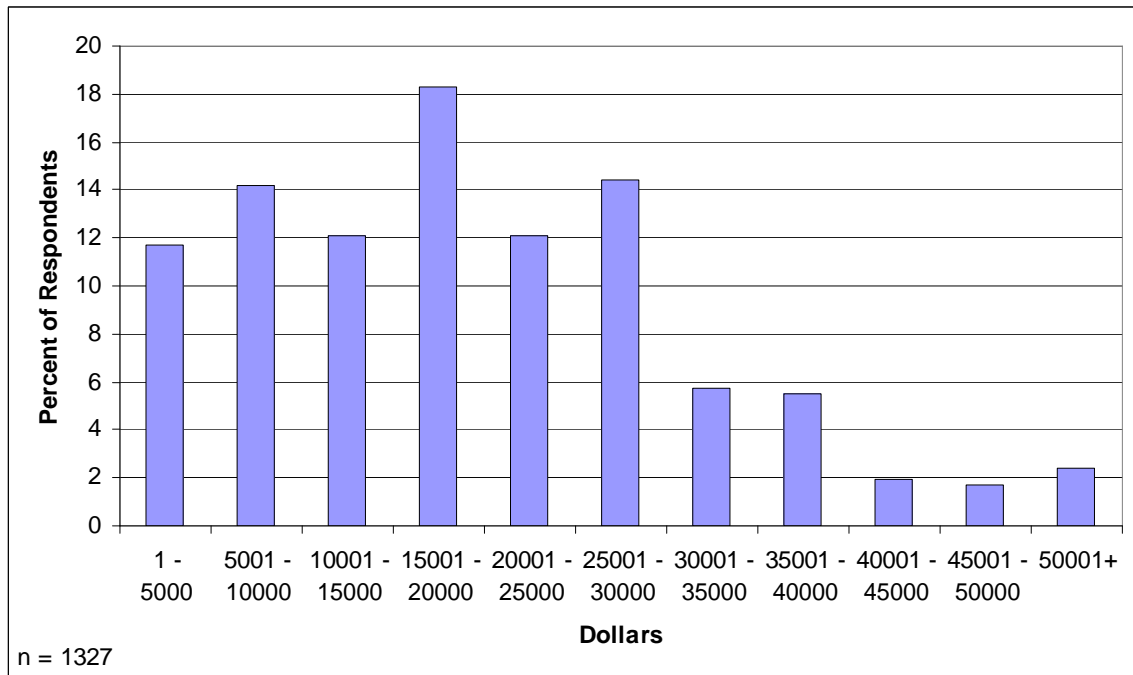
Figure 13 Estimated current value of trailers or vans owned



Vehicles for Towing Trailers or Vans

Figure 14 shows that more than 18 percent of 1,327 respondents reported trailer or van values in the \$15,001 - \$20,000 range. Slightly more than 14 percent of the values were between \$25,001 and \$30,000, and about the same percentage were in the \$5,001 to \$10,000 category. The minimum value reported was less than \$500 and the maximum was more than \$90,000. The most frequently cited value was \$20,000. The mean of all observations was \$21,366 and the median was \$20,000. The sum of the reported values amounted to about \$28.4 million.

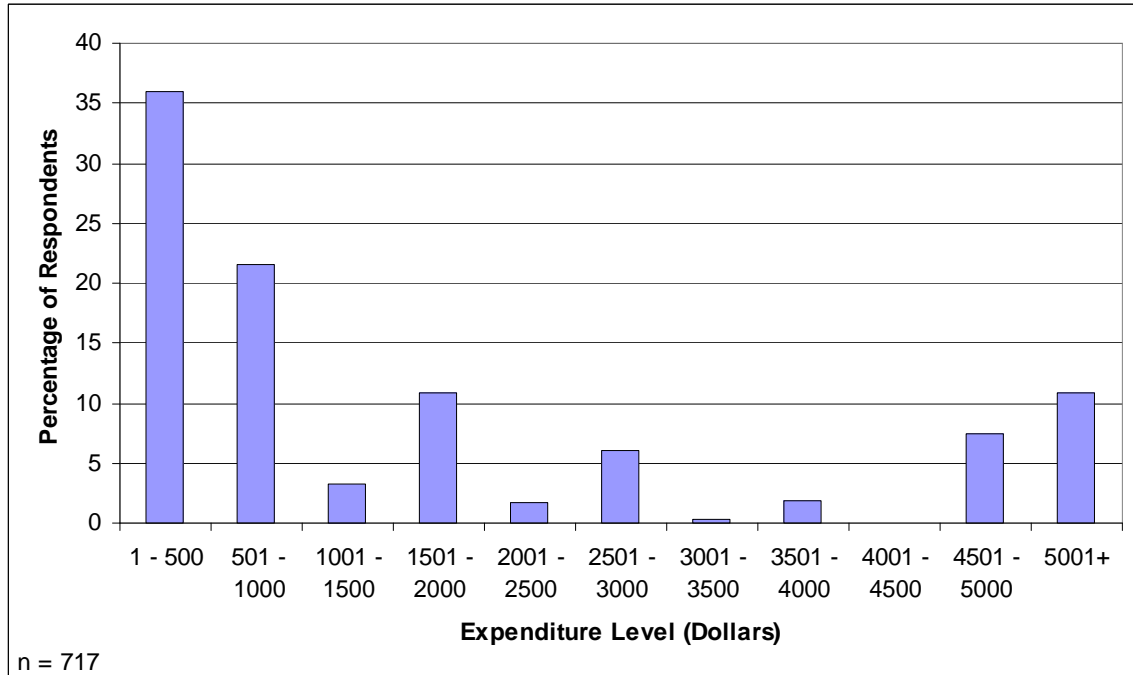
Figure 14 Estimated current value of own vehicles used for towing trailers or vans



Tools

Thirty-six percent of 717 respondents' estimate of the value of their tools ranged from \$1 to \$500 (Figure 15). The minimum value was less than \$40 and the maximum value was more than \$35,000. There were seventy-four outliers; they had values equal to or greater than \$7,000. The sum of the reported values was \$1.96 million. The mean of all the observations was \$2,736, and the median was \$1,000. The most frequently occurring observation was also \$1,000.

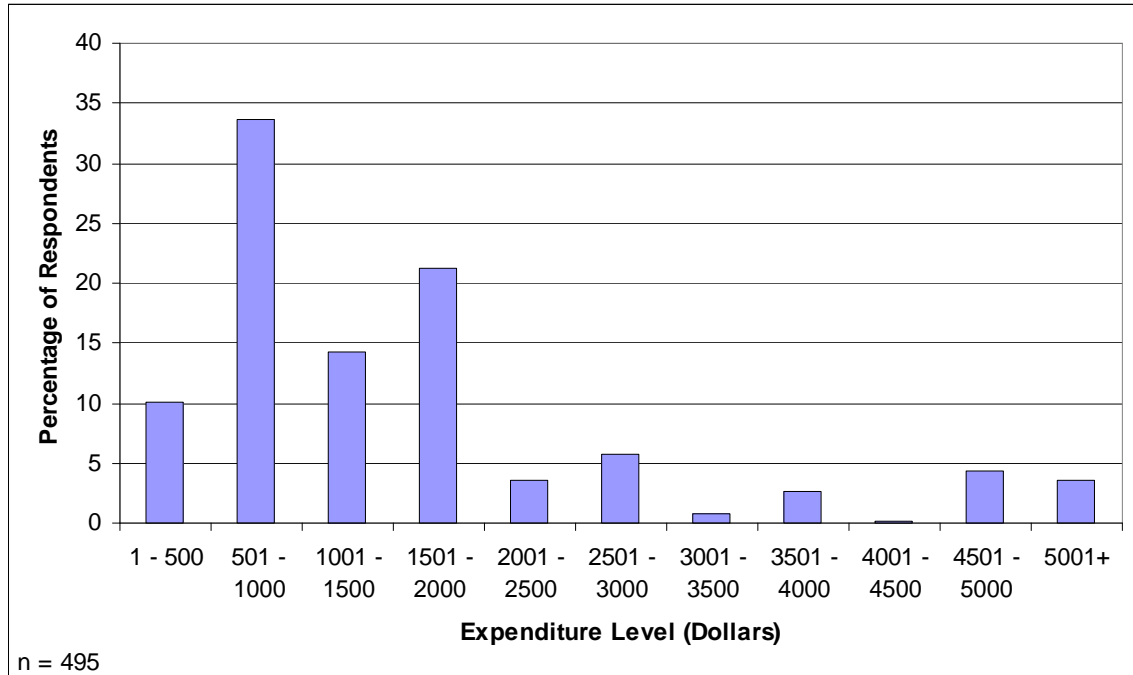
Figure 15 Estimated current value of tools owned



Computers

As shown in Figure 16, 34 percent of 495 households had computers valued between \$501 and \$1,000, and 21 percent of the reported values were in the \$1,501 to \$2,000 category. The lowest reported value was \$100 and the highest was \$35,000. Those observations that had a value of at least \$3,500 were far removed from the other values. The sum of the reported values was a little over \$1 million. The 495 observations had a mean of \$2,042, median of \$1,400, and mode of \$1,000.

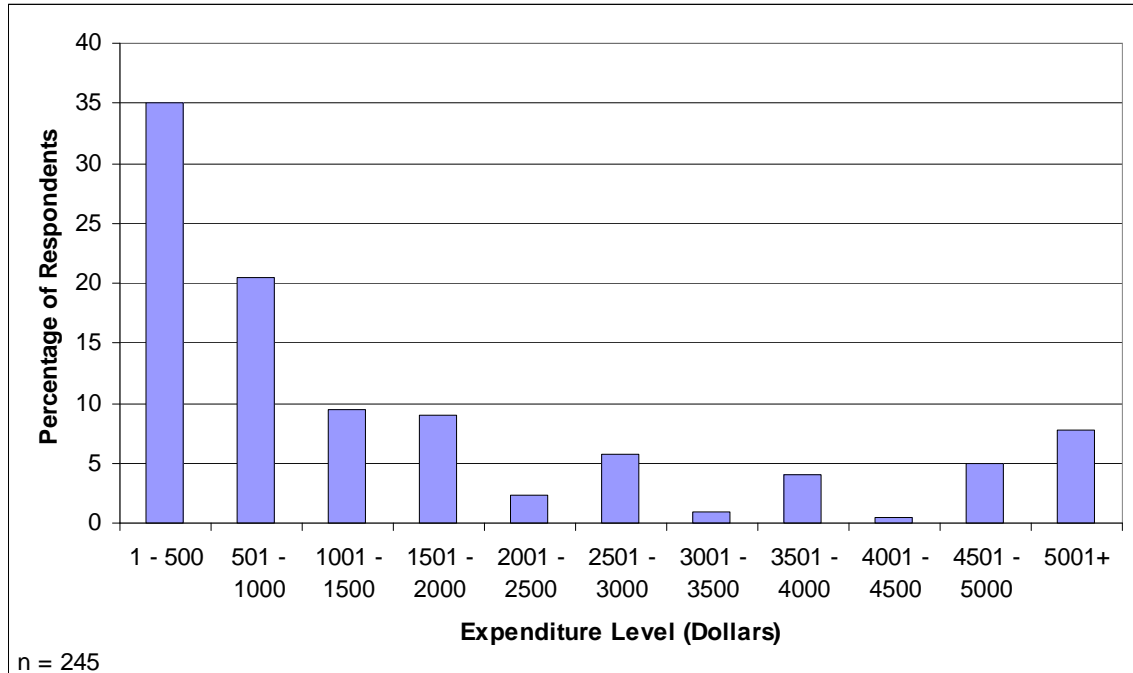
Figure 16 Estimated current value of computers owned



Manure Spreaders

The total value of the spreaders owned by 245 respondents was \$580.8 thousand. Thirty-five percent of the reported values were between \$1 and \$500, and 20 percent were between \$501 and \$1,000 (Figure 17). The minimum value was \$50 and the maximum value was more than \$35,000. There were nineteen extreme observations; they had values equal to or greater than \$5,500. The mean was \$2,371 and the median was \$1,000. The mode was \$500.

Figure 17 Estimated current value of manure spreaders owned



Other Equipment

Table 19 contains the total, mean and median values of the other equipment that the respondents owned. The total value of hot walkers was about \$144 thousand and the total value of treadmills was \$72.6 thousand. The total value of various other types of equipment was more than \$2.5 million. Of this amount, \$393,600 was for haying equipment and \$245,000 was for wagons, carriages, and sleighs.

Table 19 Current value of tools and equipment owned and used in maintaining equine

Equipment	Number of Responses	Total Value (\$)	Mean Value (\$)	Median Value (\$)
Starting gates	18	28,305	1,572	400
Hot walkers	20	144,050	7,202	2,500
Treadmills	15	72,600	4,840	2,500
Other (various)	251	2,505,255	9,981	3,300

Capacity of Equine Trailers or Vans

One thousand eighty respondents said that they owned at least one 1 to 2 equine capacity trailer; fifty indicated that they owned two or more trailers of this type. Three hundred twenty-nine respondents reported that they owned at least one trailer or van that could hold three or four equines. Nineteen respondents owned two or more of this trailer type. Eighty-three respondents owned a total of 127 trailers (Table 20) that had a capacity of more than four equines. Seventy reported owning one trailer of this type and the rest owned more than one.

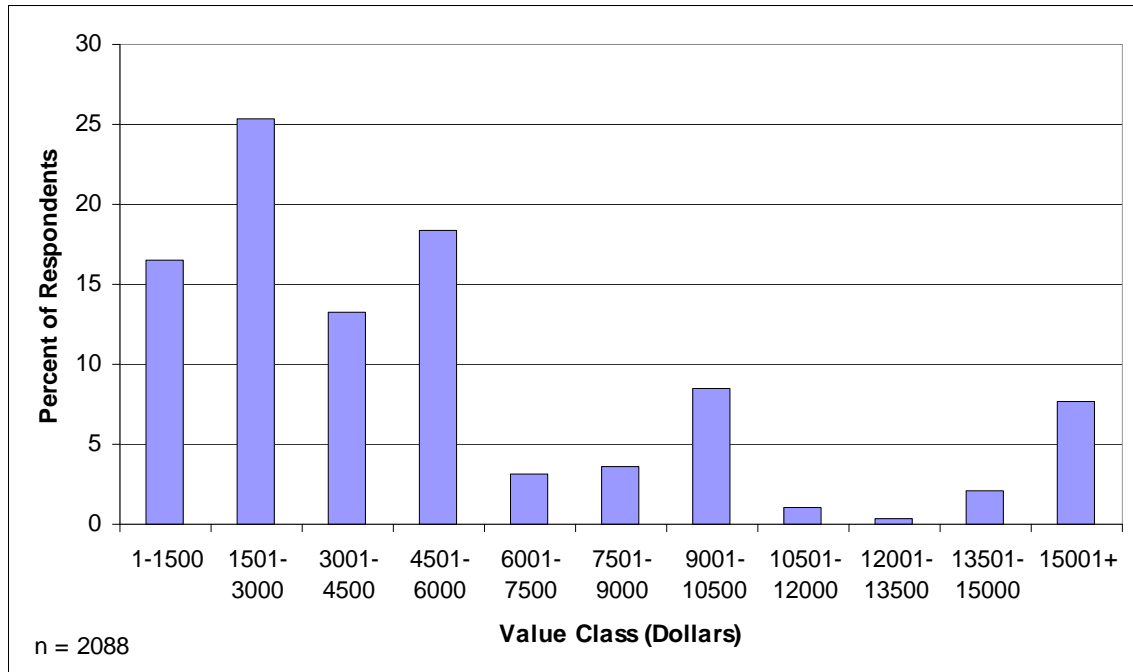
Table 20 Equine trailers or vans owned

Trailer/Van Capacity	Number
1 to 2 equine	1,190
3 to 4 equine	369
More than 4 equine	127
Total	1,686

Tack, Equipment, and Equestrian Clothing

Two thousand eighty-eight respondents provided information on the value of tack, equipment, and equestrian clothing that they owned. The lowest value was less than \$100 and the highest expenditure was more than \$200,000. About 25 percent of respondents reported values between \$1,501 and \$3,000, and about 18 percent provided values between \$4,501 and \$6,000 (Figure 18). The mode was \$5,000. Two hundred two observations were considered extremely high. These values were those that were greater than \$14,500. The mean value, which reflects the influence of the extremely high observations, was \$7,165. The median value was \$4,000. The sum of all reported values was very close to \$15 million.

Figure 18 Current value of all tack, equipment, and equestrian clothing owned by respondents



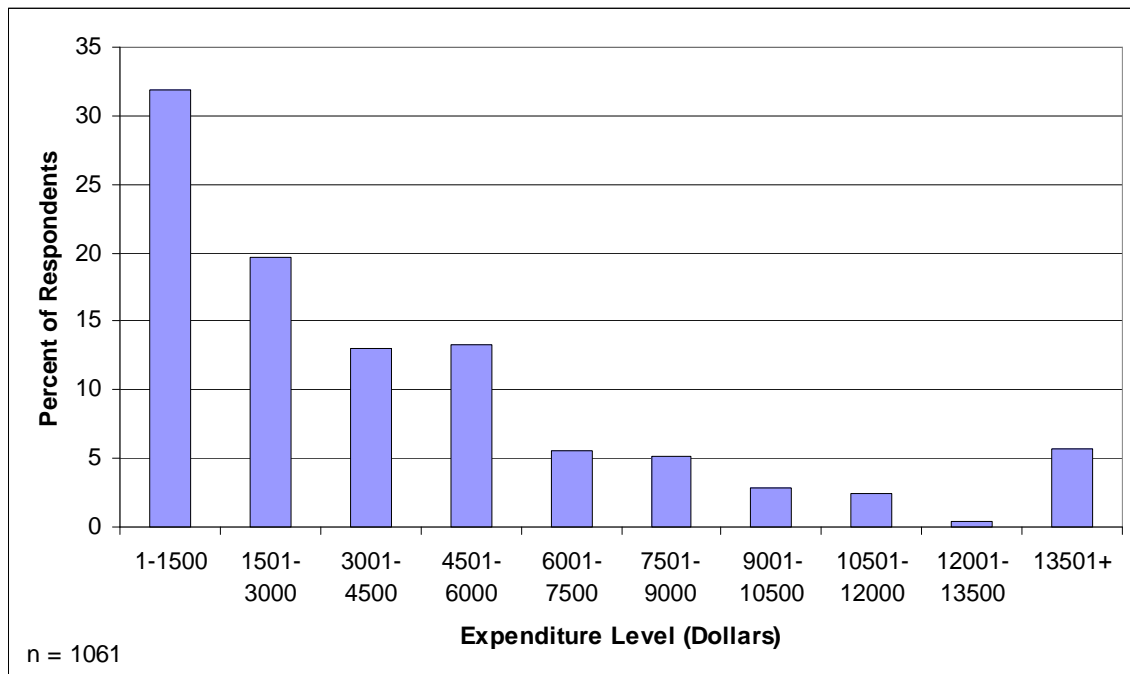
Equine-Related Expenditures in the Past Twelve Months

The sum of all the expenditures in the past twelve months reported by the respondents was about \$61 million; of this amount, \$32.8 million were for operating expenditures and \$28.2 million were for capital expenditures such as purchases of equine, real estate and equipment. This section contains a discussion of the data for specific expenditure items.

Boarding and Training Fees

Figure 19 shows that 32 percent of 1,061 respondents reported paying boarding and training fees between \$1 and \$1,500 in the past twelve months, and about 20 percent spent between \$1,501 and \$3,000. The minimum value reported was less than \$50 and there were sixty-two observations (above \$13,500) that were considered outliers or extreme values. The mean was \$5,603, the median was \$3,000, and the mode was also \$3,000. The reported boarding and training expenditures totaled \$5.9 million.

Figure 19 Boarding and training fees paid to others in the past twelve months



Hay

A total expenditure of about \$3.1 million for hay was reported by 1,352 respondents. The lowest expenditure reported was less than \$50 and the highest value was more than \$45,000. Twenty-eight percent of the responses fell in the \$501-1,000 category, close to 18 percent belonged to the \$1,001-1,500 classification, and 17 percent was included in the \$1-500 level (Figure 20). There were 135 observations (values equal to and greater than \$4,500) that were classified as outliers. The most frequent observation was \$1,000. The mean was \$2,295 and the median value was \$1,200. Seventy-five percent of the respondents said that 100 percent of the hay they bought came from New Hampshire (Figure 21).

Figure 20 Hay expenditures in the past twelve months

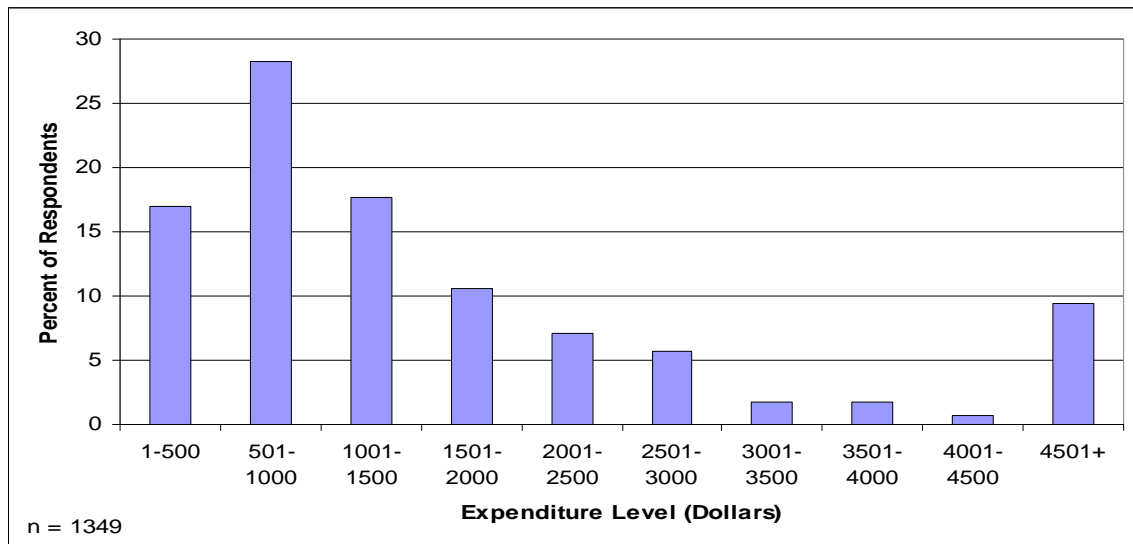
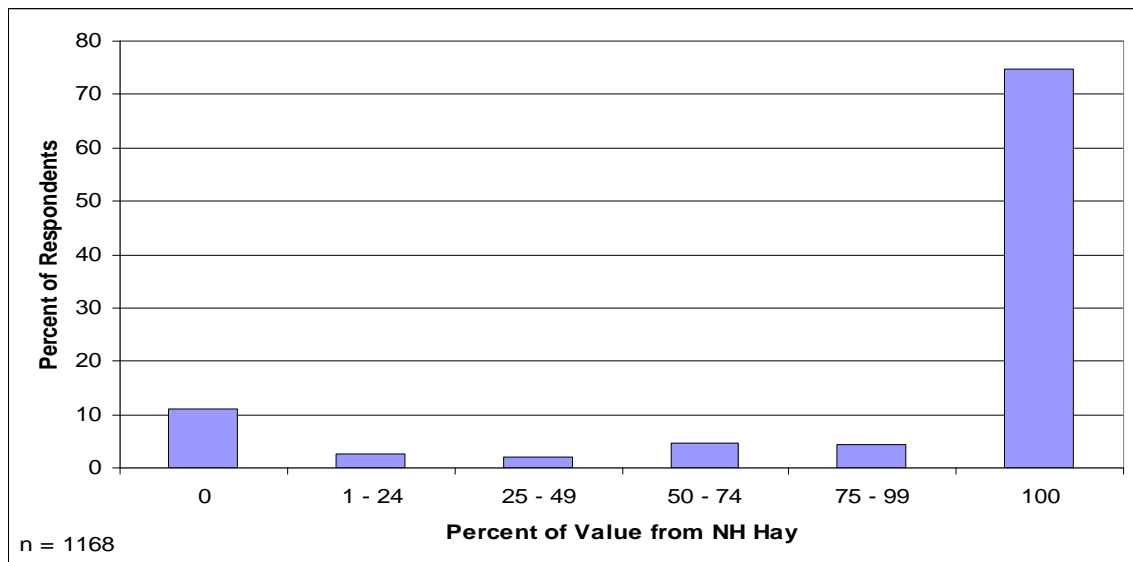


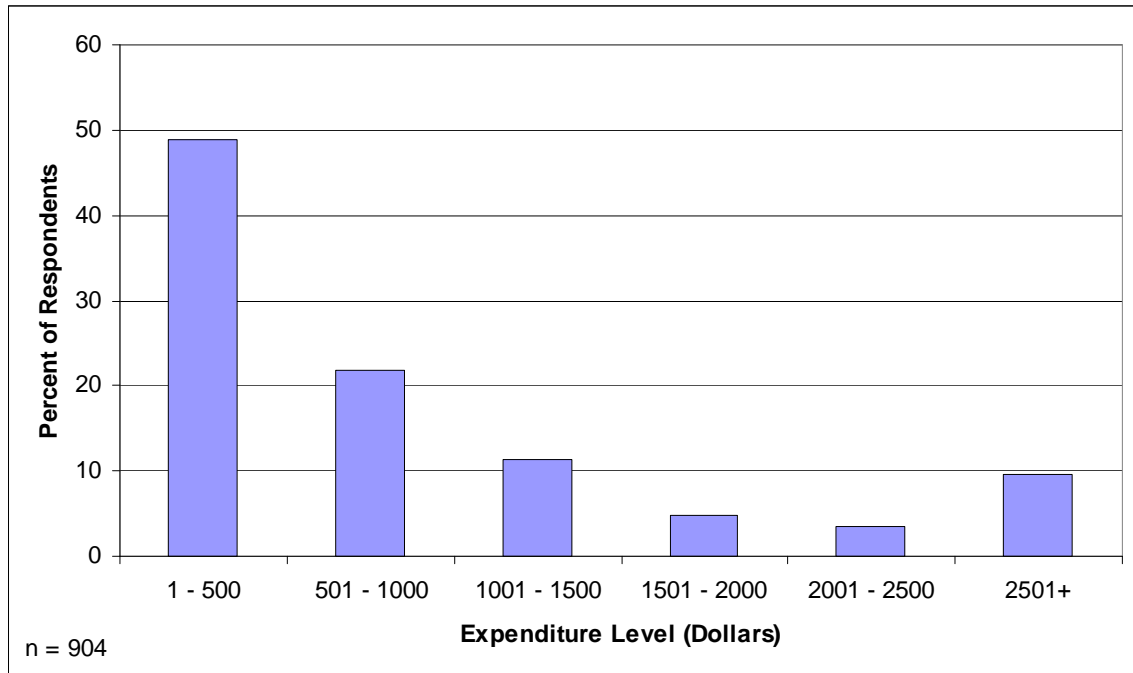
Figure 21 Percent of hay expenditures spent on New Hampshire hay



Grain

Nine hundred four respondents provided information on their grain expenditures, and 49 percent of the responses fell in the \$1-500 expenditure level and 22 percent spent between \$501 and \$1,000 (Figure 22). The minimum value reported was \$15 and the maximum value was more than \$20,000. Expenditures greater than \$2,500 were considered extremely high values; there were eighty-eight such observations. The sum of all reported grain expenditures was \$1.1 million. The mode was \$500, the mean was \$1,226 and the median was \$570.

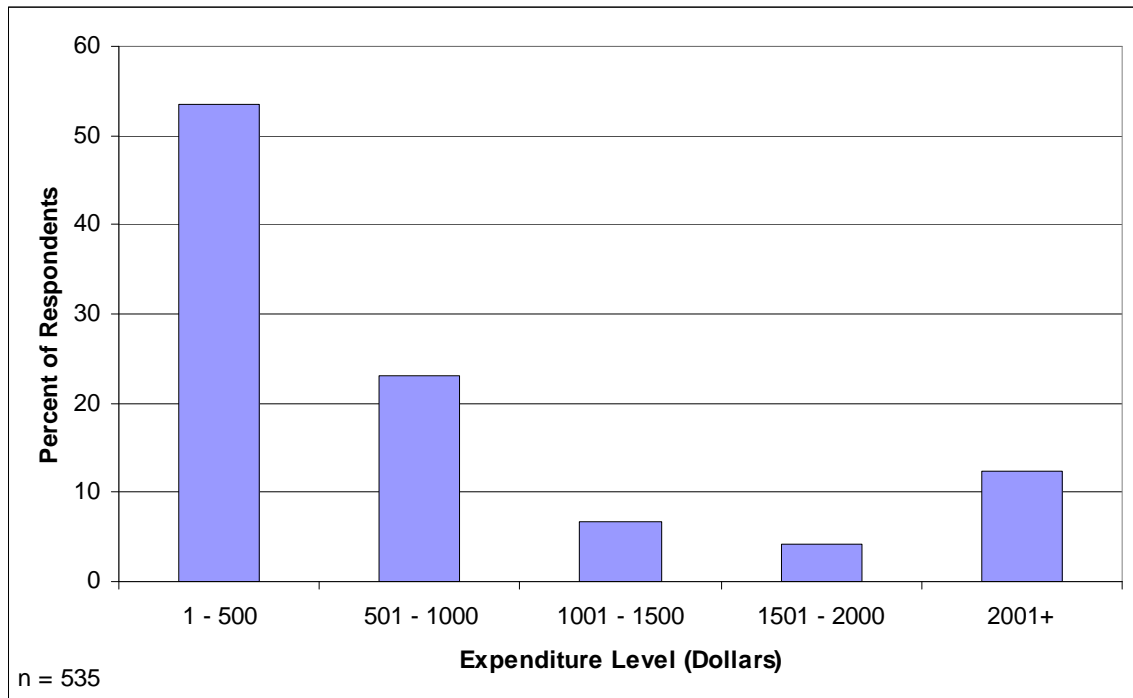
Figure 22 Grain expenditures in the past twelve months



Mixed or Formula Feeds

As shown in Figure 23, close to 54 percent of 535 respondents spent \$1 to \$500 on mixed or formula feeds in the past twelve months and 23 percent spent between \$501 and \$1,000. The lowest value collected was less than \$10 and the maximum value was more than \$25,000. There were sixty-six observations that had values equal to or greater than \$2,300, and these observations were considered outliers. The total of the expenditures reported by the 535 respondents was a little over \$693 thousand. The mode was \$500, the mean was \$1,295, and the median value was \$500.

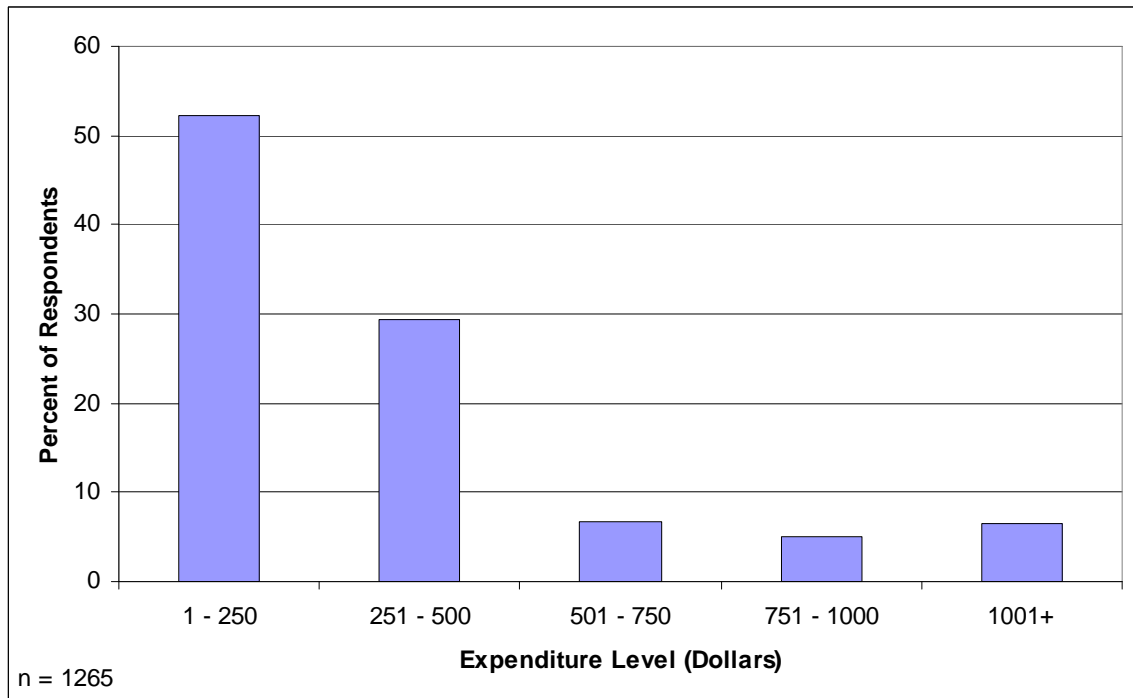
Figure 23 Expenditures for mixed or formula feeds in the past twelve months



Supplements

There were 1,265 respondents who shared information about their expenditures on supplements. The lowest value was less than \$10 and the highest value was more than \$15,000. About 52 percent spent between \$1 and \$250, and 29 percent had expenditures between \$251 and \$500 (Figure 24). There were eighty-two extreme observations with values greater than \$1,000. The mean expenditure was \$426 and the median was \$250. The most frequent value reported was \$100. The sum of the respondents' expenditures was \$538.8 thousand.

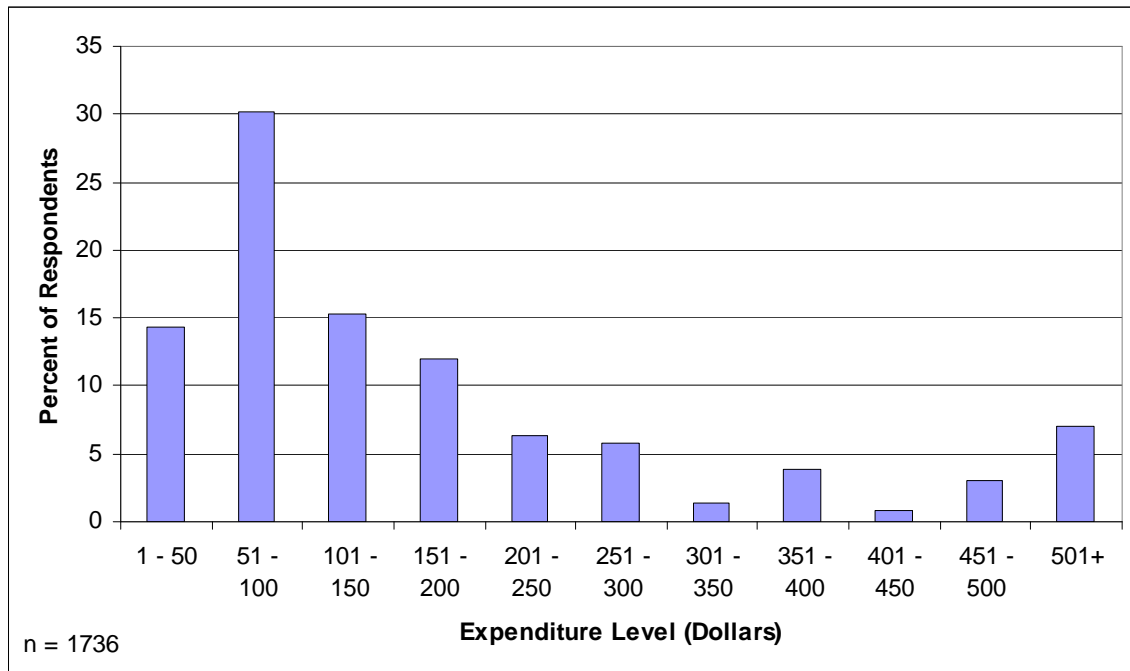
Figure 24 Supplement expenditures in the past twelve months



Deworming

Thirty percent of 1,736 respondents spent between \$51 and \$100 in the past twelve months, 15 percent spent between \$101 and \$150, and 14 percent had expenditures that fell in the \$1 to \$50 category (Figure 25). Ten dollars was the lowest reported value and the maximum value was greater than \$10,000. There were 167 outliers and they had values equal to or greater than \$494. The reported expenditures had a total of \$425.9 thousand and a mean of \$245. The median was \$120 and the mode was \$100.

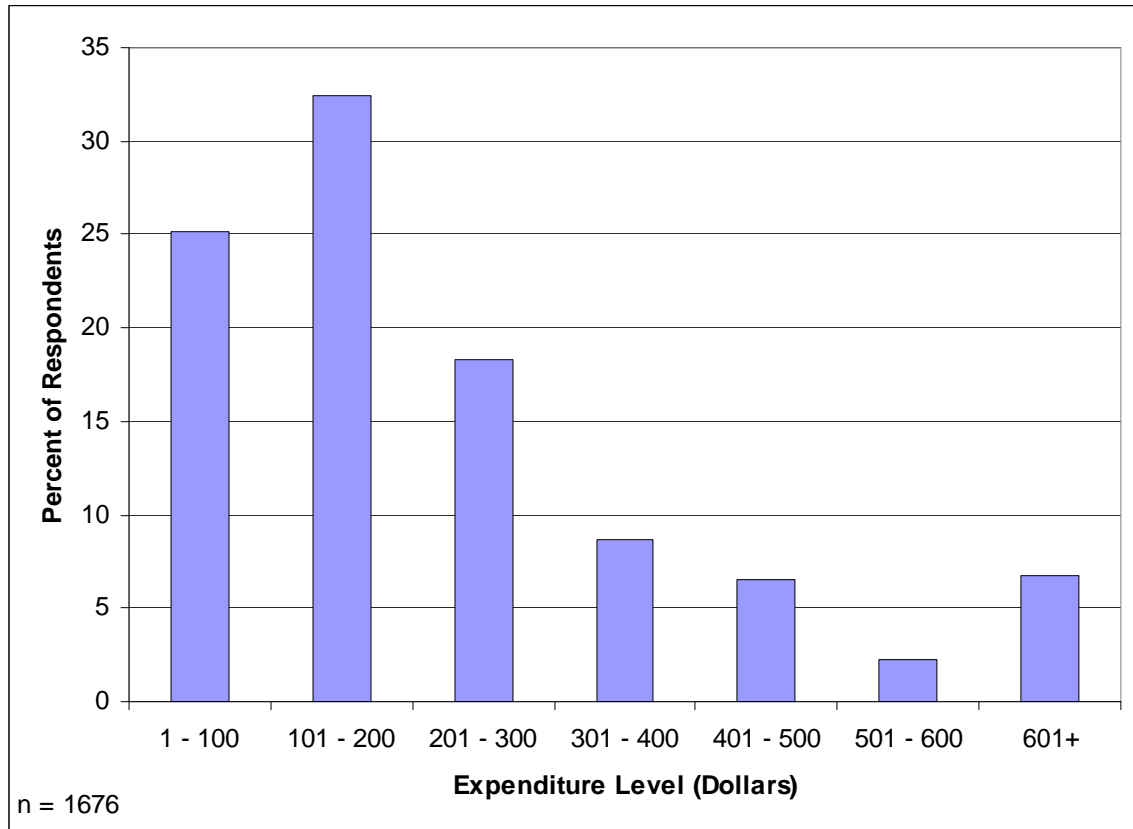
Figure 25 Deworming expenditures in the past twelve months



Vaccinations

In the past twelve months, the sum of expenditures on equine vaccinations reported by 1,676 respondents was \$492.1 thousand. The lowest value was less than \$15 and the highest expenditure was more than \$7,000. Thirty-two percent of the respondents indicated that they spent between \$101 and \$200 on vaccinations, and 25 percent spent between \$1 and \$100 (Figure 26). The most frequently reported value was \$200; this was also the median value, and the mean was \$293. There were 144 extremely high observations (\$600 and higher).

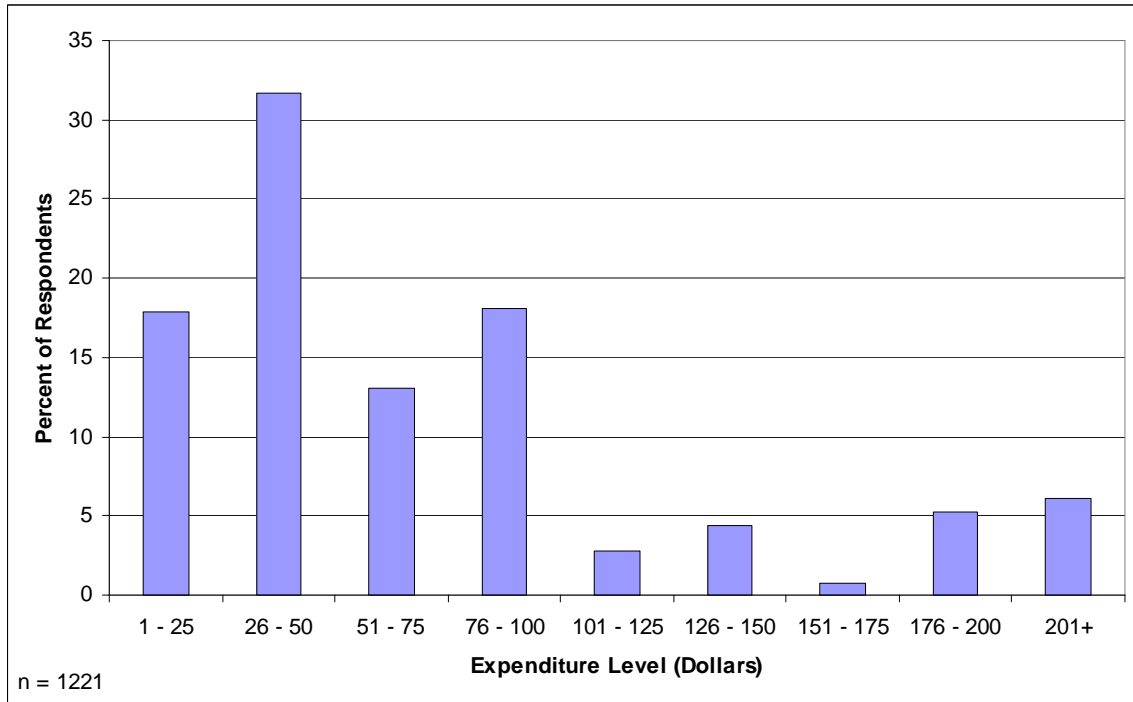
Figure 26 Vaccination expenditures in the past twelve months



Coggins Test

As shown in Figure 27, the highest proportion (close to 32 percent) of 1,221 respondents indicated that they spent between \$26 and \$50 in the past twelve months, 18 percent reported expenditures between \$76 and \$100, and about the same percentage had expenditures in the \$1 to \$25 range. The minimum observation was \$4 and the maximum was more than \$6,000. Observations that were greater than \$200 were statistical outliers and there were seventy-four such observations. The mean value was \$105, the median was \$54 and the mode was \$100. The aggregate value of all the reported expenditures was \$128.6 thousand.

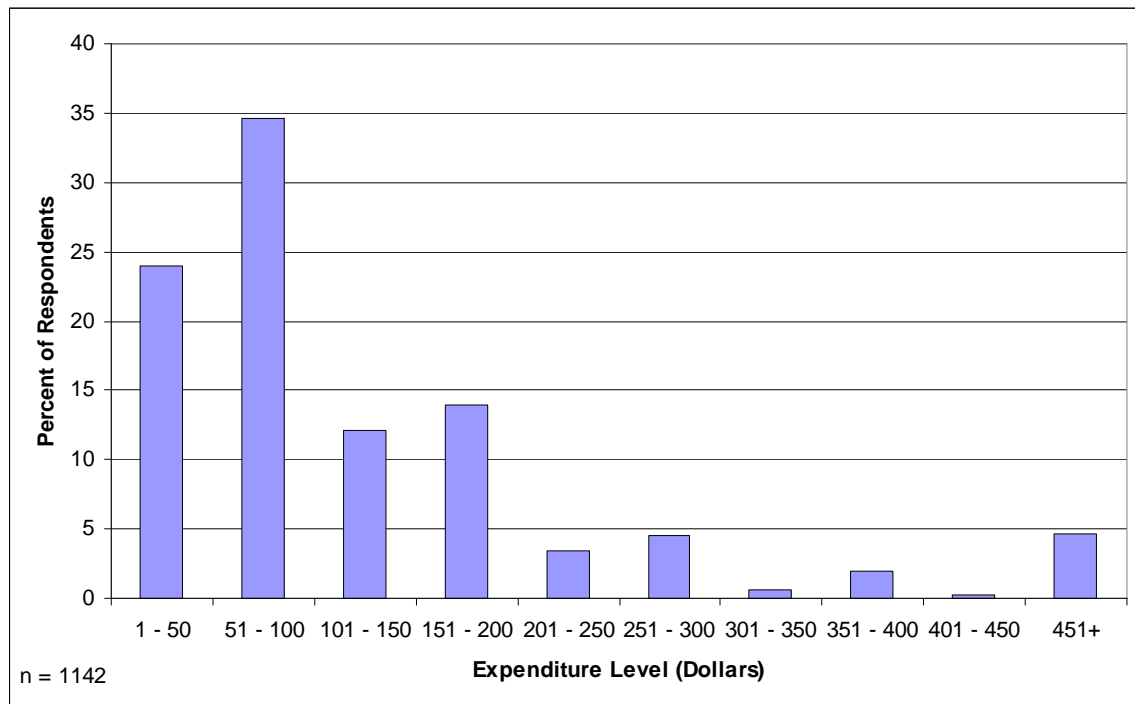
Figure 27 Coggins-test expenditures in the past twelve months



Equine Dentistry

Information on equine-dentistry expenditures was provided by 1,142 households. Figure 28 indicates that close to 35 percent reported expenditures in the \$51 to \$100 category, and 24 percent spent between \$1 and \$50. The lowest value reported was less than \$15 and the maximum was more than \$2,500. Observations that were equal to or greater than \$450 were outliers. The mean of the observations was \$153 and the mode was equal to the mean at \$100. The total value of equine dentistry expenses was approximately \$175 thousand.

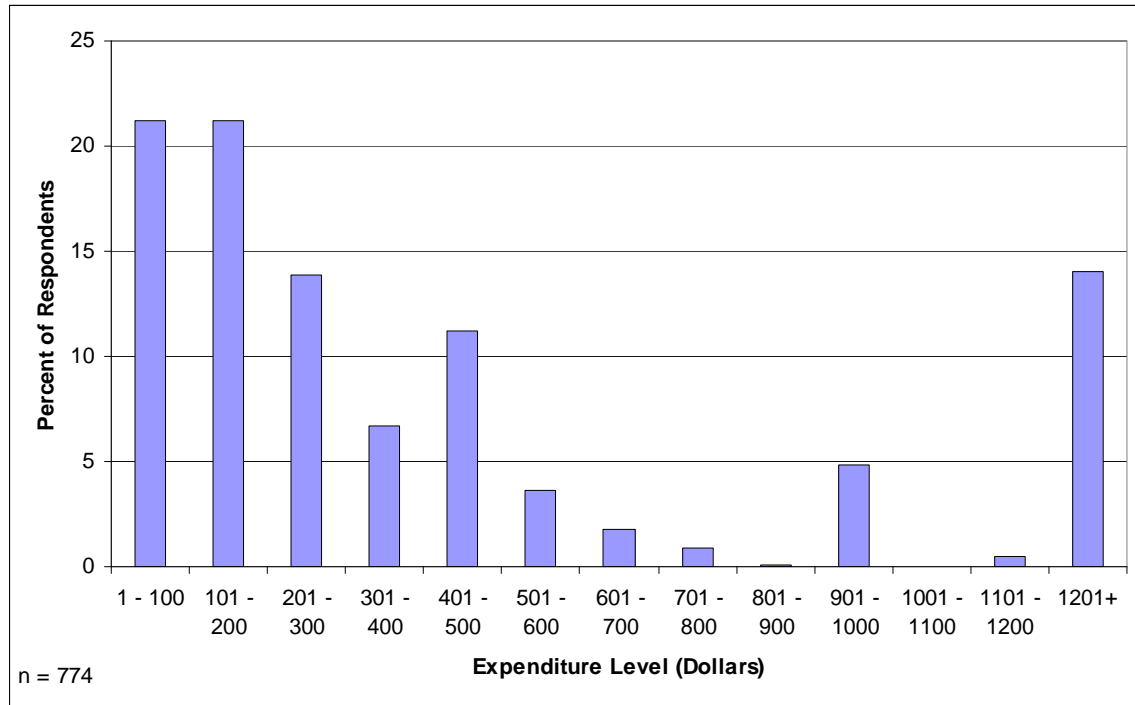
Figure 28 Equine-dentistry expenditures in the past twelve months



Emergencies

About 21 percent of the 774 observations on expenditures for emergencies fell in the \$1 to \$100 level; exactly the same percentage had expenditures in the \$101 to \$200 range (Figure 29). The minimum observation was less than \$20 and the maximum value was more than \$15,000. The outliers numbered 109; these values were all greater than \$1,200. The observations had a mode of \$100, mean of \$795, and median of \$300. The sum of the reported expenditures was \$615.2 thousand.

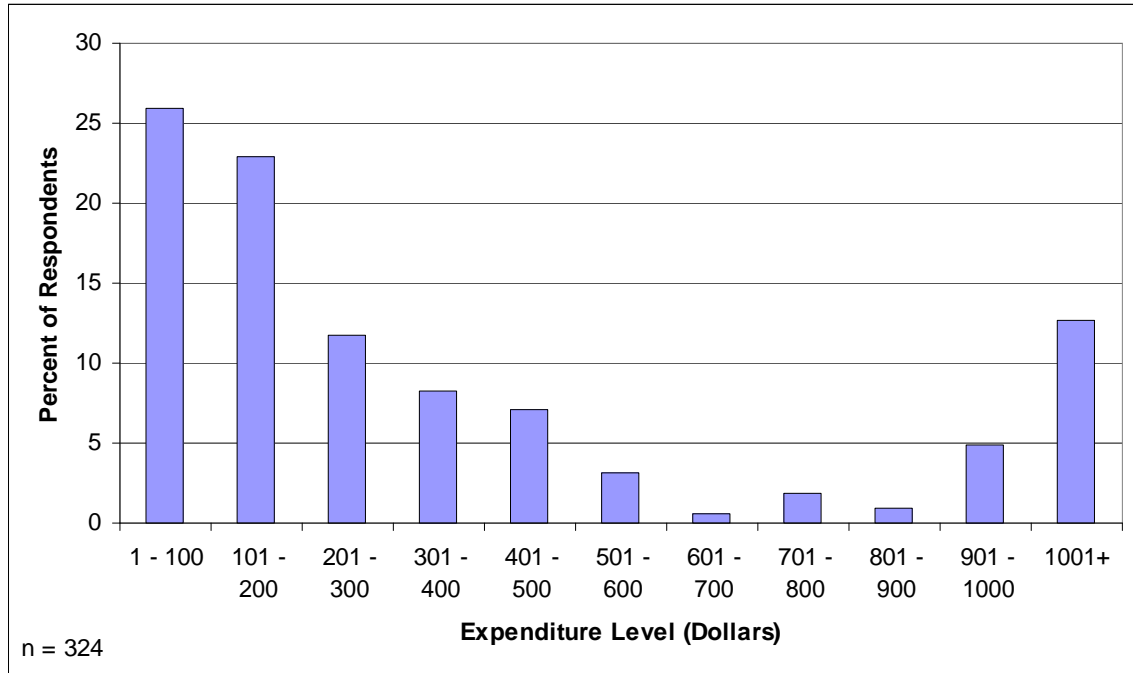
Figure 29 Expenditures for emergencies in the past twelve months



Other Health-Related Expenditures

Three hundred twenty-four respondents spent a total of \$260 thousand on other health related-items. Twenty-six percent spent between \$1 and \$100, and about 23 percent had expenditures in the \$101-200 level (Figure 30). The minimum value was less than \$20 and the maximum was more than \$20,000. There were forty-one values (equal to or greater than \$1,140) which were far removed from the other observations. The mean value was \$803 and the median was \$250. The most frequent observation was \$200.

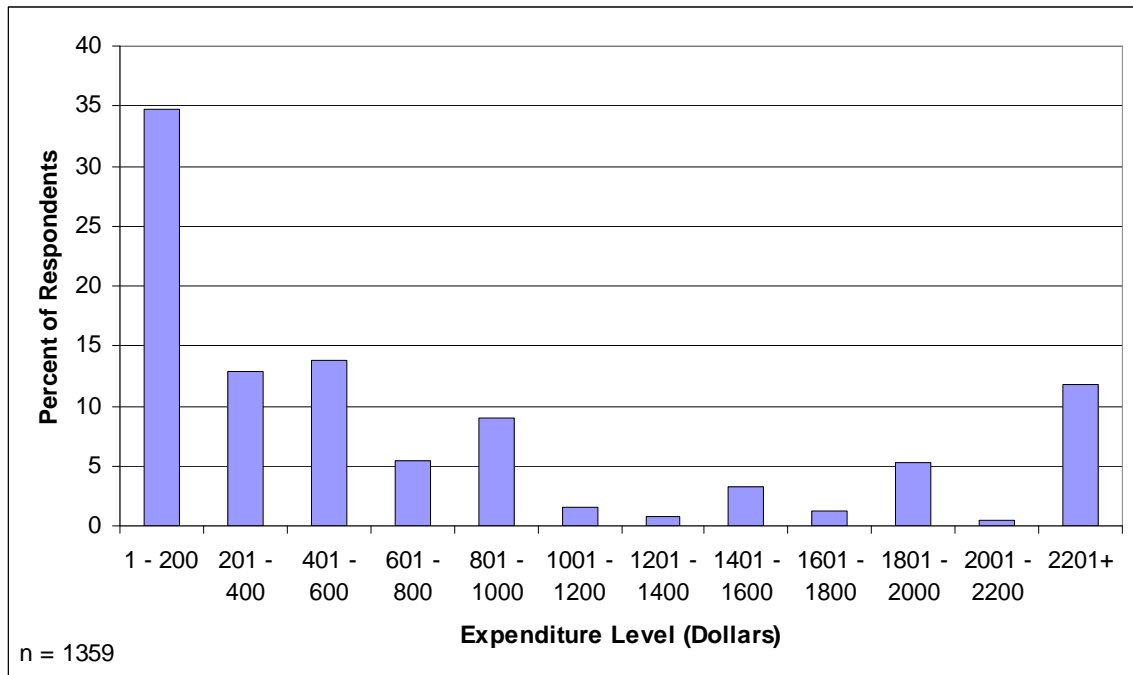
Figure 30 Other health-related expenditures in the past twelve months



Tack

It is shown in Figure 31 that close to 35 percent of the tack expenditures of 1,359 households in the past twelve months was in the \$1 to \$200 range. About 14 percent spent between \$401 and 600 and 13 percent had expenditures between \$201 and \$400. The lowest expenditure reported was \$10 and the highest was more than \$20,000. The outliers were those that were equal to or greater than \$2,200; there were 165 extremely high values. The observations had a mean of \$1,058, median of \$500, and mode of \$200. The sum of the responding households' tack expenditures was over \$1.4 million.

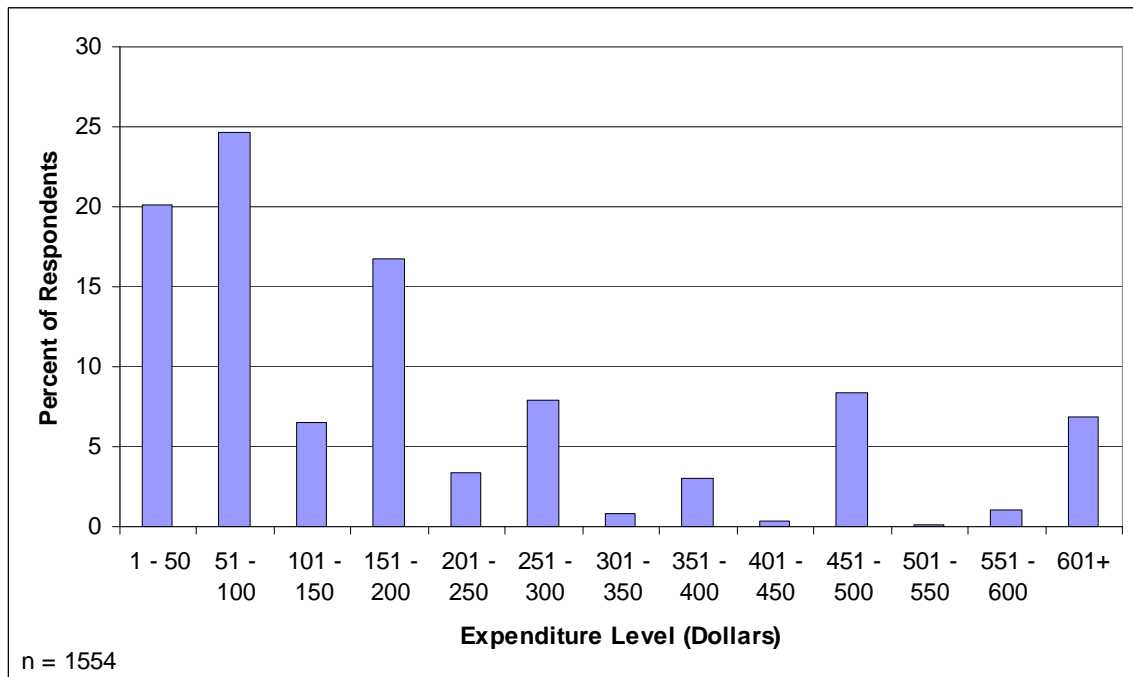
Figure 31 Tack expenditures in the past twelve months



Supplies

One thousand five hundred fifty-four respondents provided data on their expenditures on supplies (such as clippers, soaps, brushes, etc.) in the past twelve months. Figure 32 shows that close to a quarter of the observations were between \$1 and \$100, 20 percent of the values were between \$1 and \$50, and about 17 percent were in the \$151 to \$200 level. The lowest value collected was \$5 and the highest was more than \$15,000. The total amount of reported expenditures on supplies was \$468.9 thousand, with a mean of \$302, median of \$150 and mode of \$100. There were 124 extreme observations and they had values equal to or greater than \$600.

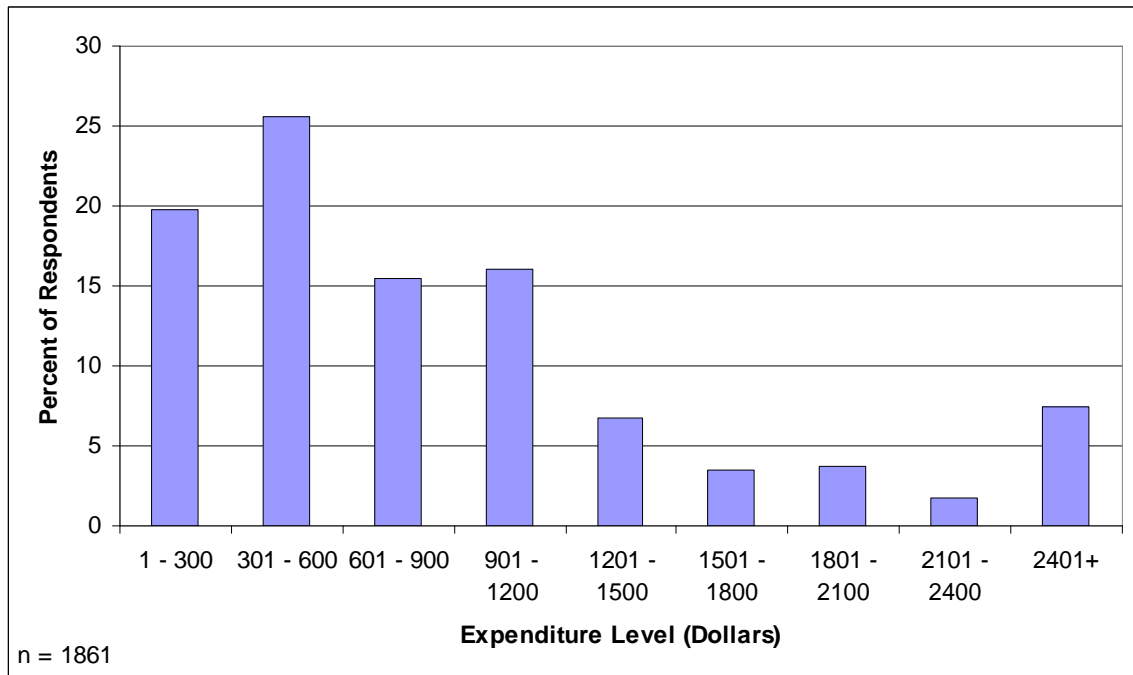
Figure 32 Expenditures for supplies in the past twelve months



Farrier

More than a quarter of 1,861 households spent between \$301 and \$600 for farrier services in the past twelve months, close to 20 percent spent between \$1 and \$300, 16 percent had expenditures in the \$901 to \$1,200 range, and over 15 percent spent between \$601 and \$900 (Figure 33). The minimum expenditure amount was \$20 and the maximum was more than \$30,000. The total farrier expenditures reported was slightly above \$2 million and the mean value was \$1,079. The mode was \$500 and the median was \$700. There were 159 outliers and they had values equal to or greater than \$2,400.

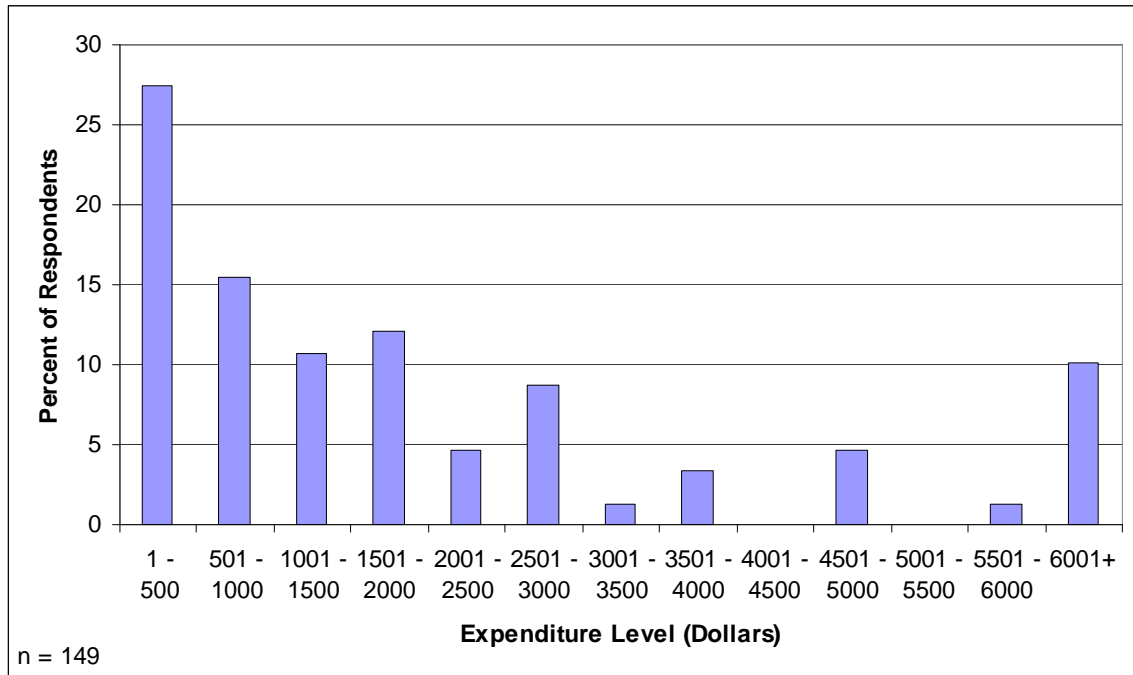
Figure 33 Expenditures for farrier services in the past twelve months



Breeding Expenditures

Data on breeding expenditures, (including veterinarian fees, artificial insemination fees, shipping expenses related to breeding, etc.) was collected from 149 respondents. As may be seen from Figure 34, the largest proportion of respondents (27.5 percent) indicated that their breeding expenditures were in the \$1 - \$500 level. Close to 16 percent spent between \$501 and \$1,000. The minimum value was 100 and the maximum value was more than \$50,000. Values greater than \$6,000 (fifteen observations) were outliers. The mean value was \$3,347 and the median was \$1,500. The most frequently reported value was \$500. The total of the respondents' breeding expenses was \$498.7 thousand.

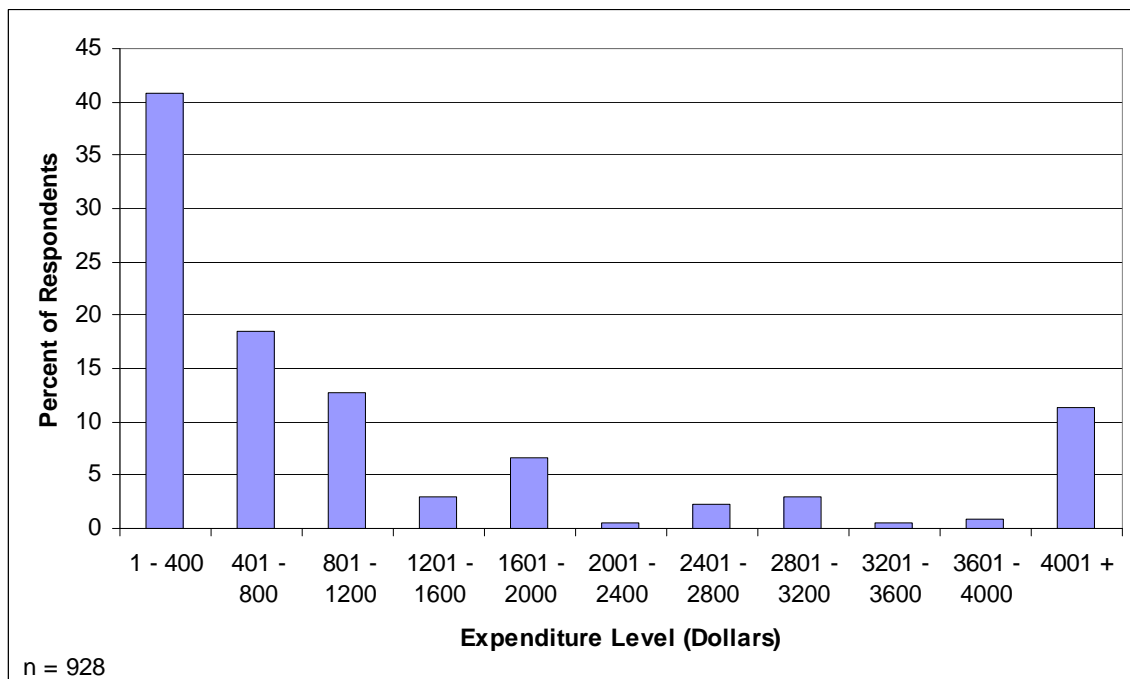
Figure 34 Breeding expenditures in the past twelve months



Maintenance and Repair

Nine hundred twenty-eight households provided information on equine-related maintenance and repair expenditures in the past twelve months. This item included contracted labor and materials for maintenance of buildings, facilities, fencing, and equipment. The values ranged from \$20 to more than \$100,000. Forty-one percent of the expenditure values were in the \$1 to \$400 category, and 18 percent of the values were between \$401 and \$800 (Figure 35). The aggregate of all values reported was \$2.1 million; the mean of all observations was \$2,270; \$500 was the value for both the median and mode. There were 111 outliers; these extreme observations had a minimum of \$4,000.

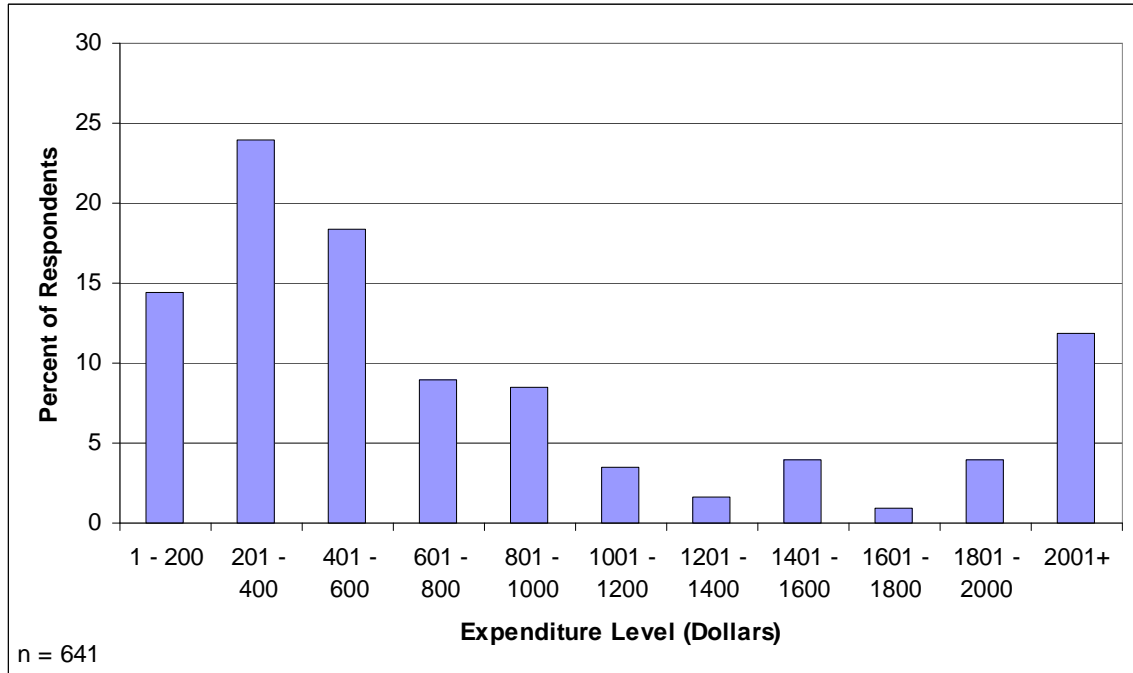
Figure 35 Maintenance and repair expenditures in the past twelve months



Insurance Premiums

Six hundred forty-one respondents paid a total of \$912.1 thousand for insurance premiums in the past twelve months. As shown in Figure 36, twenty-four percent paid a value between \$201 and \$400, and 14 percent had expenditures in the \$1 to \$200 level. The lowest payment was less than \$25 dollars and the highest was more than \$50,000. The mean expenditure was \$1,423 and the median was \$550. The most prevalent value was \$500.

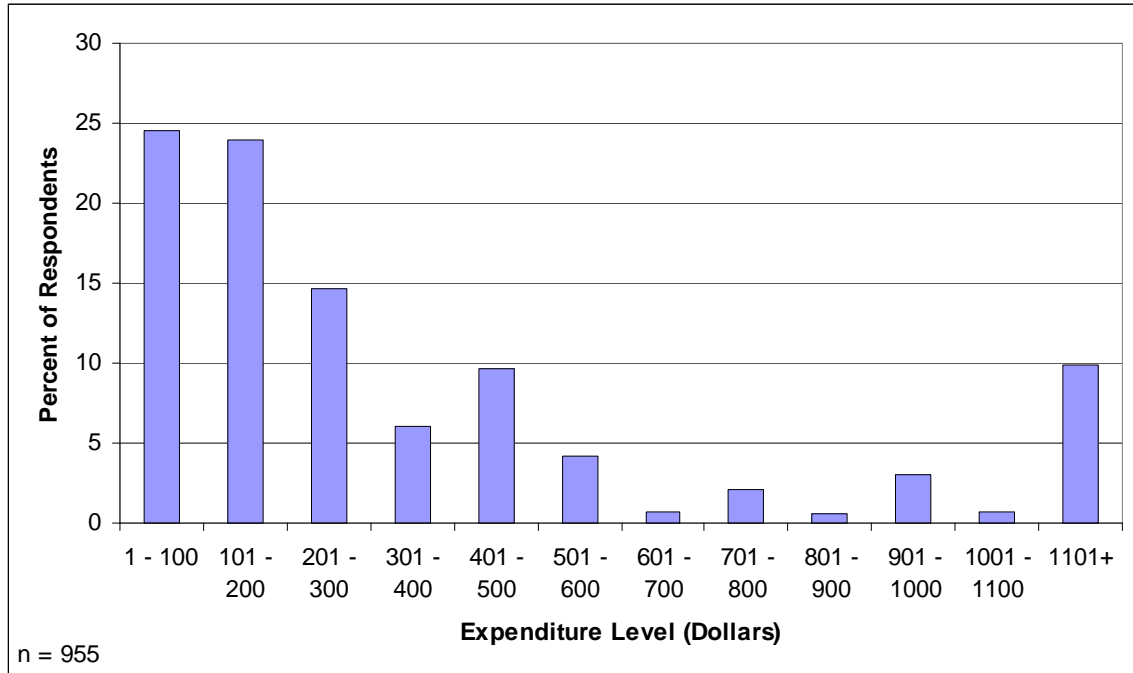
Figure 36 Insurance premiums paid in the past twelve months



Utilities

The minimum expenditure reported by 955 households was less than \$10; the highest value was more than \$24,000. There were ninety-eight extreme values; they were equal to or greater than \$1,100. Figure 37 shows that over 24 percent spent between \$1 and \$100 and roughly the same percentage spent between \$101 and \$200. The mode was \$100; the median was \$240, and the mean was \$643. The expenditure values had a total of \$613.6 thousand.

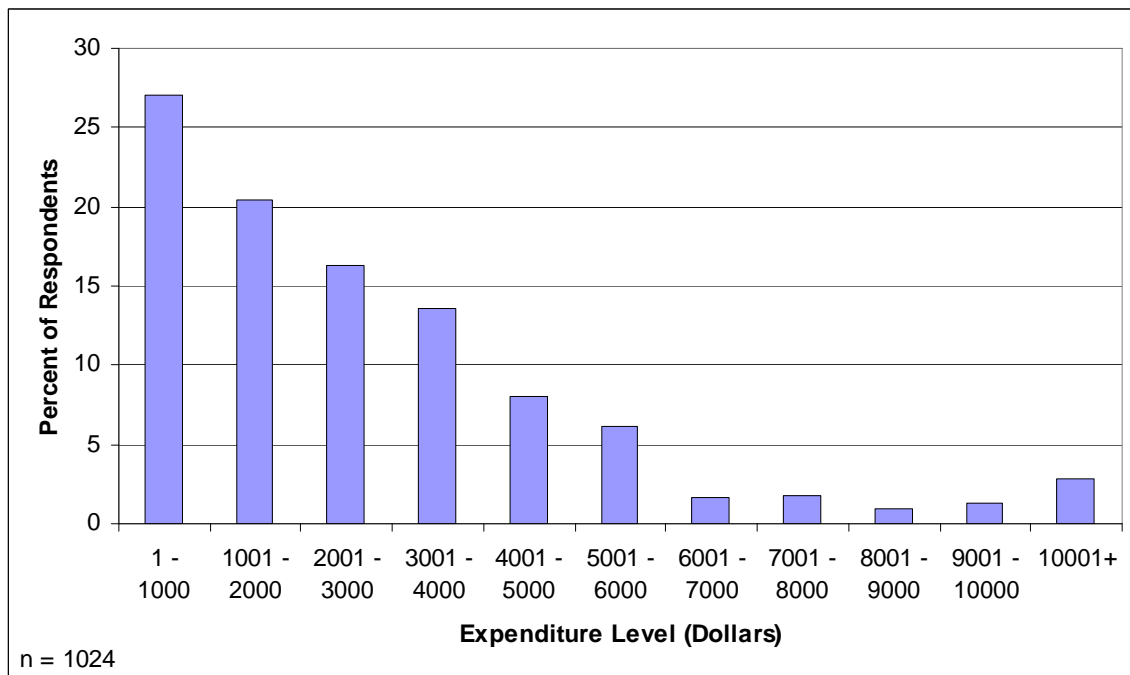
Figure 37 Expenditures for utilities in the past twelve months



Taxes

Twenty-seven percent of 1,024 respondents paid between \$1 and \$1,000 in equine-related taxes in the past twelve months (Figure 38). Close to 64 percent of the values reported by households were equal to or less than \$3,000. The lowest value for this variable was less than \$30, and the highest value was more than \$25,000. The sum of all observations was about \$3.2 million. The average tax paid was \$3,121 and the median amount was \$2,400. The mode was \$2,000. There were forty-eight outliers with values equal to or greater than \$8,600.

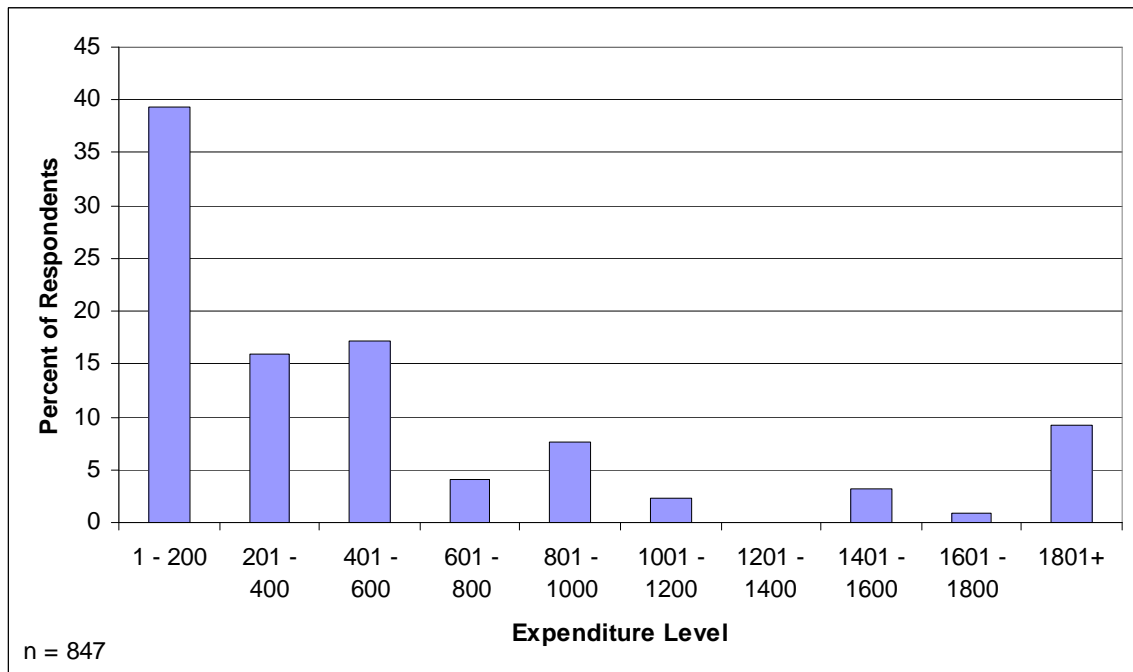
Figure 38 Equine-related taxes paid in the past twelve months



Fuels

Eight hundred forty-seven observations on fuel expenditures in the past twelve months were collected. The minimum value was less than \$20 and the maximum value was more than \$12,000. It may be seen in Figure 39 that the highest proportion (39 percent) of values was in the \$1-200 expenditure level followed by the \$401-600 category (17 percent). Values greater than \$1700 were far removed from the rest of the data. There were eighty-three of these outliers. The mean of the observations was \$708, the median was \$350, and the mode was \$100. The aggregate fuel expenditure of the 847 respondents was \$599.7 thousand.

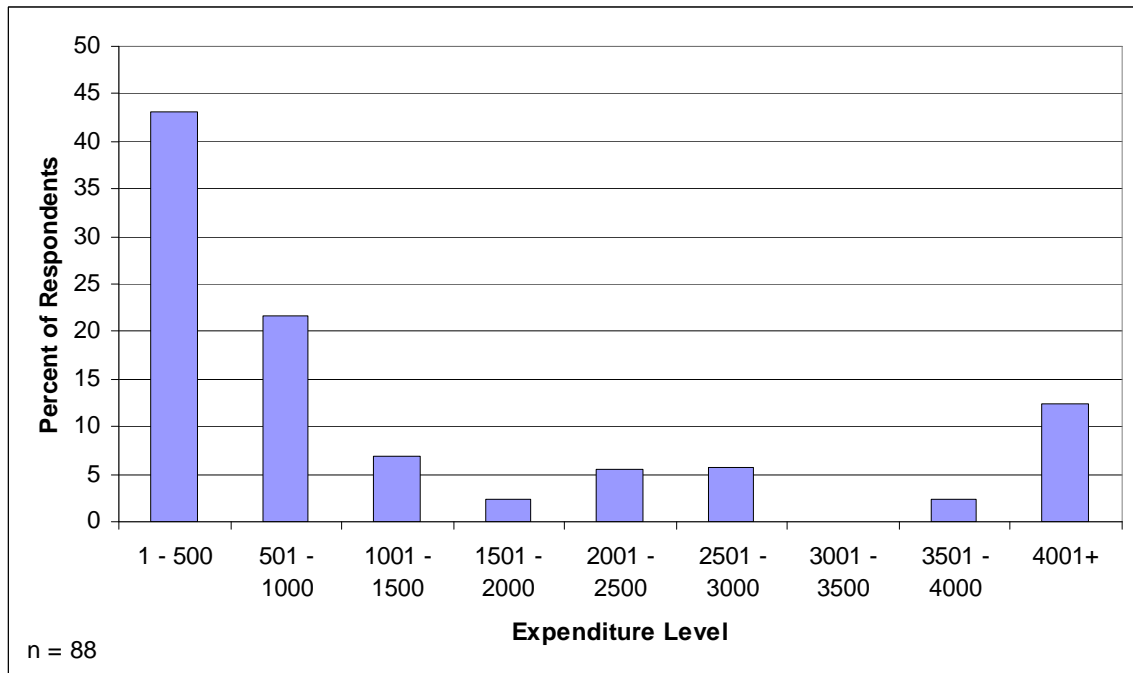
Figure 39 Fuel expenditures in the past twelve months



Interest Payments

Eighty-eight respondents supplied information on interest payments for equine-related debt. Forty-three percent paid between \$1 and \$500 in the past twelve months and close to 22 percent paid an amount in the \$1,001 to \$1,500 range (Figure 40). The minimum value was less than \$10 and the maximum value was more than \$15,000. The sum of all interest payment values was \$201.5 thousand. The observations had a mean of \$2,290, median of \$725, and mode of \$500. There were ten extremely high values (\$8,000 and above).

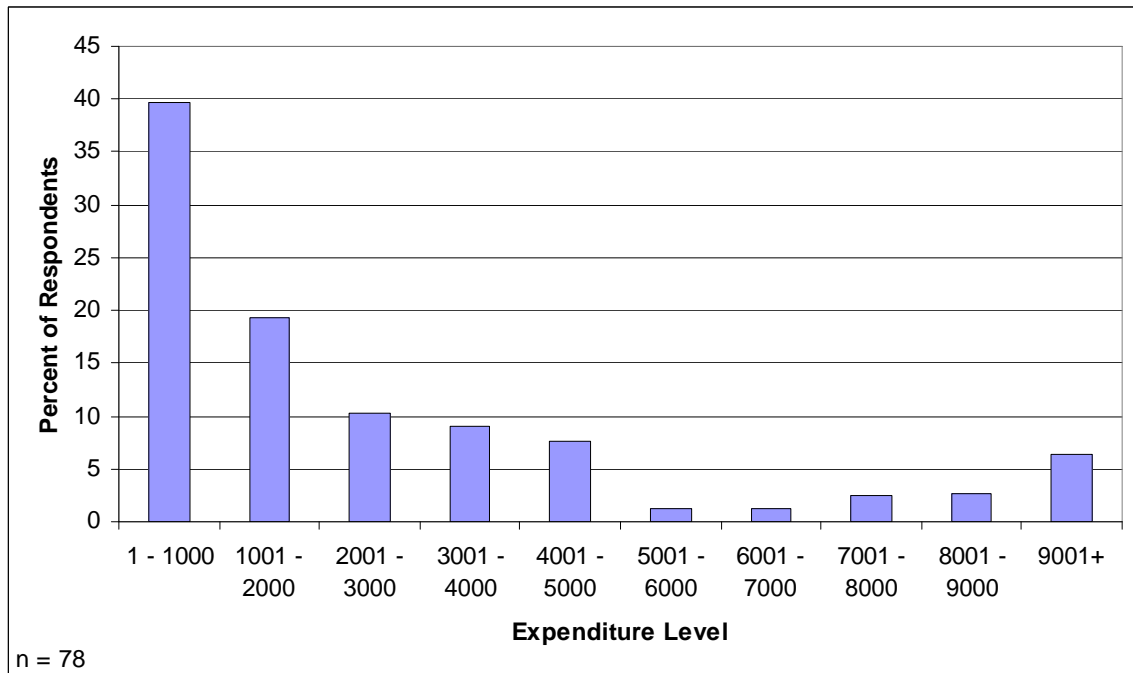
Figure 40 Interest payments in the past twelve months



Rent or Lease Payments

Of the 78 respondents who responded with information about their equine-related rental or lease payments, about 40 percent reported values in the \$1 to \$1,000 range, and 19 percent paid an amount between \$1,001 and \$2,000 (Figure 41). The lowest rental payment reported was less than \$60 and the highest amount was more than \$12,000. There were six observations that were equal to or greater than \$9,000 and were considered extreme values. The mean of the 78 observations was \$2,910; the median value was \$1,500 and the mode was \$200. The sum for all values was \$227 thousand.

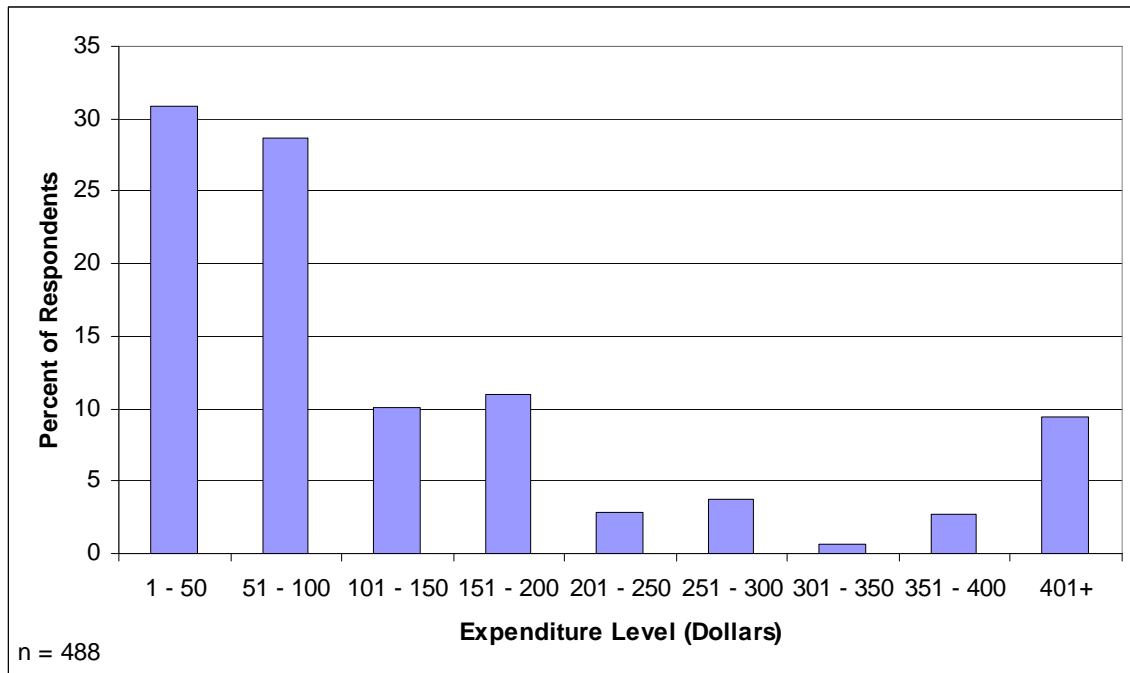
Figure 41 Rental or lease payments in the past twelve months



Equine Registration

Four hundred-eighty-eight households spent a total of \$102.3 thousand for equine registration in the past twelve months. The expenditures had a low value of \$10 and a high of more than \$4,000. Sixty percent of the observations were equal to or less than \$100, with 31 percent between \$1 and \$50 and 29 percent between \$51 and \$100 (Figure 42). There were forty-six outliers and they had values equal to or greater than \$450. The mean expenditure for equine registration was \$210. The median was equal to the mode at \$100.

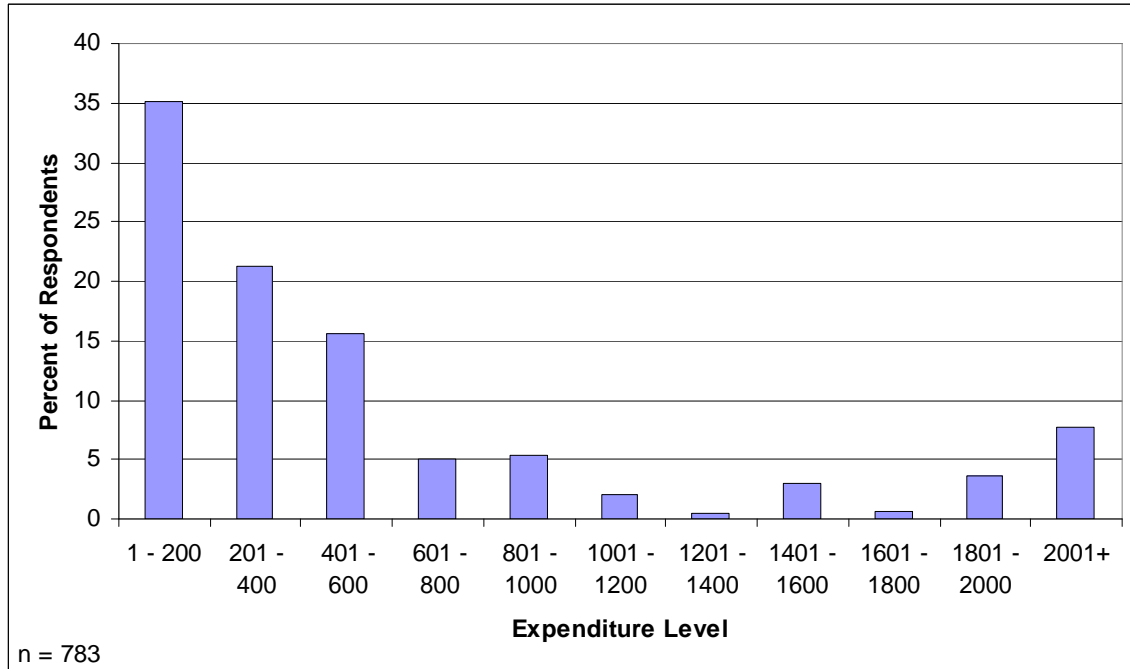
Figure 42 Expenditures for equine registration in the past twelve months



Competition Entry

The mean of the 783 observations on competition-entry expenditures was \$776. The mode was \$500 and the median value was \$350. The reported values totaled \$607.4 thousand. It may be observed in Figure 43 that the greatest percentage (35 percent) of the values fell in the \$1-200 category, and the next highest percentage (21 percent) was in the \$201-400 level. The ninety-five outlying observations for this set had values equal to or greater than \$1700.

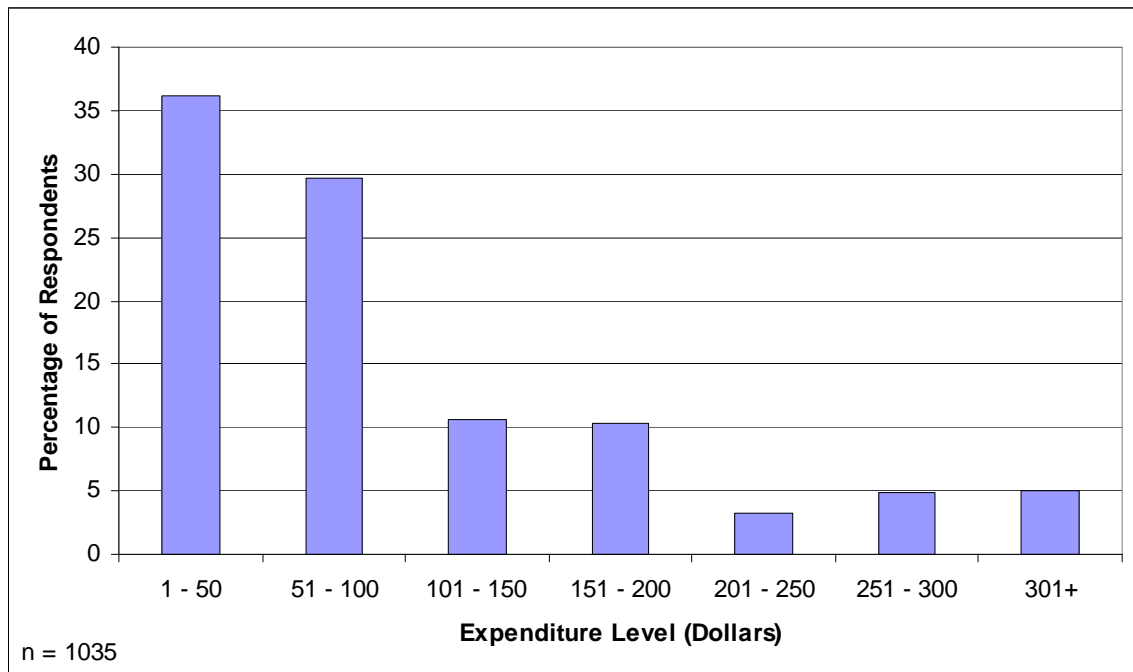
Figure 43 Expenditures for entering competitions in the past twelve months



Club or Association Membership

Information on expenditures for club or association memberships in the past twelve months was obtained from 1,035 respondents. Thirty-six percent paid an amount between \$1 and \$50, and close to 30 percent paid between \$51 and \$100 (Figure 44). The minimum expenditure reported was \$10 and the maximum was more than \$2,000. Fifty-two observations (equal to or greater than \$350) were statistical outliers. The 1,035 observations had a total of \$135 thousand, mean of \$130, median of \$90, and mode of \$100.

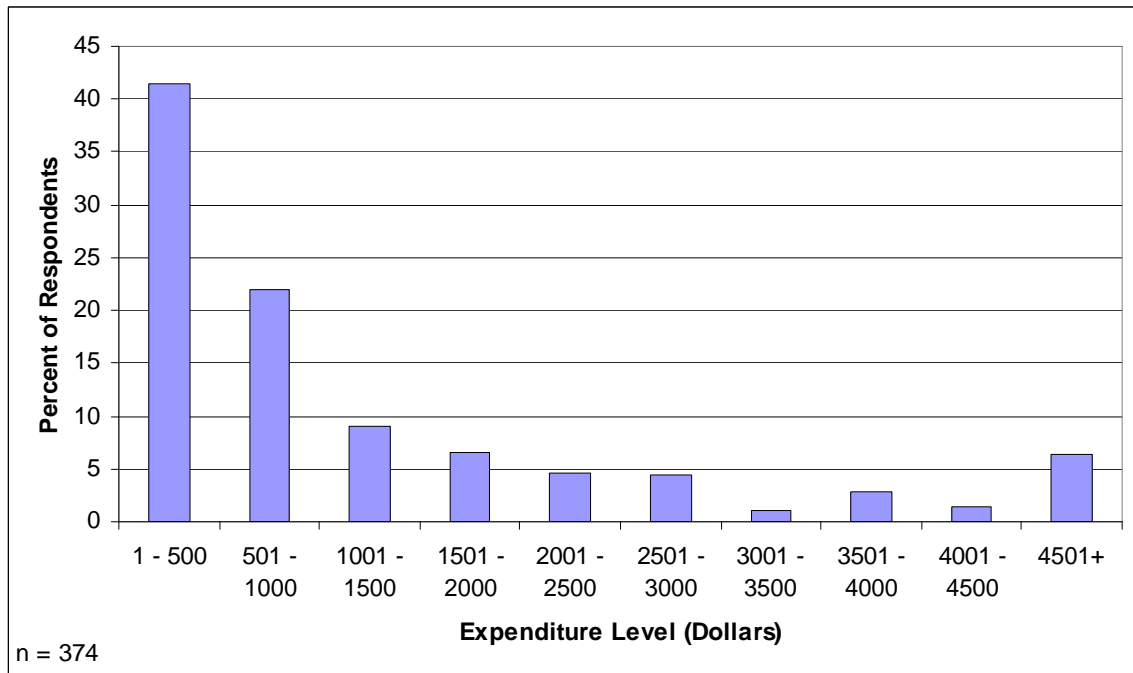
Figure 44 Expenditures for club or association memberships in the past twelve months



Training

Data on training fees paid in the past twelve months were provided by 374 respondents. The minimum value collected was less than \$20 and the maximum was more than \$120,000. The highest proportion of respondents (41 percent) paid between \$1 and \$50 (Figure 45); 22 percent spent between \$501 and \$1,000. The total amount the respondents paid for training was \$943.7 thousand. The average payment was \$2,523 and the median was \$705. The set of observations had two modes - \$500 and \$1,000. There were twenty-four outliers with values equal to or greater than \$4,800.

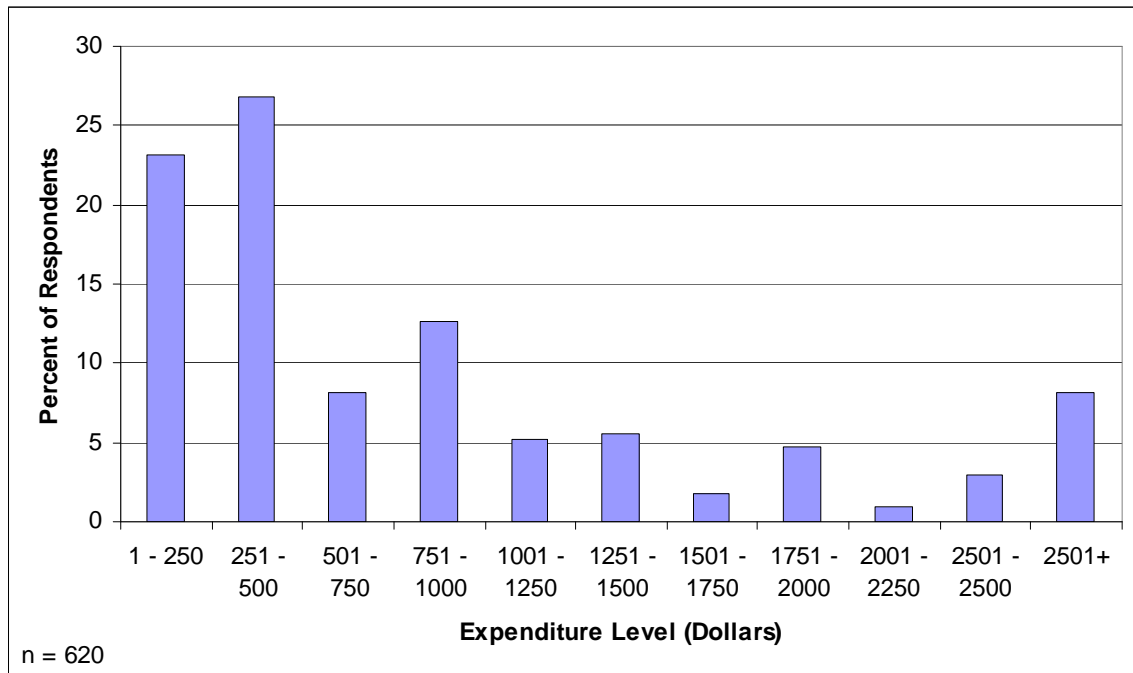
Figure 45 Training fees paid in the past twelve months



Riding Lessons

Figure 46 shows that close to 27 percent of 621 households paid between \$251 and \$500 for riding lessons in the past twelve months, and 23 percent paid between \$1 and \$250. Seventy-one percent of the respondents spent an amount equal to or less than \$1,000. The total of the riding-lessons payments in this set of observations was \$638 thousand; the lowest value reported was less than \$50 and the highest was more than \$15,000. Values that were equal to or greater than \$2,600 were statistical outliers and there were fifty of these values. The mean was \$1,029, the median was \$510, and mode was \$500.

Figure 46 Payments for riding lessons in the past twelve months



Other Fees and Payments

Table 21 contains the total, mean and median values for other fees paid by respondents. Forty-three households paid amounts that ranged from a low of less than \$10 to \$30,000 for equine-oriented school or classes. One hundred one respondents reported that they spent amounts ranging from less than \$40 to more than \$4,500 for equine-oriented camp. One hundred two respondents provided information on the amounts they paid for trail licenses or permits; the values had a minimum of less than \$10 and a maximum of more than \$1,200.

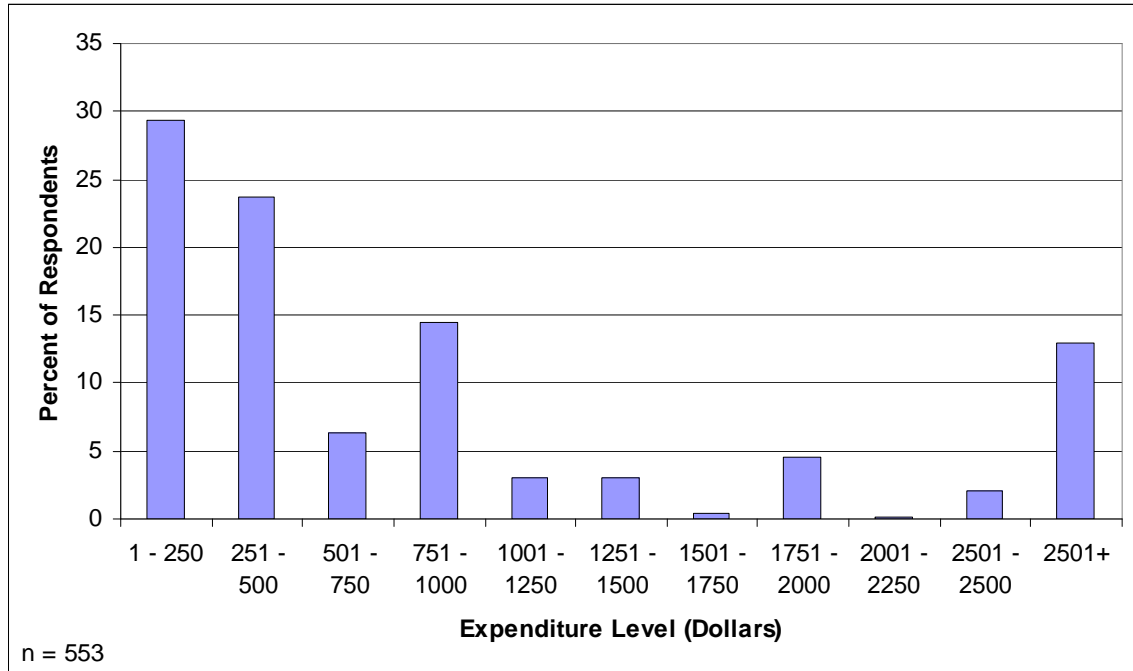
Table 21 Other fees paid in the past twelve months

Item	Number of Responses	Total Payment (\$)	Mean Value (\$)	Median Value (\$)
Equine-oriented camp	101	90,975	901	400
Equine-oriented school	43	170,153	3,957	845
Trail licenses/permits	102	16,546	162	75
Other	69	4,670	68	7

Travel and Shipping

As shown in Figure 47, more than half of 553 respondents had travel and shipping expenditures that were less than or equal to \$500, with 29 percent of the reported values falling in the \$1-250 level. The lowest observation was lower than \$10 and the highest was more than \$25,000. Observations that had values greater than \$2,600 were statistical outliers; there were seventy such values. The mean of the 553 observations was \$1,506 and the median was \$500. The mode was \$1,000.

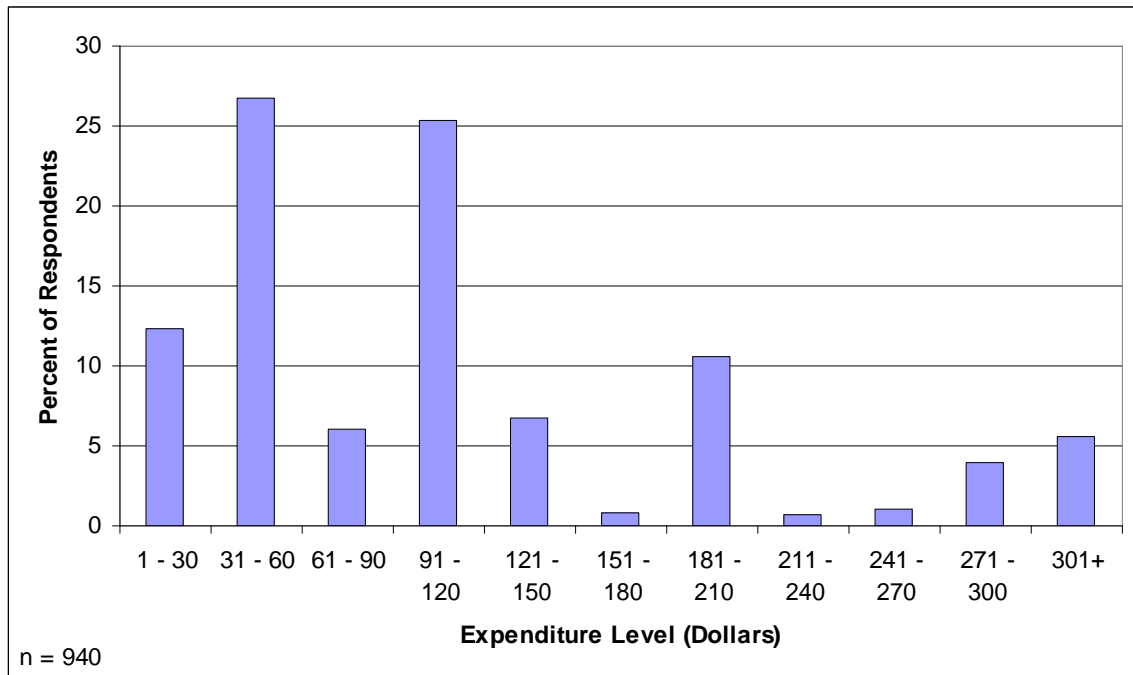
Figure 47 Travel and shipping expenditures in the past twelve months



Books

Data on expenditures for books for the past twelve months were collected from 940 respondents. The values ranged from less than \$10 to more than \$2,500. Close to 27 percent spent between \$31 and \$60 and over 24 percent spent between \$91 and \$120 (Figure 48). The 940 respondents spent a total of \$125.1 thousand and the average expenditure per respondent was \$133. The median was equal to the mode at \$100. The set of observations contained eighty-eight outliers; their values were equal to or greater than \$300.

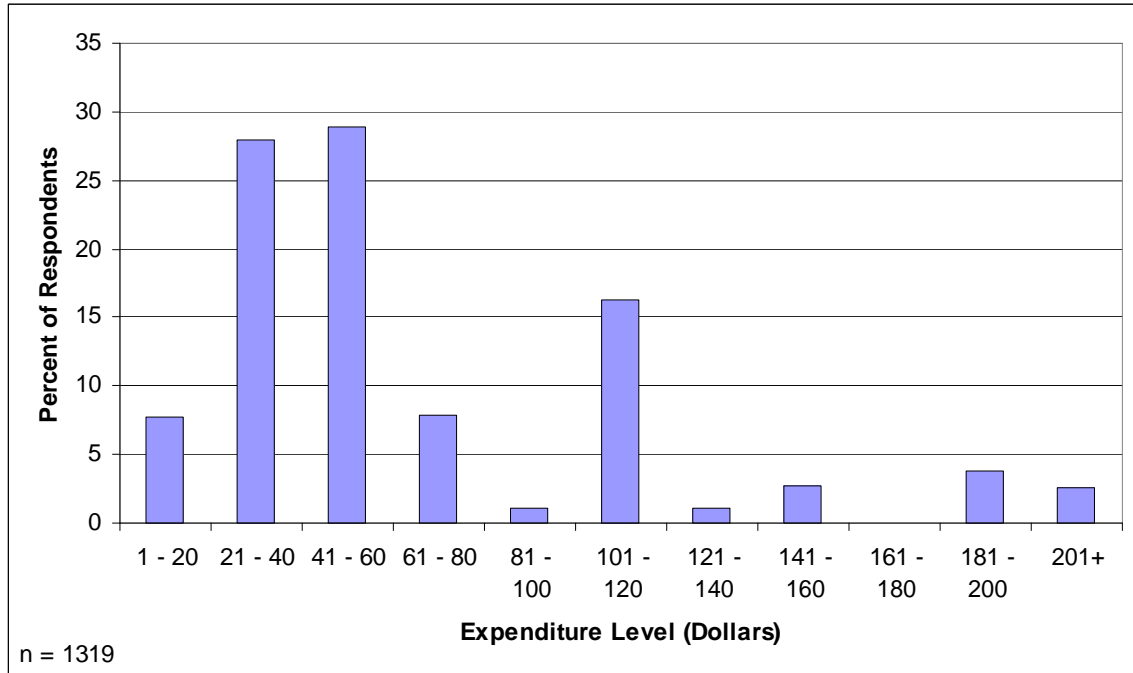
Figure 48 Expenditures for books in the past twelve months



Magazine and Journal Subscriptions

Twenty-nine percent of the magazine and journal subscription expenditure values provided by 1,319 respondents were between \$41 and \$60, and 28 percent were between \$21 and \$40 (Figure 49). The lowest reported value was \$10 and the highest value was more than \$1,600. The sum of all the observations was \$101.7 thousand and the mean was \$77.10. The mode and median values were both \$50. There were 34 extreme observations and they had values of at least \$210.

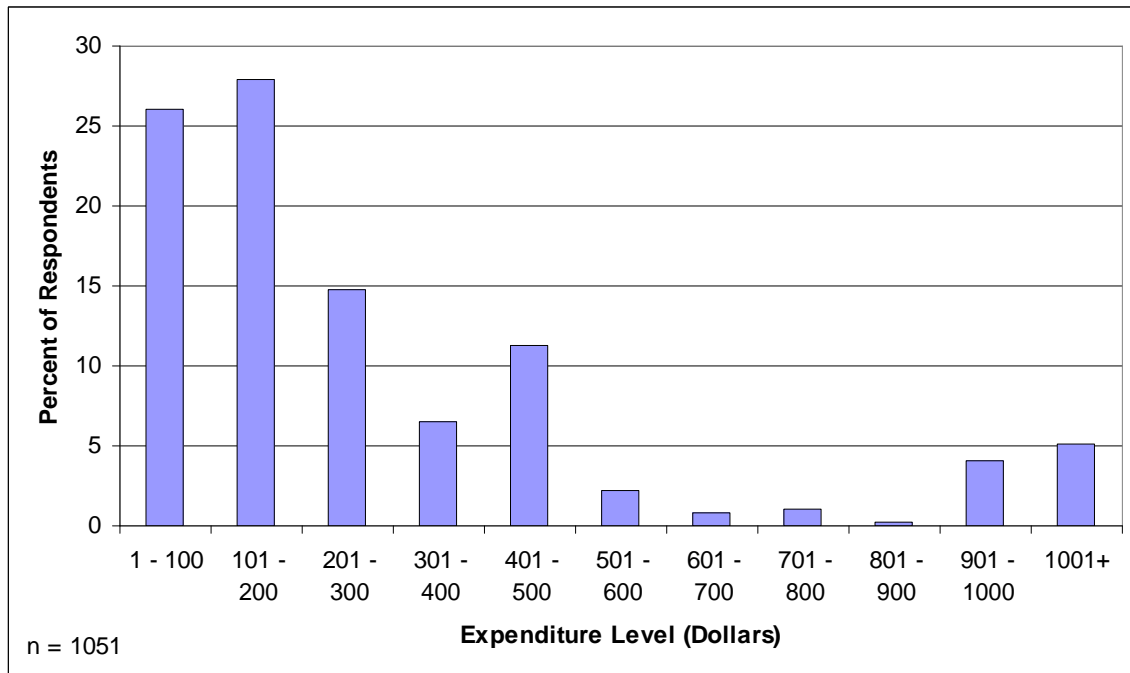
Figure 49 Expenditures for magazine and journal subscriptions in the past twelve months



Equestrian Clothing

The sum of the expenditures for equestrian clothing in the past twelve months reported by 1,051 households was \$414.2 thousand. The average expenditure was \$394 and the median and mode were both at \$200. The lowest value was less than \$25 and the highest was more than \$9,500. The greatest proportion (28 percent) of reported values was in the \$101-200 category; 26 percent had expenditures between \$1 and \$100 (Figure 50). Values that were equal to or greater than \$900 were statistical outliers; there were ninety-nine such observations.

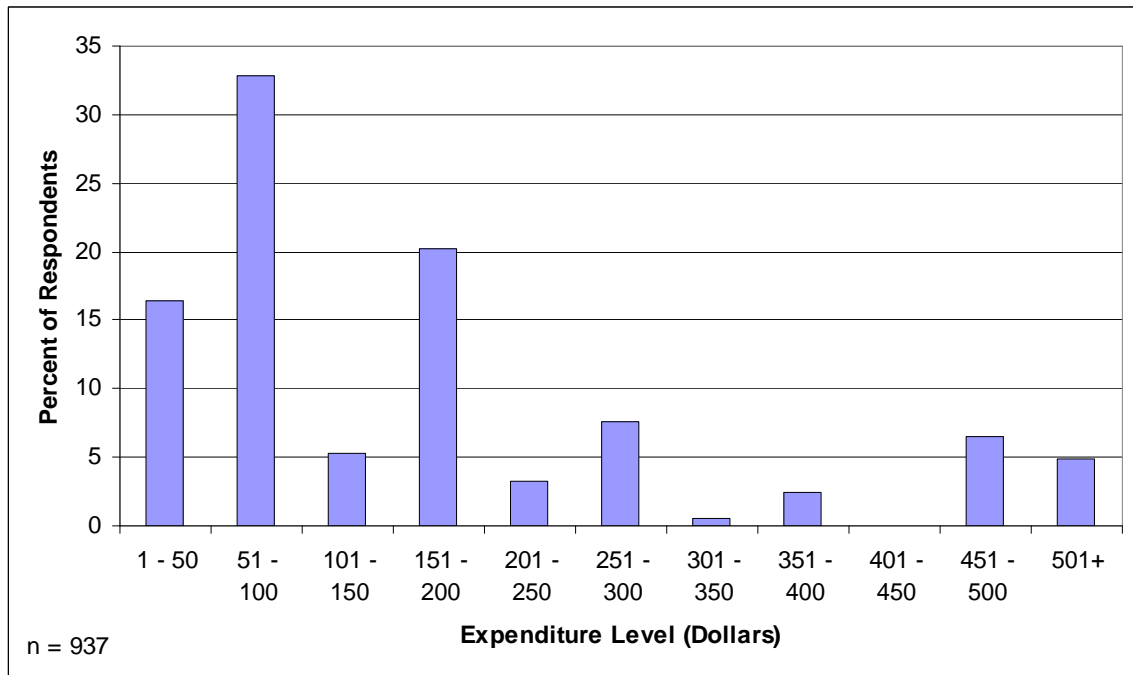
Figure 50 Expenditures for equestrian clothing in the past twelve months



Gifts for People and Horses

Nine hundred thirty-seven respondents gave information on their expenditures for gifts in the past twelve months. Figure 51 shows that thirty-three percent spent between \$51 and \$100, and 20 percent spent between \$151 and \$200. The lowest expenditure reported was less than \$10 and the highest was \$3,000. The reported values had a total of \$209.6 thousand, mean of \$224, median of \$150, and mode of \$100. There were 108 observations that had values equal to or greater than \$500; these values were statistical outliers.

Figure 51 Expenditures for gifts for people and horses in the past twelve months



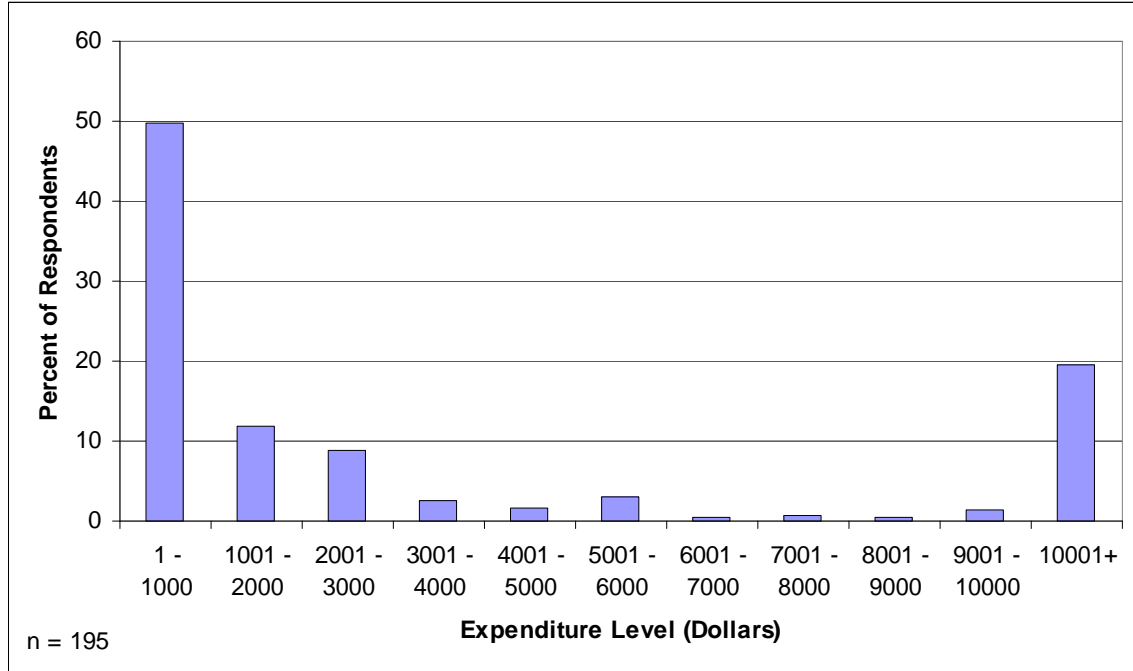
Other Miscellaneous Expenditures

Sixty-six people reported a total of \$5,071 for other miscellaneous expenditures in the past twelve months. The mean was \$77, the median was \$6, and the mode was \$1.

Cash Labor Expense

As shown in Figure 52, about half of 195 labor-expense values provided by respondents were between \$1 and \$1,000. The lowest reported value was less than \$50 and the highest was more than \$200,000. In this sample, all observations above \$12,000 were outliers; these extreme values numbered thirty-seven. The sum of all reported values was \$2.3 million. The mean was \$12,014 and the median was \$1,040. The most prevalent expenditure level was \$500.

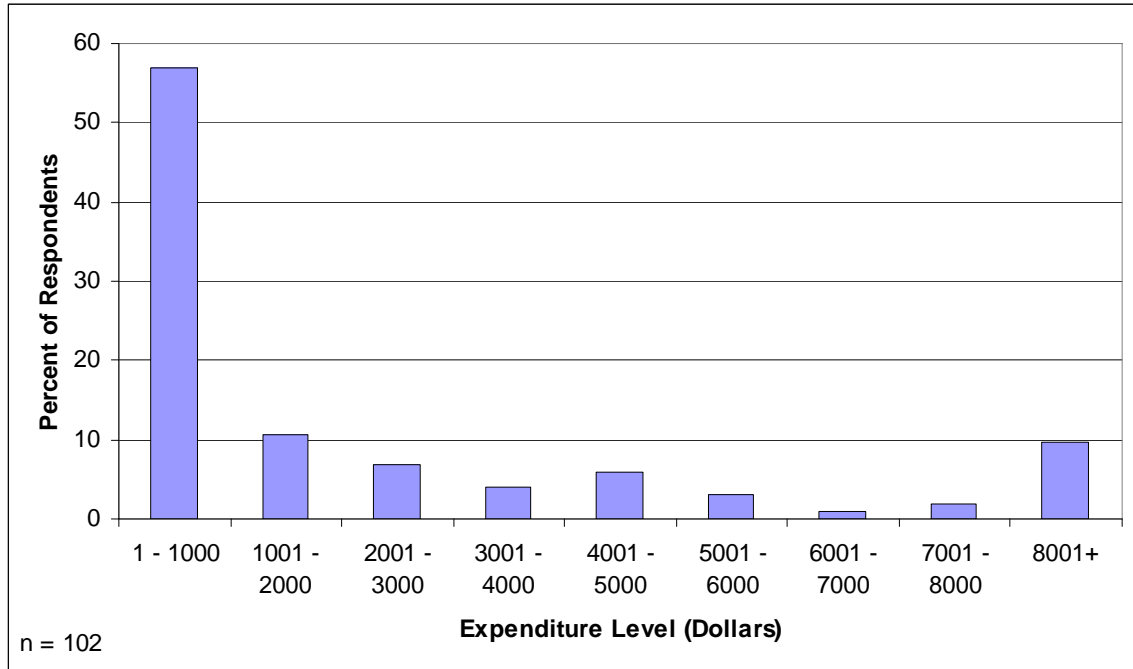
Figure 52 Cash expenditures for labor in the past twelve months



Non-Cash Expenditures for Labor

One hundred two respondents provided estimates of the value of non-cash items they provided to workers in the past twelve months. The values ranged from less than \$50 to more than \$25,000. Fifty-seven percent of the respondents reported values in the \$1 - 1,000 level (Figure 53). There were eleven extreme values; these observations were equal to or greater than \$8,000. The sum of the reported values was \$324 thousand. The mean value was \$3,176, the median was \$1,000, and the mode was \$100.

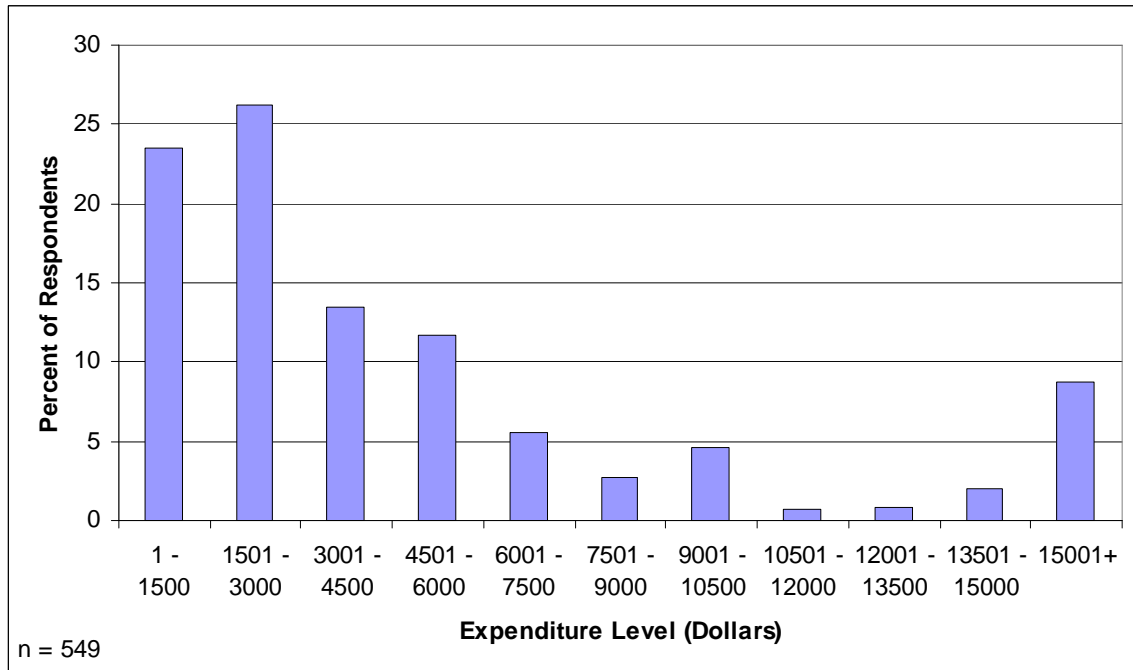
Figure 53 Estimated value of non-cash items given to workers in the past twelve months



Equine Purchases

Five hundred forty-nine respondents reported spending an aggregate of about \$4.1 million for equine purchases (as a full or part owner) in the past twelve months. The greatest proportion (26 percent) of respondents' expenditures was between \$1,501 and \$3,000; the expenditures of about 24 percent were in the \$1-1,500 category (Figure 54). The lowest value in this set of observations was less than \$50 and the highest was greater than \$170,000. There were fifty-nine outliers and they had values of at least \$14,000. The mean of the 549 observations was \$7,422, the median was \$3,100 and the most frequently reported value was \$2,000.

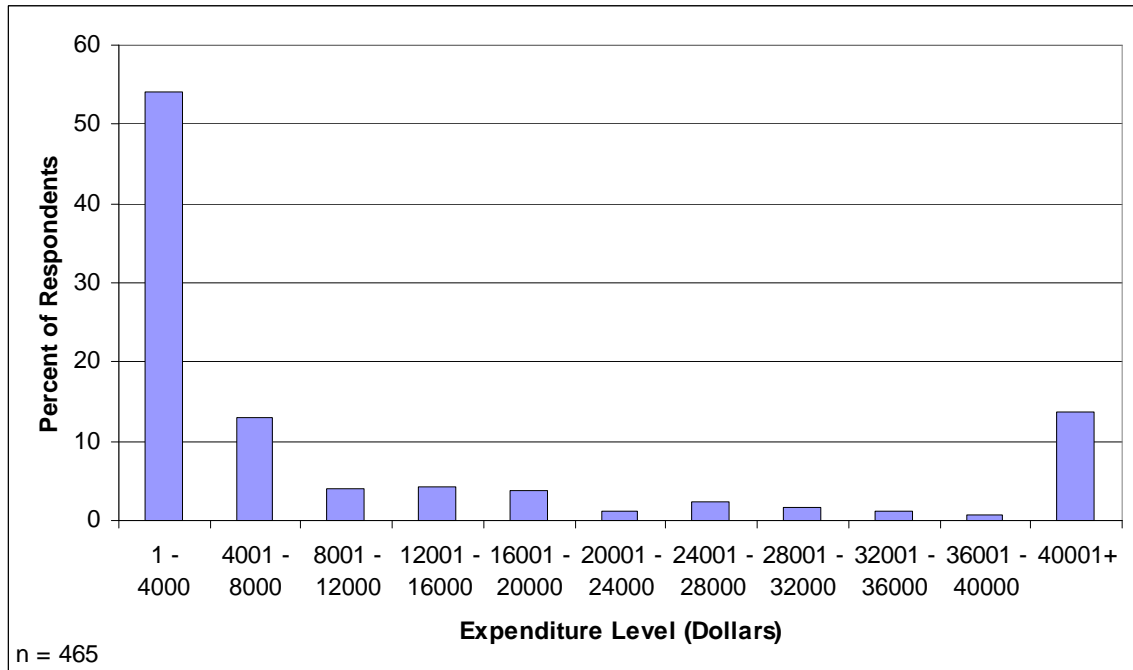
Figure 54 Expenditures for equine purchases in the past twelve months



Real Estate Purchases and Improvements

The expenditures of 465 respondents for real estate purchases and improvements in the past twelve months amounted to roughly \$16.6 million. The minimum value reported was less than \$50 and the maximum was more than \$650,000. As shown in Figure 55, 54 percent of the reported expenditures were between \$1 and \$4,000, and 13 percent was between \$4,001 and \$8,000. Values that were equal to or greater than \$39,000 were outliers, and there were sixty-eight of them. The average expenditure was \$35,783. The observations had a median of \$3,200 and the mode was equal to \$1,000.

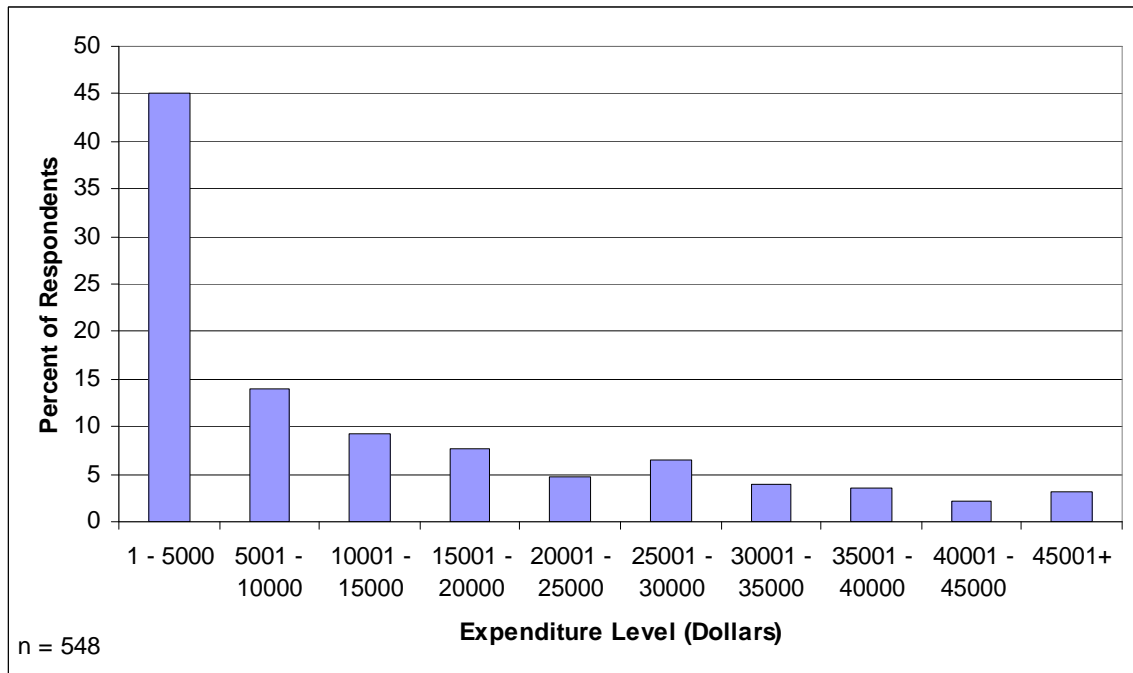
Figure 55 Expenditures for real estate purchases and improvement in the past twelve months



Equipment Purchases

Data on expenditures for equipment purchases in the past twelve months were collected from 548 respondents and the lowest observation was \$50 and the highest was more than \$150,000. Forty-five percent had expenditures in the \$1-5,000 level, and 14 percent had expenditures falling in the \$5,001-10,000 category (Figure 56). There were sixteen extremely high values (greater than \$46,000). The observations had a sum of \$7.5 million, a mean of \$13,717 and median of \$6,900. There were two modes - \$1,000 and \$5,000.

Figure 56 Expenditures for equipment purchases in the past twelve months



Equine-Related Businesses

Types of Businesses

Five hundred forty-one respondents indicated that they operated an equine-related business. The types of businesses that were reported are shown in Table 21. A respondent may operate two or more businesses. The greatest number of respondents was involved with commercial boarding, training, providing riding lessons, organizing shows, racing or livery services. There were 124 respondents who owned businesses other than the ones listed in Table 22. These operations included creating equine art, sales of equine fencing, horse sitting, and saddle making among others.

Table 22 Equine-related businesses operated by respondents

Type of Business	Number of Respondents
Commercial boarding/training/riding lessons/ show/racing/livery	275
Farm	84
Breeding	36
Farrier	34
Tack shop	29
Feed store	27
Veterinarian	15
Equine massage	12
Hay/sleigh rides	9
Other (various)	124

Employment

One hundred fourteen of the 541 business had one or more full-time employees. Forty-one percent of these firms had one employee, 18 percent employed two people, and 10 percent had 3 employees. The highest number reported was more than twenty-five. The total number of full-time workers reported by the 114 businesses was 463.

Information on the number of part-time employees was provided by 176 firms. These businesses employed a total of 591 part-time workers. Thirty-six percent of the operations had one employee and 26 percent had two. About 7 percent had five or more part-time workers. The maximum number in this set of observations was more than 30 employees.

Other Topics

Issues Facing Horse Owners and Operators of Equine-Related Businesses

One thousand six hundred ninety-seven respondents listed what they believed were important issues facing New Hampshire equine owners or equine-related businesses. Many identified more than one issue. The responses were grouped into the categories shown in Table 23. The most frequently cited issue was the loss of land for riding equines because of commercial or residential development. Also included in this category was the issue of losing the right to keep equines on properties because of changes in zoning regulations. Many respondents cited liability issues related to equine ownership and the high cost of insurance, liability insurance in particular. One hundred twenty individuals listed high property taxes in the state as an important issue, and a few mentioned that it was a contributing factor to the loss of agricultural lands to other uses. More than 100 respondents mentioned the lack of equine veterinarians in their area as important.

Table 23 Issues facing NH horse owners and operators of equine-related businesses

Issue	Number of Respondents
Loss of land for keeping or riding equines	830
Liability and high cost of insurance	227
High property taxes	120
Lack of equine veterinarians	103
Conflict with other trail users such as ATVs and hunters	90
Safety when riding on roads	89
Shortage and cost of hay	84
Diseases such as West Nile Virus, etc.	80
High price of land	67
Manure disposal	52
Loss of hayfields and pasture lands	33
Lack of farriers	33
Lack of good boarding facilities and qualified trainers/instructors	34
High price of feed	31
Loss of Rockingham Park	28
High health-care expenses	18
High labor costs	15
Shortage and cost of bedding materials	15
High boarding fees	12

Educational and Technical Needs

Data on their educational and technical needs related to equine ownership or operation of an equine-related business were collected from 469 respondents. Their responses are shown in Table 24. Information on equine health care was the most frequently cited need. Many respondents also indicated that they would benefit from additional knowledge about training, caring for and managing equines. Help on managing a business operation and the use and management of land, pastureland in particular, were also mentioned by many equine and/or business owners.

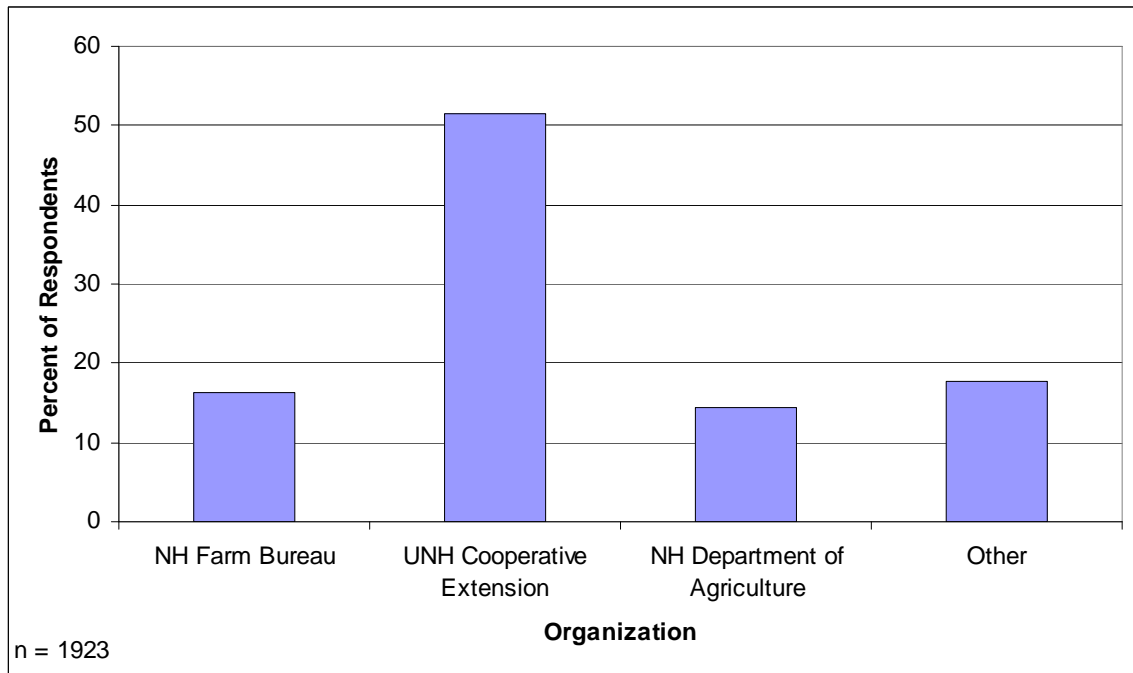
Table 24 Educational and technical needs related to equine ownership or operation of an equine-related business

Subject	Number of Respondents
Equine health care	131
Equine-training skills	59
Basic equine care and management	58
Business planning and management	52
Land and pasture management	52
Nutrition	51
Legal/liability aspects of equine ownership/business	40
Financial management, accounting and taxation	30
Manure management	29
Riding skills	25
Breeding and equine reproduction	20
Network of equine owners	15
Industry information and trends	11
Insurance	11
Horse shoeing and trimming	8
Fencing and security	8
Building and managing trails	7
Carpentry skills	6

Obtaining Equine Information

As shown in Figure 57, about 52 percent of 1,923 respondents indicated that they would likely use UNH Cooperative Extension the most as a source of educational and technical information related to equines. About 18 percent supplied the name of other organizations; the ones in this category that were cited most frequently were veterinarians (54 respondents) and New Hampshire Horse Council (19 respondents).

Figure 57 Organization respondents would likely use the most as a source of educational and technical information related to equines



Characteristics of the Sample

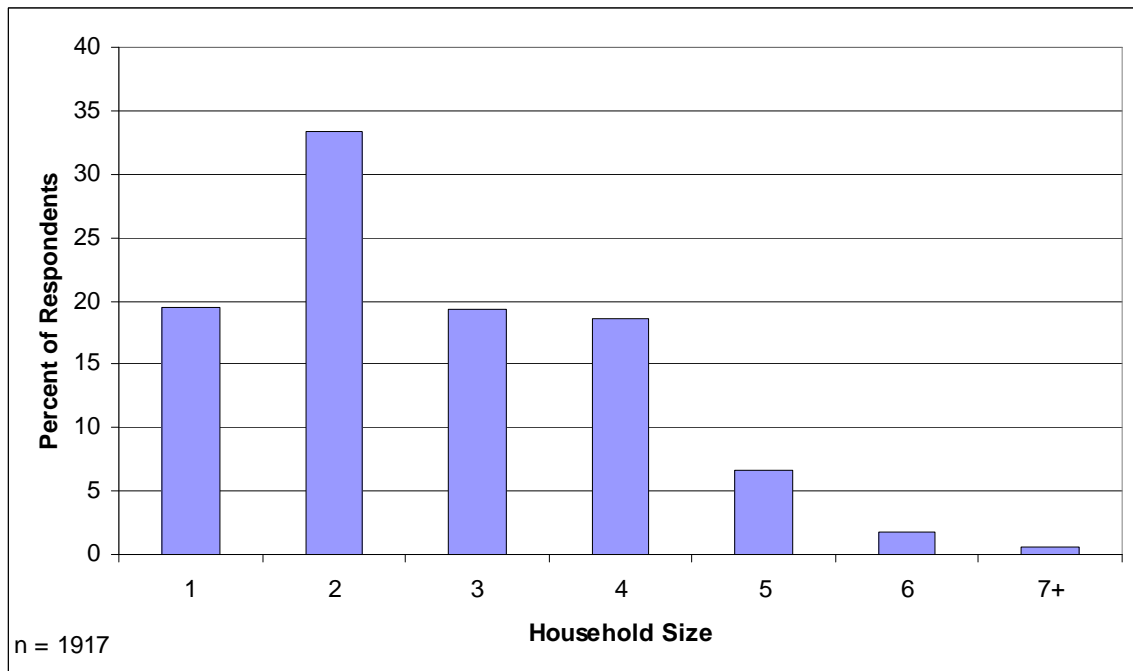
Membership in Equine-Related Associations

Of the 2,353 total respondents, 2,243 answered the question asking them to indicate if at least one household member was also a member of an equine-related association. About 75 percent said yes and the rest said no.

Household Size

One thousand nine hundred seventeen of the 2,266 households where at least one member owned equines provided information about the size of their household. Figure 58 indicates that 33 percent were from a two-person household, and there were almost an equal number of one-person and three-person households. There were twelve outliers and they had values equal to seven or more. The mean household size was 2.69, and the median and the mode were both equal to two.

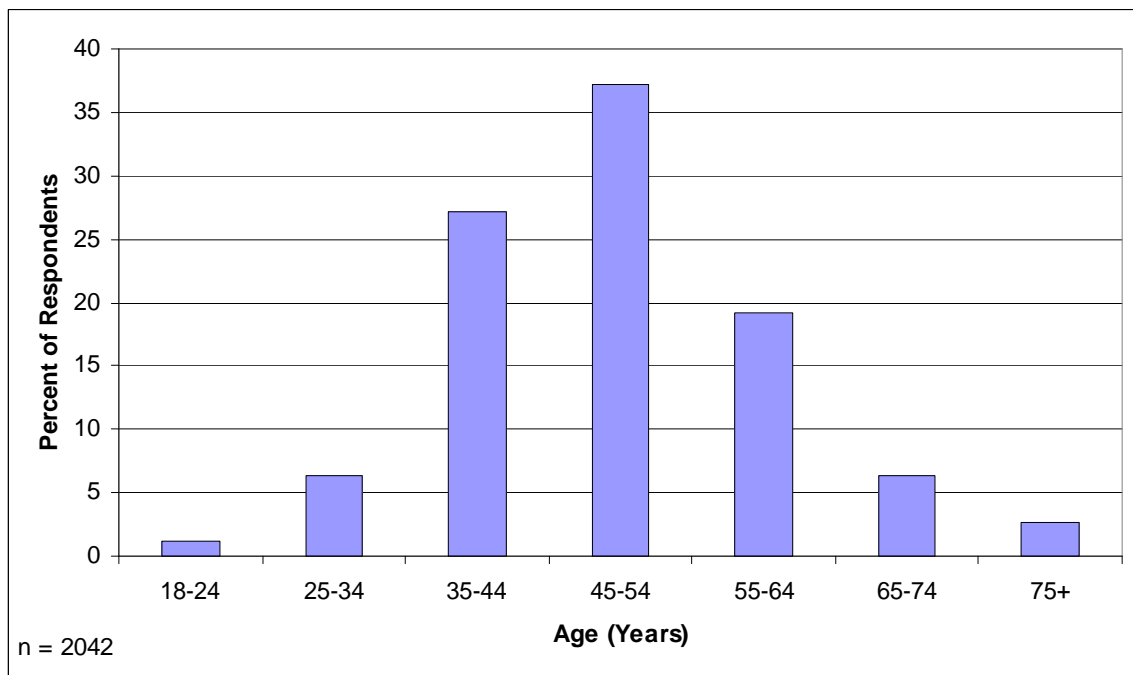
Figure 58 Size of household where at least one member owned equines



Age of Oldest Adult in Household

Two thousand forty-two households that owned equines provided information on the ages of their adult (older than eighteen years) members. Figure 59 shows the distribution of the ages of the oldest adult member. Thirty-seven percent of the responses fell in the 45-54 years category, 27 percent were in the 35-44 range, and 19 percent were in the 55-64 classification. There were two groups of outliers: ten with values equal to or less than twenty-two years, and fifty-three values equal to or greater than seventy-five years. The average age of the oldest household-member was forty-nine years, the median was forty-eight and the mode was fifty.

Figure 59 Age of oldest adult in the households that owned equines



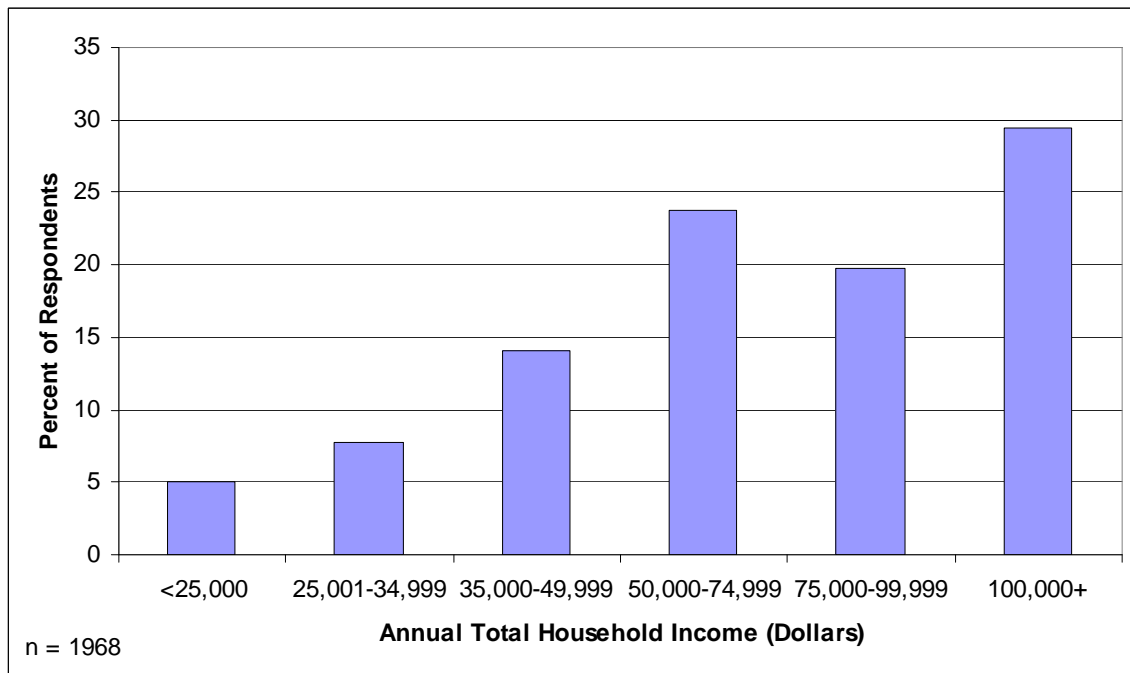
Children and Equines

There were 912 households out of the 2,266 that owned equines that reported that they had children under the age of eighteen living with them. The total number of children in these households was 1,606. Of this number, 1,009 (63 percent) interacted with equines.

Household Income

Of the 1,968 equine-owning households that provided information about their income, 29 percent had incomes in the \$100,000 and over category, 24 percent belonged to the \$50,000-74,999 classification, and close to 20 percent had incomes in the \$75,000-99,999 range (Figure 60).

Figure 60 Total annual incomes of households that owned equines



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