

New York
EQUINE SURVEY



2000

Equine Survey Highlights

EQUINE POPULATION

The 2000 Equine Survey indicated there were an estimated 168,000 equine of all types in New York on September 1, 2000, down 8 percent from the 182,000 on hand December 31, 1988. Race horse breeds totaled 42,000 head, down 16 percent from 1988, while other light horses decreased 5 percent to 100,500 head. All light horse breeds combined totaled 142,500, down 9 percent.

Draft horse breeds increased from 7,200 head in 1988 to 11,500 in 2000, a jump of 60 percent, while donkeys and mules rose 25 percent to a total of 2,500. The sharpest decline was in the number of ponies, which dropped 32 percent to a total of 11,500 in 2000. Pony numbers also posted a sharp decline in the previous survey, dropping 48 percent from 33,000 in 1978 to 17,000 in 1988.

VALUE OF EQUINE

The value of all equine in New York as of September 1, 2000, is put at \$1.70 billion, up 90 percent from 1988. Average value per head was computed from the survey data for each breed and aggregated to the total for all equine. In spite of lower numbers of equine in most categories, total value was up in each category on the strength of higher average values per equine. Race horses averaged \$27,200 in value per head, more than double the \$11,220 in 1988. Other light horses averaged \$4,950 per head, up 71 percent from \$2,900 in 1988. Draft horses rose 44 percent to \$2,550 per head. Ponies increased to an average \$2,600 per head, while donkeys and mules were up to \$1,000 per head.

EQUINE RELATED ASSETS

Survey tabulations indicated total equine-related assets of \$6.15 billion on September 1, 2000, an increase of 65 percent since the 1988 survey. The value of land, fences and buildings accounted for \$3.71 billion, or 60 percent of the total assets. Equine on hand, at \$1.70 billion, accounted for 28 percent of the assets. Vehicles, equipment, tack, and equine feed and supplies on hand, at \$745 million, accounted for the remaining 12 percent. Included with the vehicles are the estimated 16,450 horse trailers and vans owned by New York operators on December 31, 2000.

EQUINE EXPENDITURES

New York equine owners and operators spent a total of nearly \$704 million during 2000 for operating and capital expenses, up 29 percent from the 1988 total of \$546 million. About \$523 million, or 74 percent, of the total was for operating expenses. The leading operating expenses and amounts spent were: feed, \$100.7 million; hired labor, \$88.3 million; boarding and training fees, \$54.8 million. Additional expense categories are shown in Table 15.

Expenditures for capital items totaled an additional \$181 million. Purchases of equipment totaled \$68.3 million; purchases of equine amounted to \$49.5 million, and the purchase or improvement of equine-related real estate totaled \$63.0 million.

Total expenses per equine on hand September 1, 2000 averaged \$4,188, up 40 percent from the total expenses of \$2,998 per equine on hand December 31, 1988. Operating expenses per equine averaged \$3,112, or 74 percent of the total, while the remaining 26 percent was accounted for by capital expenses averaging \$1,076 per head. The survey indicated a total of 11,200 hired workers were employed on New York equine operations during 2000. Of these, 3,700 were full-time workers and 7,500 were part-time workers. Numbers of hired workers by job category are shown in Table 16.

Table 1. EQUINE BY TYPE, NEW YORK, 1978, 1988, and 2000

Type	1978	1988	2000
Race Horse Breeds	46,050	50,000	42,000
Other Light Breeds	93,350	105,800	100,500
Total Light Horse Breeds	139,400	155,800	142,500
Draft Horse Breeds	5,400	7,200	11,500
Ponies	33,000	17,000	11,500
Donkeys/Mules	2,200	2,000	2,500
TOTAL EQUINE	180,000	182,000	168,000

**TOTAL EQUINE BY TYPE
2000**

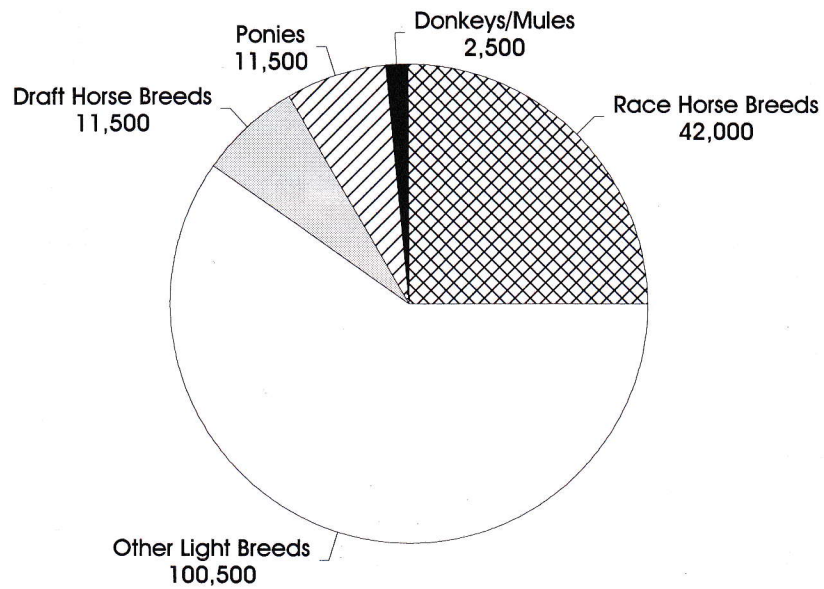
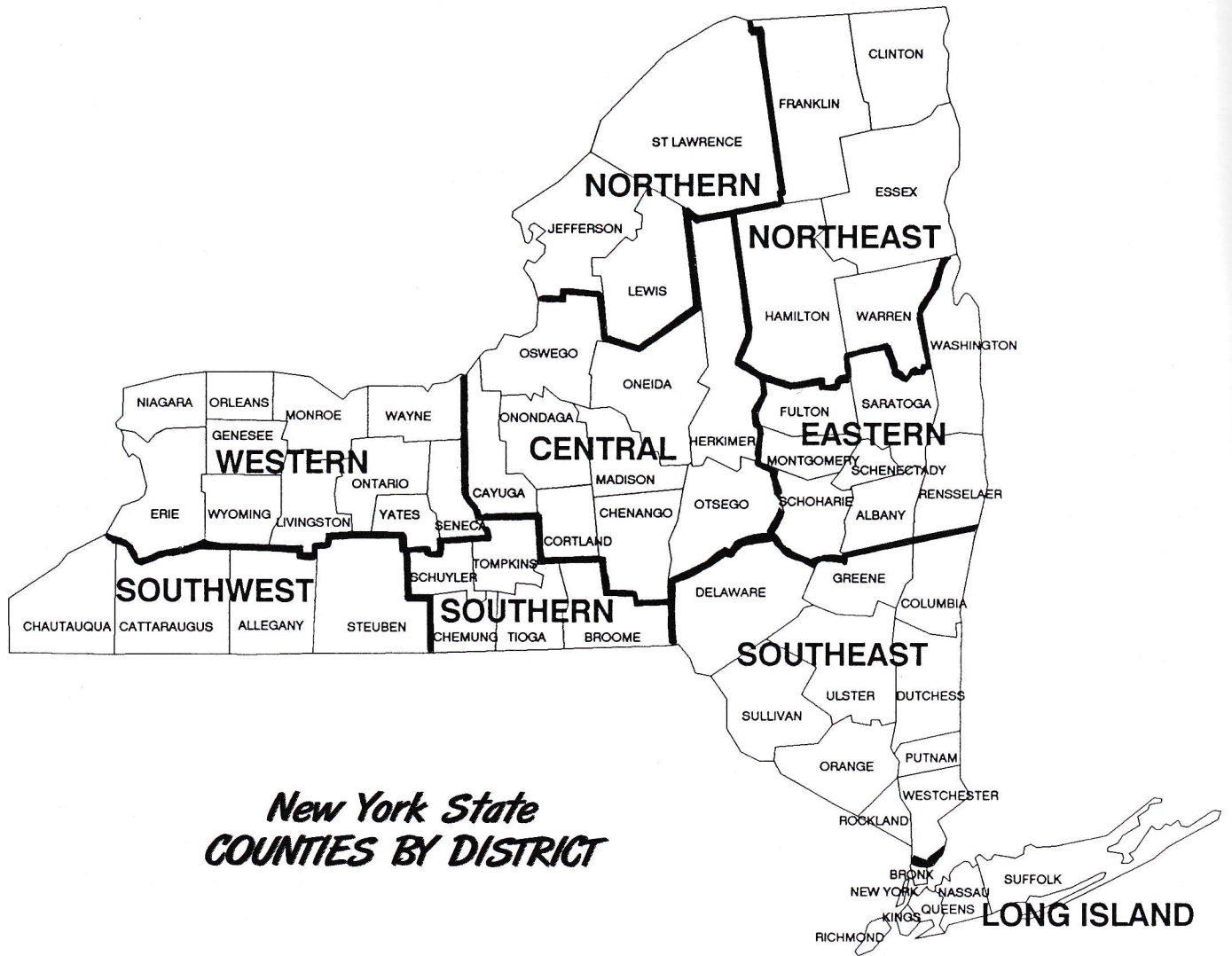


Table 2. EQUINE SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS, NEW YORK, 2000

Categories	Number	Average per equine 1/	Total Value
		<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Thousand Dollars</i>
<u>EQUINE BY TYPE</u>			
Racing Breed Horses	42,000	27,200	1,142,500
Other Light Horses	100,500	4,950	497,520
Draft Horses	11,500	2,550	29,380
Ponies	11,500	2,600	29,900
Donkeys and Mules	2,500	1,000	2,500
Total All Equine	168,000	10,130	1,701,800
<u>EQUINE OPERATIONS BY TYPE</u>			
Commercial Boarding/Training	4,550		
Commercial Breeding	2,250		
Crop/Livestock Farms	7,950		
Non-Commercial/Non-Farm	14,600		
Other	650		
Total Equine Operations	30,000		
Acres Used for Equine	920,000		
Fenced Pasture	425,750		
Stalls	155,000		
<u>ASSET VALUES, DECEMBER 31, 2000</u>			
Equine on Hand		10,130	1,701,800
Land, Fences and Buildings		22,065	3,707,000
Vehicles, Equipment		3,527	592,610
Tack Equipment and Clothing		703	118,010
Equine Feed Supplies		204	34,220
Total Equine Related Assets		36,629	6,153,640
Horse Trailers and Vans 2/	16,450	647	108,690
<u>EXPENDITURES DURING 2000</u>			
Equine Purchased		294	49,460
Real Estate and Improvements		375	63,010
Equipment Purchased		407	68,320
Total Capital Expenditures		1,076	180,790
Feed		600	100,740
Labor Expenditures		526	88,320
Boarding and Training		326	54,800
Other		1,661	279,000
Total Operating Expenditures		3,112	522,860
Total Expenditures		4,188	703,650
<u>TOTAL WORKERS</u>			
Full-Time Workers	3,700		
Part-Time Workers	7,500		
Total Hired Workers	11,200		
Cash Labor Expenditures		460	77,290
Value of Non-cash Items Provided to Workers		66	11,030
Total Hired Labor Expenditures		526	88,320
Workers for Whom Housing was Provided	1,800		

1/ Based on total equine on hand September 1, 2000.

2/ Value of horse trailers and vans included in total value of vehicles and equipment.



*New York State
COUNTIES BY DISTRICT*

Equine by District

Of the 168,000 total equine in New York on September 1, 2000, 19 percent, or 32,300 head, were in the Western District. Close behind was the Southeast District with 32,100 head (*also 19 percent*). The Eastern District was third with 26,800 head (*16 percent*), followed by the Central District with 25,600 head (*15 percent*).

For all light horses combined (*race horse breeds plus other light horse breeds*), the Southeast District was first with 28,570 head (*20 percent of the total 142,500*). Next came the Western District at 27,160 head (*19 percent*), then the Eastern District with 23,580 head (*17 percent*), and the Central District with 20,850 head (*15 percent*).

Ponies totaled 11,500 head, with 2,400 head, or 21 percent, being in the Western District. The Southeast District accounted for 2,150 head (*19 percent*), just ahead of the Central District with 2,100 head (*18 percent*). Of the 11,500 draft horses indicated by the survey, 2,440 head, or 21 percent, were found in the Western District. The Central District was second with 18 percent, followed by the Southwest with 17 percent.

EQUINE BY BREED

Thoroughbreds led all breeds in 2000 with an estimated total of 30,500 horses. Quarter horses were almost as numerous, with 29,600 head. Thoroughbred numbers were unchanged from 1988, while quarter horses increased 38 percent. Among individual breeds, standardbreds came in third, at 11,500 head, despite a 41 percent drop from 1988. Other major breeds, as shown in Table 4, were: Arabians (*down 38 percent*), Morgans (*up 13 percent*), and Appaloosas (*down 31 percent*). Belgians, up 45 percent from 1988 to 6,100 head, constituted 53 percent of all New York draft horses. Welsh and Shetlands were the most common pony breeds, accounting for 23 percent and 18 percent respectively of all ponies.

AVERAGE VALUES BY BREED

Thoroughbreds had the highest average value per horse at \$33,500, and accounted for 60 percent of the value of all equine in New York. Warmbloods averaged \$20,000 per head in 2000, and accounted for 8 percent of total equine value on the strength of a substantial increase in numbers from 1988. Standardbreds, at \$10,500 per head, were the third highest valued equine and accounted for 7 percent of the total value of all equine. The two race horse breeds accounted for 67 percent of the total equine value in 2000, compared with 63 percent in 1988.

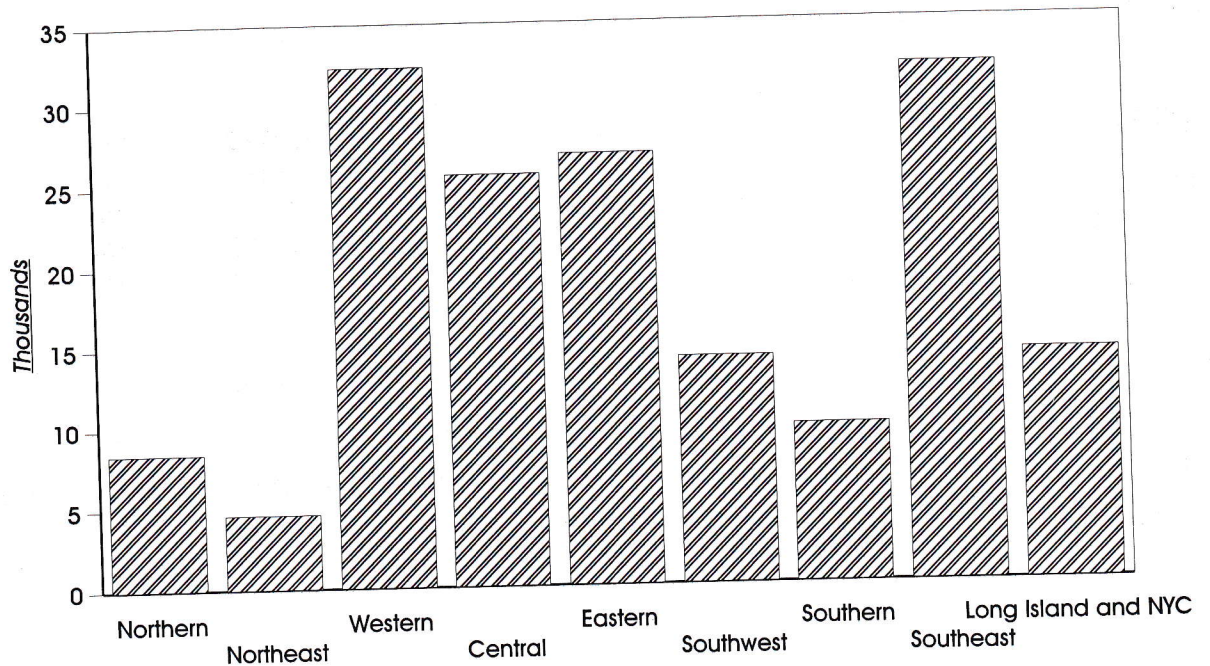
The average values of individual breeds and miscellaneous breed categories reflect the average prices one would have had to pay to purchase the same type of animals on September 1, 2000. Reported values ranged from high priced breed, racing, and show stock to low valued grade animals and older equine. High sentimental values placed on "family member" equine were excluded from average value calculations. Values by breed are shown in Table 4.

Table 3. EQUINE BY TYPE AND DISTRICT, NEW YORK, 2000

District	Total Equine	Light Horses 1/	Draft Horses	Ponies	Mules and Donkeys
Northern	8,400	6,650	1,100	550	100
Northeast	4,600	3,850	350	300	100
Western	32,300	27,160	2,440	2,400	300
Central	25,600	20,850	2,100	2,100	550
Eastern	26,800	23,580	1,320	1,550	350
Southwest	14,100	10,710	1,940	1,100	350
Southern	9,800	7,830	920	750	300
Southeast	32,100	28,570	1,030	2,150	350
Long Island and NYC	14,300	13,300	300	600	100
STATE	168,000	142,500	11,500	11,500	2,500

1/ Includes racing breeds

**TOTAL EQUINE BY DISTRICT
2000**



**Table 4. EQUINE INVENTORY AND VALUE OF BREED,
NEW YORK, 1988 and 2000**

Breeds	Number		Value		Average Value	
	1988	2000	1988	2000	1988	2000 ^{1/}
	<i>Head</i>		<i>Thousand Dollars</i>		<i>Dollars</i>	
Light Breeds	105,800	100,500	306,875	497,520	2,900	4,950
Quarter Horse	21,500	29,600	47,290	115,440	2,200	3,900
Saddlebred	2,200	2,500	9,240	15,750	4,200	6,300
Appaloosa	12,400	8,500	19,835	19,550	1,600	2,300
Arabian	12,750	9,200	80,320	44,160	6,300	4,800
Half Arabian	4,650	3,600	11,160	10,800	2,400	3,000
Morgan	8,000	9,000	33,600	38,700	4,200	4,300
Palomino	1,100	1,600	1,650	4,960	1,500	3,100
Pinto or Paint	4,350	6,800	7,830	21,760	1,800	3,200
Warmblood	1,550	6,700	30,225	134,000	19,500	20,000
Crossbreds	25,800	11,000	33,530	26,400	1,300	2,400
Other Light	11,500	12,000	32,195	66,000	2,800	5,500
Race Horse Breeds	50,000	42,000	561,000	1,142,500	11,220	27,200
Standardbred	19,500	11,500	195,000	120,750	10,000	10,500
Thoroughbred	30,500	30,500	366,000	1,021,750	12,000	33,500
Draft Breeds	7,200	11,500	12,700	29,380	1,765	2,550
Belgian	4,200	6,100	6,300	13,420	1,500	2,200
Percheron	1,400	3,200	2,240	8,320	1,600	2,600
Clydesdale	NA	700	NA	2,240	NA	3,200
Other	1,600	1,500	4,160	5,400	2,600	3,600
Ponies	17,000	11,500	12,750	29,900	750	2,600
Welsh	NA	2,700	NA	9,450	NA	3,500
Shetland	NA	2,100	NA	2,520	NA	1,200
Connemara	NA	500	NA	3,050	NA	6,100
Other	NA	6,200	NA	14,880	NA	2,400
Donkeys & Mules	2,000	2,500	900	2,500	450	1,000
TOTAL EQUINE	182,000	168,000	894,225	1,701,800	4,913	10,130

^{1/} Breed categories rounded.
NA - Not available.

Table 5. LIGHT BREEDS BY DISTRICT, NEW YORK, 2000

District	All Light ^{1/}		Racing Breeds			
			Standardbred		Thoroughbred	
	<i>Number</i>					
Northern	6,650		300		150	
Northeast	3,850		150		250	
Western	27,160		2,400		4,200	
Central	20,850		2,000		2,000	
Eastern	23,580		3,100		7,700	
Southwest	10,710		500		450	
Southern	7,830		300		750	
Southeast	28,570		2,600		7,200	
Long Island and NYC	13,300		150		7,800	
STATE	142,500		11,500		30,500	
	All Other Light Breeds					
District	Quarter Horse	Appaloosa	Arabian	Morgan	Crossbred or Unknown	Other Light Breed
	<i>Number</i>					
Northern	1,600	660	280	1,700	600	1,360
Northeast	1,100	350	150	400	400	1,050
Western	5,500	1,950	2,900	1,400	1,850	6,960
Central	5,200	1,600	1,550	1,800	1,550	5,150
Eastern	4,200	980	800	1,200	1,100	4,500
Southwest	3,150	1,100	1,000	600	850	3,060
Southern	2,050	500	860	530	900	1,940
Southeast	4,350	1,100	1,500	1,200	2,900	7,720
Long Island and NYC	2,450	260	160	170	850	1,460
STATE	29,600	8,500	9,200	9,000	11,000	33,200

^{1/} Includes racing breeds.

Equine by Primary Use

The 2000 Equine Survey questionnaire listed the same eight primary use categories used in the 1988 survey, as shown in Table 6. The respondent was requested to record each equine in only one primary use category – the category for which the animal provided the use most important to the respondent.

PLEASURE USE

Almost 39 percent of the equine in New York in 2000 were kept primarily for pleasure use, down from 48 percent in 1988. Included in the pleasure use total were 50 percent of the ponies, 49 percent of the non-racing breed light horses, 30 percent of the draft horses, and 13 percent of race horse breeds. The greatest number of equine for pleasure use was in the Eastern District (13,600 head), while the highest percentage of equine for pleasure use was in the Northern District (55 percent).

BREEDING USE

A total of 30,100 equine were used primarily for breeding in 2000, 18 percent of all equine. This compares with 28,500 head, or 16 percent of all equine, in 1988. Brood mares totaled 25,300, and stallions for breeding 4,800. Thirty one percent of the equine breeding stock consisted of race horse breeds, down from 48 percent in 1988. Included in the breeding stock total were 22 percent of the state's draft horses, 22 percent of the race horses, 16 percent of other light horse breeds, and 16 percent of the ponies. The greatest number of equine for breeding was in the Southeast District (7,600 head), while the highest percentage of equine for breeding was in the Southern District (28 percent).

RACING USE

A total of 15,300 equine in New York on September 1, 2000 were used primarily for racing. Thoroughbreds accounted for 69 percent and standardbreds 31 percent. *(Only standardbreds and thoroughbreds were included in the "racing" category. All other breeds used for racing were included in the "competition or sport" category for this survey.)* The largest number of equine for racing (3,800 head) was in the Southeast District and the highest percentage of equine for racing (24 percent) was in the Long Island/NYC District.

COMPETITION/SPORT USE

Nearly 17 percent of equine in 2000 were used for showing, polo, eventing, etc., up from 11 percent in 1988. The total of 27,950 head included 20 percent of the non-racing breed light horses, 15 percent of the ponies, and 12 percent of race horse breeds. The Southeast District had the greatest number devoted to this use (6,000 head), while the Long Island/NYC District had the highest percentage (24 percent).

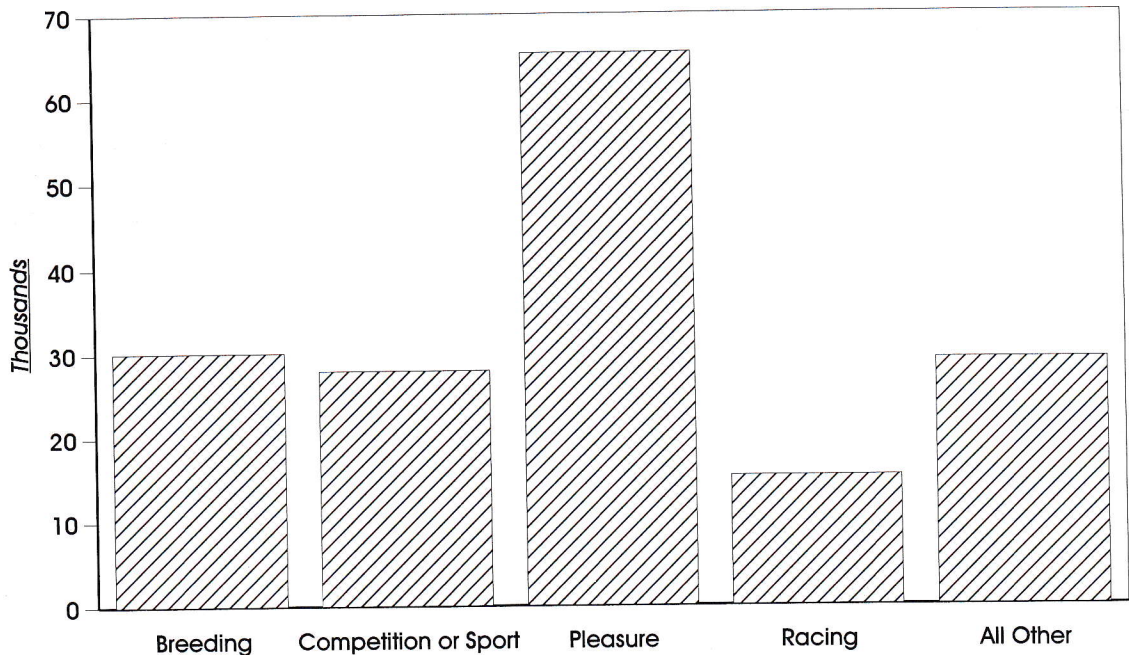
OTHER USE

Seventeen percent of New York's equine population in 2000 were kept for other uses such as police work, carriage rides, teaching, and work, or were retired, as shown in Table 6. In Table 6, foals are included under "all other" uses.

**Table 6. EQUINE BY PRIMARY USE AND DISTRICT,
NEW YORK, 2000**

District	Total Equine	Breeding	Competition or Sport	Pleasure	Racing	All Other
	<i>Number</i>					
Northern	8,400	1,100	1,150	4,650	200	1,300
Northeast	4,600	800	950	1,450	200	1,200
Western	32,300	6,300	5,800	10,900	3,600	5,700
Central	25,600	4,200	4,800	11,200	900	4,500
Eastern	26,800	4,100	3,000	13,600	2,500	3,600
Southwest	14,100	2,800	1,200	6,700	500	2,900
Southern	9,800	2,700	1,650	3,700	100	1,650
Southeast	32,100	7,600	6,000	7,600	3,800	7,100
Long Island and NYC	14,300	500	3,400	5,600	3,500	1,300
STATE	168,000	30,100	27,950	65,400	15,300	29,250

**EQUINE BY PRIMARY USE
2000**



**Table 7. EQUINE BY PRIMARY USE AND BREED,
NEW YORK, 2000**

*Use as recreation
as recreation*

Breed	Total	Breeding		Foals 1999	Foals 2000	Competition	Pleasure	Other	Racing
		Brood Mares	Stallions						
Light Breeds	100,500	13,000	3,100	3,000	3,500	19,700	49,400	8,800	-
Quarter Horses	29,600	4,200	700	600	900	5,400	15,100	2,700	-
Saddlebred	2,500	200	100	100	100	600	1,200	200	-
Appaloosa	8,500	1,300	200	300	400	900	4,500	900	-
Arabian	9,200	1,600	500	300	400	1,600	4,300	500	-
Half Arabian	3,600	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	900	2,000	<u>1/</u>	-
Morgan	9,000	1,200	400	300	200	1,700	4,700	500	-
Palomino	1,600	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	200	1,100	<u>1/</u>	-
Pinto or Paint	6,800	1,100	400	300	400	1,100	3,100	400	-
Warmblood	6,700	500	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	3,900	1,500	400	-
Crossbred or Unknown	11,000	300	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1,800	6,700	1,900	-
Other Light	12,000	2,300	600	700	700	1,600	5,200	900	-
Race Horse Breeds	42,000	8,600	700	2,100	2,700	5,200	5,600	1,800	15,300
Standardbred	11,500	2,300	300	1,000	1,000	500	1,100	500	4,800
Thoroughbred	30,500	6,300	400	1,100	1,700	4,700	4,500	1,300	10,500
Draft Horse Breeds	11,500	2,000	500	500	400	1,300	3,500	3,300	-
Belgian	6,100	1,000	200	300	200	400	2,000	2,000	-
Other Draft	5,400	1,000	300	200	200	900	1,500	1,300	-
Ponies, All	11,500	1,400	400	300	400	1,700	5,700	1,600	-
Welsh	2,700	400	100	100	100	400	1,300	300	-
Other Ponies	8,800	1,000	300	200	300	1,300	4,400	1,300	-
Donkeys & Mules	2,500	300	100	100	50	50	1,200	700	-
TOTAL EQUINE	168,000	25,300	4,800	6,000	7,050	27,950	65,400	16,200	15,300

Number

forget w

what was the distribution of pleasure + sports

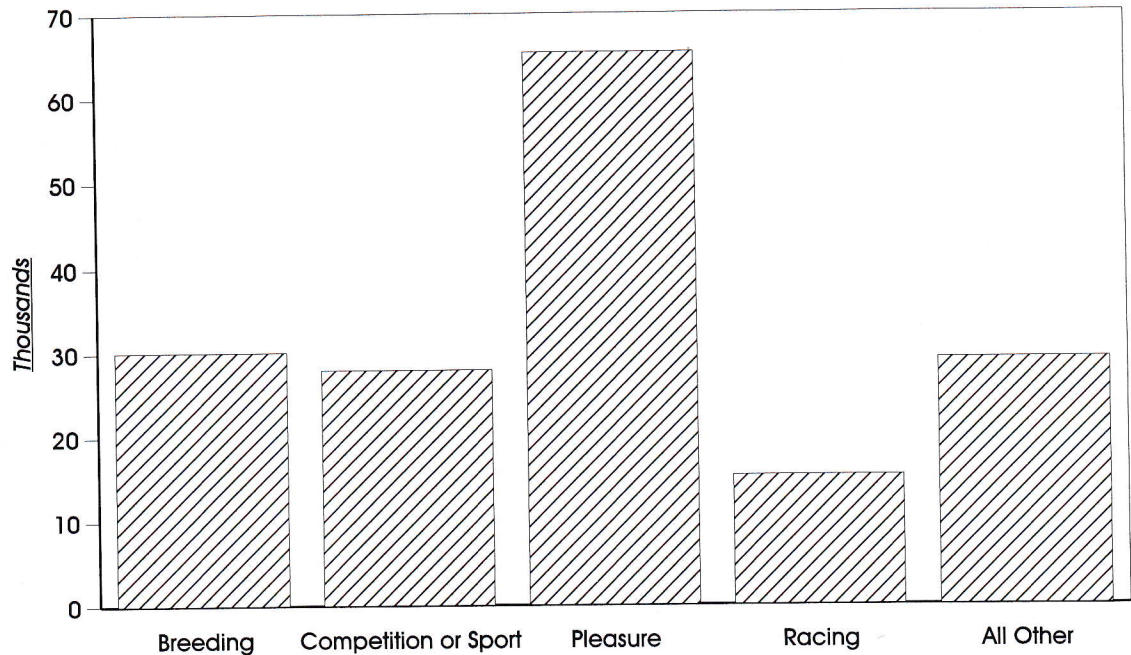
1/ Included in totals only.

What would other be?

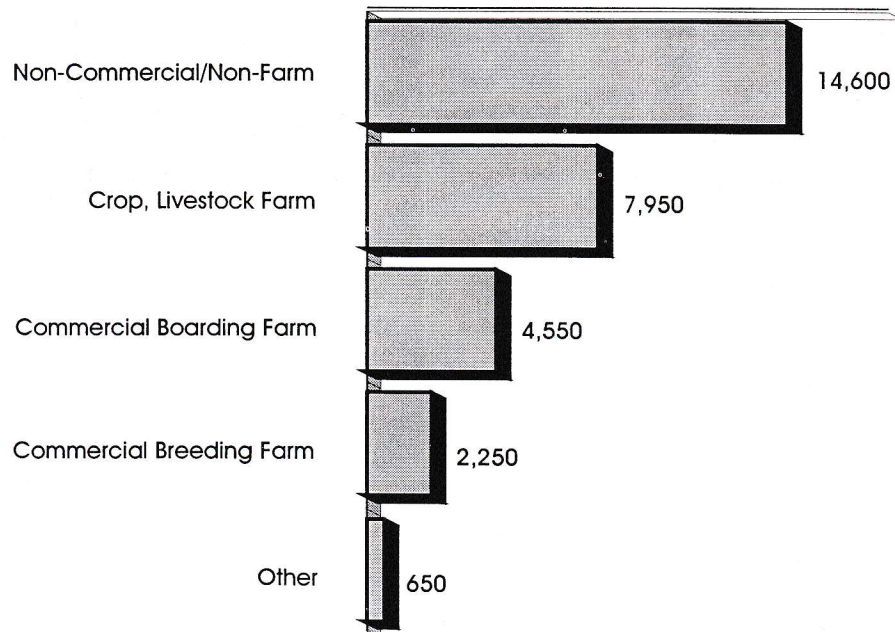
**Table 6. EQUINE BY PRIMARY USE AND DISTRICT,
NEW YORK, 2000**

District	Total Equine	Breeding	Competition or Sport	Pleasure	Racing	All Other
		<i>Number</i>				
Northern	8,400	1,100	1,150	4,650	200	1,300
Northeast	4,600	800	950	1,450	200	1,200
Western	32,300	6,300	5,800	10,900	3,600	5,700
Central	25,600	4,200	4,800	11,200	900	4,500
Eastern	26,800	4,100	3,000	13,600	2,500	3,600
Southwest	14,100	2,800	1,200	6,700	500	2,900
Southern	9,800	2,700	1,650	3,700	100	1,650
Southeast	32,100	7,600	6,000	7,600	3,800	7,100
Long Island and NYC	14,300	500	3,400	5,600	3,500	1,300
STATE	168,000	30,100	27,950	65,400	15,300	29,250

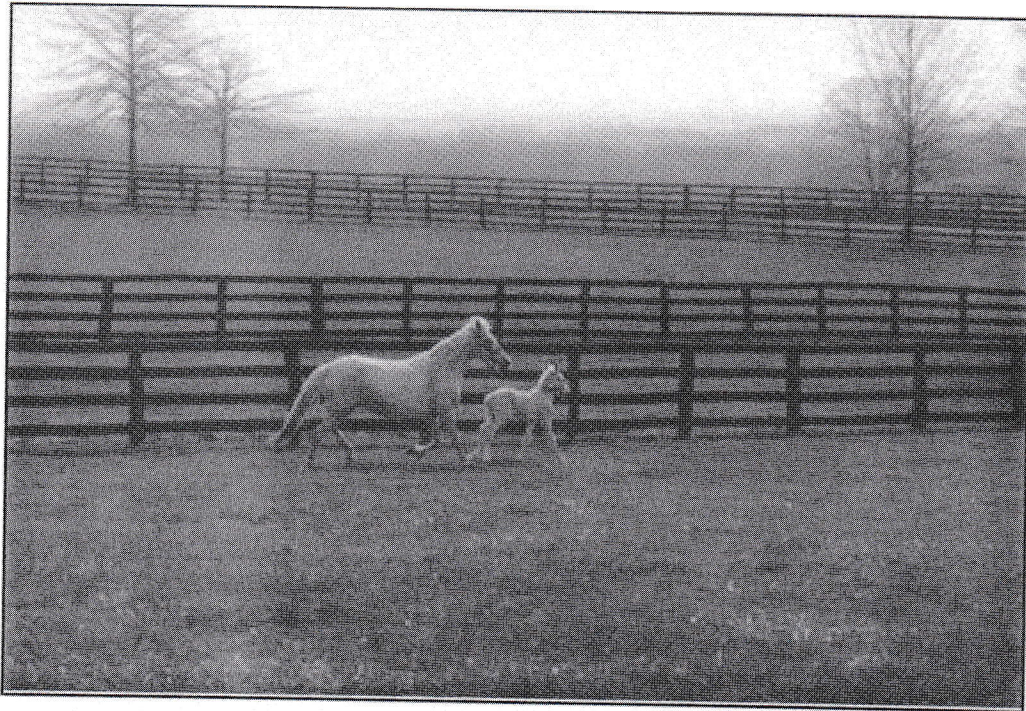
**EQUINE BY PRIMARY USE
2000**



**OPERATIONS BY TYPE
2000**



Equine Operations



New York had 30,000 places with equine in 2000, compared with 39,000 places in 1988. A place is defined as anyone operating land on which equine are kept. Owners of equine boarding their animals on land they did not operate were excluded.

Operators of places with equine were asked which type of activity best described their operation. Almost half of the operators, 49 percent, described their equine operation as non commercial/non farm. Second most common were farms on which the major activity was deriving income from crops and/or livestock. Commercial boarding and training operations were third, with 4,550 places. Commercial breeding operations were next, with 2,250 places.

The number of commercial equine operations had a sizeable increase from the 1988 survey. This increase was more than offset by the decline in the number of crop/livestock farms and non commercial/non farm operations.

Most of the operations, 81 percent, in the state consider themselves involved with recreational or pleasure riding or driving. (*Operators were permitted to list more than one discipline that they were involved with.*) The second largest group was involved with shows or competitive events. Most of the operations that were involved with shows or competitive events listed more than one discipline. Many were also involved with recreation and pleasure riding or driving.

More than half, 66 percent, of the equine operations in the state have been in operation 11 or more years. This is a big change from the 37 percent of operations reported in this category in 1988. The number of newer operations, those with equine five years or less, totaled 4,900 in 2000, compared with 13,600 in 1988. In most of the regions of the state the number of operations of five years or less ranges from 12 to 19 percent of the total, except for Long Island and New York City, which has 30 percent. Long Island and New York City had only 15 percent of the newer operations in 1988.

Property use prior to involvement with equine, for properties having equine less than 10 years, was more or less evenly divided among the four use categories. Twenty eight percent of these operations had been livestock farms, excluding equine. Former non-farm operations accounted for 22 percent, while former horse farms and former crop farms accounted for 20 percent each. Previous property use for the remaining 10 percent was unknown or unreported.

Table 8. EQUINE OPERATIONS BY TYPE AND DISTRICT, NEW YORK, 2000

District	Total	Primary Type				
		Commercial Boarding and Training	Commercial Breeding	Crop, Livestock Farm	Non-Commercial Non-Farm	Other ^{1/}
		<i>Number</i>				
Northern	1,700	100	^{2/}	700	750	^{2/}
Northeast	800	150	^{2/}	200	350	^{2/}
Western	7,100	1,050	500	1,700	3,700	150
Central	5,100	750	400	1,550	2,300	100
Eastern	4,500	600	300	1,100	2,400	100
Southwest	3,000	300	300	1,150	1,200	^{2/}
Southern	2,100	300	150	700	900	^{2/}
Southeast	4,700	1,000	400	800	2,400	100
Long Island & NYC	1,000	300	^{2/}	^{2/}	600	^{2/}
STATE	30,000	4,550	2,250	7,950	14,600	650

^{1/} Includes race tracks, fairgrounds and other public facilities or institutions.
^{2/} Less than 100.

Intensive but

Table 9. EQUINE OPERATIONS BY DISCIPLINE, NEW YORK, 2000

Discipline	Exclusive Use		Multiple Use		Total	
	Number	Percent ^{1/}	Number	Percent ^{1/ 2/}	Number	Percent ^{1/ 2/}
Thoroughbred Racing	700	2%	400	1%	1,100	4%
Standardbred Racing	800	3%	300	1%	1,100	4%
Shows or Competitive Events	2,000	7%	7,000	23%	9,000	30%
Recreation or Pleasure	16,900	56%	7,400	25%	24,300	81%
Other	1,900	6%	1,200	4%	3,100	10%
TOTAL	22,300	74%	7,700	26%	30,000	100%

^{1/} Percent of all equine operations in the state.
^{2/} Does not round to total because of multiple uses per operation.

Table 10. EQUINE OPERATIONS BY LENGTH OF TIME IN EQUINE-RELATED USAGE, NEW YORK, 2000

District	Total Operations	Less than 3 years	3 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 20 years	21 years or more
	<i>Number</i>					
Northern	1,700	100	200	400	500	500
Northeast	800	50	50	200	200	300
Western	7,100	400	800	1,300	2,200	2,400
Central	5,100	200	500	900	1,800	1,700
Eastern	4,500	200	500	1,000	1,200	1,600
Southwest	3,000	100	300	400	1,000	1,200
Southern	2,100	100	200	300	600	900
Southeast	4,700	300	600	800	1,600	1,400
Long Island and NYC	1,000	150	150	100	300	300
STATE	30,000	1,600	3,300	5,400	9,400	10,300

Table 11. PRECEDING USE OF PROPERTY, NEW YORK, 2000 ^{1/}

District	Total Operations	Horse Farm	Crop Farm	Livestock Farm	Non Agricultural	Unknown Type
	<i>Number</i>					
Northern	700	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	300	170	<u>2/</u>
Northeast	300	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	170	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Western	2,500	450	850	460	490	250
Central	1,600	230	330	600	300	140
Eastern	1,700	250	260	570	460	160
Southwest	800	<u>2/</u>	140	370	<u>2/</u>	130
Southern	600	<u>2/</u>	190	<u>2/</u>	150	<u>2/</u>
Southeast	1,700	670	100	300	450	180
Long Island and NYC	400	210	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	100	<u>2/</u>
STATE	10,300	2,060	2,060	2,880	2,270	1,030

^{1/} Property use prior to involvement with equine for properties with equine less than 10 years.

^{2/} Less than 100 operations.

Table 12. ACREAGE IN EQUINE RELATED USAGE AND VALUE BY DISTRICT, NEW YORK, 2000

District	Total Acres	Equine Acres		Total Value of Equine Related Land, Fencing and Buildings	Average Value per Equine Acre
		Total	Fenced Pasture		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Thousand Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Northern	300,000	70,000	30,250	119,000	1,700
Northeast	145,000	30,000	11,100	78,000	2,600
Western	700,000	140,000	56,600	490,000	3,500
Central	630,000	220,000	107,000	572,000	2,600
Eastern	480,000	100,000	43,300	340,000	3,400
Southwest	400,000	100,000	42,200	130,000	1,300
Southern	280,000	90,000	43,700	216,000	2,400
Southeast	600,000	160,000	87,000	1,392,000	8,700
Long Island and NYC	16,000	10,000	4,600	370,000	37,000
STATE	3,551,000	920,000	425,750	3,707,000	4,029

**EQUINE LAND ACRES
2000**

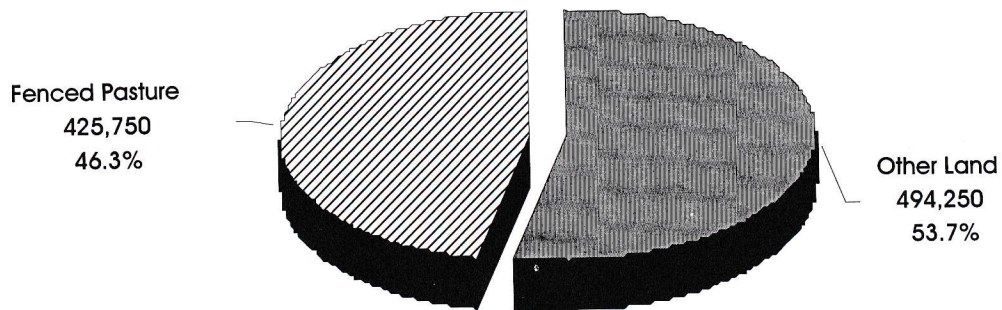


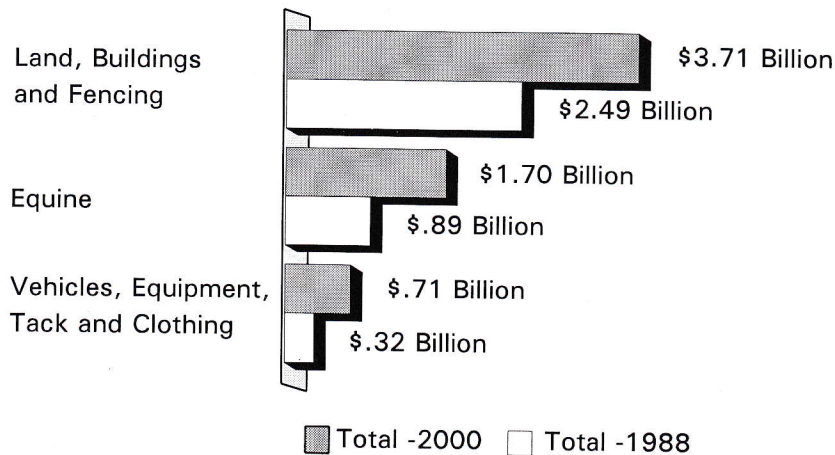
Table 13. VALUE OF EQUINE RELATED ASSETS, BY DISTRICT, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 2000

District	Total Equine Related Assets	Equine on Hand	Equine Related Land, Fencing and Buildings	Vehicles and Equipment 1/		Tack, Equipment and Clothing 2/	Equine Feed and Supplies on Hand
				Total	Horse Trailers and Vans		
<i>Thousand Dollars</i>							
Northern	177,750	26,050	119,000	26,100	5,000	5,200	1,400
Northeast	111,450	17,090	78,000	11,860	2,500	2,960	1,540
Western	809,830	155,180	490,000	127,540	25,220	29,560	7,550
Central	782,090	110,150	572,000	81,270	16,850	14,430	4,240
Eastern	821,550	388,660	340,000	75,930	13,800	12,410	4,550
Southwest	223,440	40,850	130,000	43,300	6,850	6,860	2,430
Southern	301,650	40,190	216,000	36,190	7,280	6,740	2,530
Southeast	2,059,250	471,800	1,392,000	157,200	25,320	30,150	8,100
Long Island and NYC	866,630	451,830	370,000	33,220	5,870	9,700	1,880
TOTAL	6,153,640	1,701,800	3,707,000	592,610	108,690	118,010	34,220

1/ Equipment includes tractors, farm trucks, manure spreaders, starting gates, hot walkers, treadmills, horse trailers, vans, etc.

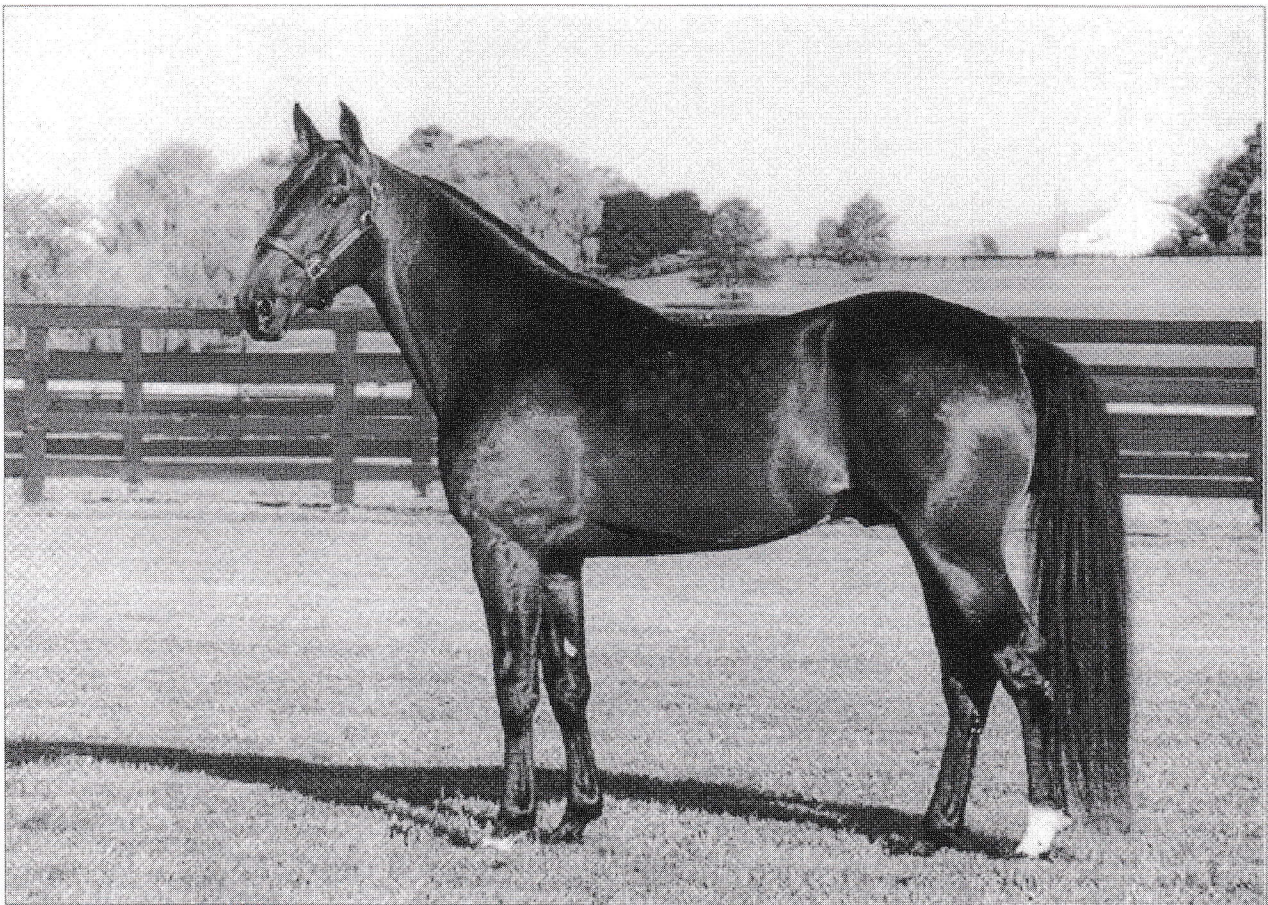
2/ Includes saddles, bridles, halters, harnesses, riding/driving/racing equipment, grooming equipment, blankets, trunks, equestrian clothing, etc.

**EQUINE RELATED ASSETS
2000 and 1988**



**Table 14. EQUINE RELATED EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES,
NEW YORK, 2000**

Category	Total
<u>Horse Trailers or Vans</u>	
1 or 2 Horse Capacity	9,350
3 or 4 Horse Capacity	5,000
More than 4 Horse Capacity	2,100
Total Horse Trailers or Vans	16,450
Total Number of Stalls Used for Equine Purposes	155,000



Equine Related Expenditures

Equine related expenditures totaled \$704 million in 2000, 29 percent more than \$546 million in 1988. Total equine related expenses have been broken down into two main categories: operating expenses and capital expenses. Operating expenses of \$523 million were 74 percent of the total, and 33 percent above the 1988 total. Capital expenditures rose only 18 percent from 1988 to a total of \$181 million.

As might be expected, feed represented the largest single expense item. Equine feed expenditures (*grain, hay, feed and supplements*) in New York during 2000 totaled \$101 million, 11 percent more than in 1988. This was an average of \$600 per equine, up \$100 from 1988. Feed expenditures included \$59.1 million for hay, \$24.9 million for grain and \$16.7 million for feed and supplements.

Labor was the second largest component of total expenditures with \$88.3 million. This included both cash wages and value of non-cash items received for work on the equine operation. Labor expense was 12 percent above the 1988 total and averaged \$526 per equine, compared with \$433 in 1988. Cash labor expenditures included cash wages as well as the employer's cost of social security tax, workman's compensation, insurance, pension, and unemployment compensation. Non-cash items included such things as housing, meals, clothing, horse board, lessons, and other benefits.

Boarding and training was the third leading operating expense category for equine operations. This totaled \$54.8 million, 16 percent above the 1988 total. This category covers expenditures by the equine owner for boarding, including stall fees, and fees paid for the training of equine and/or individuals by another operation.

Some additional leading operating expenses and amounts spent were: taxes, \$37.9 million; maintenance/repair, \$37.2 million; health services, \$32.6 million; farrier services, \$23.4 million; and breeding fees, \$22.0 million.

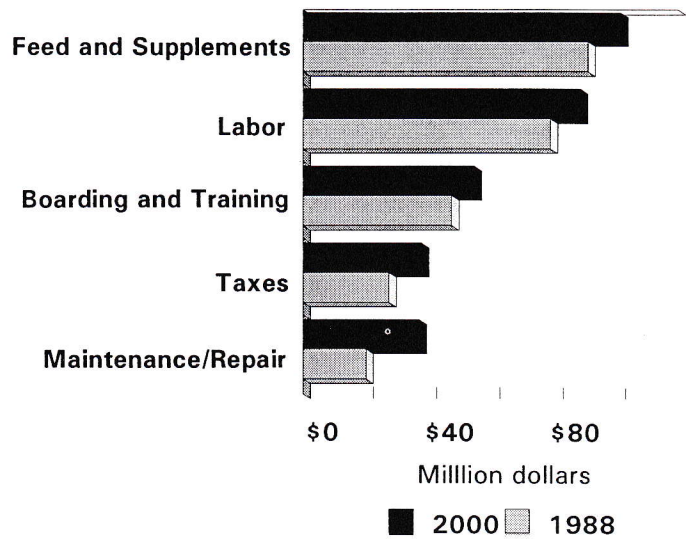
Capital expenditures, totaling \$181 million, accounted for 26 percent of all equine expenditures in the state. Equipment purchases in 2000 are put at \$68.3 million, 16 percent above the \$59.2 million spent in 1988. Included as equine related equipment purchases during the year were trucks, tractors, manure spreaders, horse vans, trailers, portable stalls, starting gates, hot walkers, treadmills, sulkies, carts, buggies, motor homes, campers, and autos.

Real estate purchases and improvements totaled \$63.0 million, 54 percent more than the \$41.0 million during 1988. Included were new real estate purchases and improvements to land and buildings for which the cost can be depreciated.

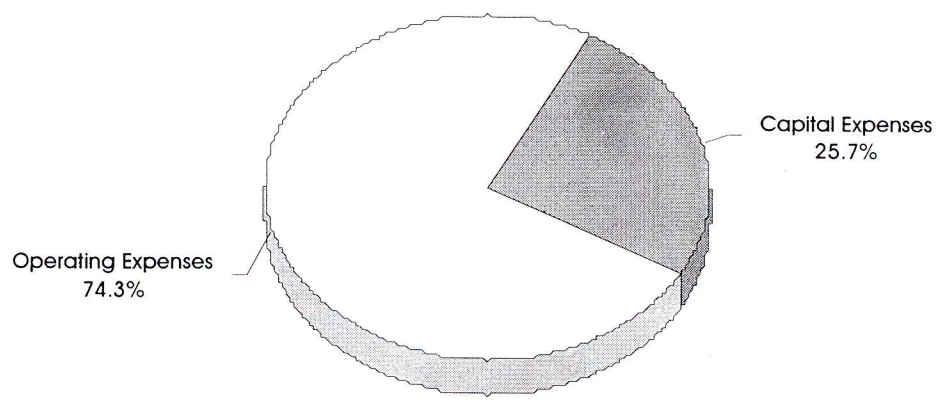
Equine purchases amounted to \$49.5 million, 8 percent below the \$53.7 million spent in 1988. Equine purchases was the only capital expenditure category to show a decrease from the 1988 survey. With the average value of equine higher in 2000 than in 1988, this tells us that there were fewer equine purchased in 2000 than in 1988.

Average expenditures per equine as given in Table 15 should be used with caution, as the sample size for obtaining economic data was not large enough to allow reliable estimates at the district level. Generally, costs will be higher in the urban and agri-urban areas while rural areas will have below average costs.

**LEADING EQUINE EXPENDITURES
1988 AND 2000**



**EQUINE RELATED EXPENDITURES
2000**



**Table 15. EQUINE RELATED EXPENDITURES,
NEW YORK, 1988 AND 2000**

Expense Category	Total Expenditures		Average per Equine	
	1988	2000	1988	2000
	<i>Thousand Dollars</i>		<i>Dollars</i>	
Operating Expenses	391,780	522,860	2,153	3,112
Boarding and Training Fees	47,320	54,800	260	326
Grain	1/	24,920	1/	148
Feed and Supplements	91,000	16,700	500	99
Hay	1/	59,120	1/	352
Bedding	15,110	18,750	83	112
Health	20,020	32,590	110	194
Supplies	8,550	11,050	47	66
Farrier	15,290	23,400	84	139
Breeding Fees	11,470	22,000	63	131
Labor	78,730	88,320	433	526
Maintenance/Repair	20,020	37,190	110	221
Insurance Premiums	14,200	20,290	78	121
Utilities	10,190	14,550	56	87
Fuels	2/	8,380	2/	50
Taxes	27,300	37,910	150	226
Interest	3/	7,970	3/	47
Rent/Lease	6,190	10,920	34	65
Fees and Payments	5,460	12,780	30	76
Shipping and Travel	15,830	14,810	87	88
Miscellaneous	5,100	6,410	28	38
Capital Expenses	153,790	180,790	845	1,076
Purchases of Equine	53,690	49,460	295	294
Real Estate Purchases & Improvements	40,950	63,010	225	375
Equipment Purchases	59,150	68,320	325	407
TOTAL EXPENSES	545,570	703,650	2,998	4,188

1/ Grain and Hay included with feed and supplements in 1988.
 2/ Fuels included with Shipping and Travel in 1988.
 3/ Interest included with Miscellaneous in 1988.

Insurance would be interesting to separate out more --

Equine Related Labor

There were 11,200 equine related positions for which people were hired during 2000 in New York, slightly less than the 11,400 in 1988. Of this total 67 percent, or 7,500, were considered part time. A part time or seasonal worker is defined as a person working less than 150 days a year.

Full time workers totaled 3,700, 31 percent less than the total full time workers in 1988. Of the 3,700 full time workers 27 percent, or 1,000, were considered as grooms, exercise riders, etc. Managers and assistant managers totaled 700, or 19 percent, of full time workers. Trainers and assistant trainers also totaled 700.

Most workers fell in the "other" category. For the most part these were general farm workers, or persons hired for cleaning of stalls, tending of the equine or general crop workers. The majority of these workers were part time employees.

Hired workers that performed multiple duties were counted only in the category for which the most important service to the operator was provided.

Cash labor expenditures of \$77.3 million, or \$460 per equine, included cash wages as well as the employer's cost of social security taxes, workman's compensation, insurance, pension, and unemployment compensation. The estimated value of non-cash items provided to workers during 2000 totaled \$11.0 million, or \$66 per equine. These non-cash items included such things as housing, meals, clothing, horse board, lessons, and other benefits. A total of 1,800 hired workers, or 16 percent, were provided housing.

Table 16. EQUINE RELATED LABOR, NEW YORK, 2000

Category	Full Time (150 days or more)	Part Time (less than 150 days)	Total
	<u>Number of Workers</u>		
Type of Worker			
Manager, Assistant Manager	700	200	900
Trainer, Assistant Trainer	700	700	1,400
Groom, Exercise Rider, etc.	1,000	1,200	2,200
Other	1,300	5,400	6,700
Total Hired Workers	3,700	7,500	11,200
Workers For Whom Housing Was Provided			1,800
			<u>Thousand Dollars</u>
Expenditures for Labor During 2000			
Cash Labor Expenditures			77,290
Value of Non-Cash Items Provided to Workers			11,030
Total Labor Expenditures			88,320

See Survey? difference? between?

break out?

EQUINE INVENTORY

September 1, 2000



**Table 17. EQUINE INVENTORY AND VALUE BY COUNTY,
NEW YORK, 1988 AND 2000**

County	Head			Total Value		
	Dec. 31, 1988	Sept. 1, 2000	Rank in 2000	Dec. 31, 1988	Sept. 1, 2000	Rank in 2000
	<u>Head</u>			<u>Thousand Dollars</u>		
Jefferson	2,200	4,300	10	6,490	13,760	19
Lewis	500	1,200	48	1,475	3,300	53
St. Lawrence	3,500	2,900	21	10,325	8,990	35
Northern	6,200	8,400		18,290	26,050	
Clinton	1,000	1,500	45	3,595	6,150	43
Essex	1,500	1,000	53	5,393	3,100	54
Franklin	700	800	56	2,516	2,560	55
Hamilton	NA	100	58	NA	180	58
Warren	1,400	1,200	48	5,033	5,100	47
Northeast	4,600	4,600		16,537	17,090	
Erie	8,000	7,200	2	41,800	48,240	9
Genesee	2,700	2,100	35	14,108	10,080	33
Livingston	3,400	3,300	18	17,765	13,200	21
Monroe	7,200	5,700	6	37,620	27,930	12
Niagara	3,000	3,000	20	15,675	12,000	25
Ontario	3,800	3,700	13	19,855	22,570	13
Orleans	2,100	1,400	47	10,972	4,060	50
Seneca	700	900	55	3,657	1,800	57
Wayne	3,200	2,000	36	16,720	6,600	42
Wyoming	1,800	1,800	40	9,405	5,220	45
Yates	1,100	1,200	48	5,748	3,480	52
Western	37,000	32,300		193,325	155,180	
Cayuga	2,400	2,200	33	9,540	7,700	36
Chenango	3,100	2,900	21	12,322	10,440	32
Cortland	1,500	1,600	42	5,963	3,680	51
Herkimer	1,400	1,600	42	5,565	4,800	48
Madison	2,700	2,600	26	10,732	12,220	24
Oneida	6,000	5,500	7	23,850	31,350	11
Onondaga	5,500	3,700	13	21,863	17,760	16
Oswego	2,700	2,000	36	10,732	11,000	29
Otsego	3,200	3,500	15	12,720	11,200	28
Central	28,500	25,600		113,287	110,150	
Albany	2,500	2,900	21	12,650	15,080	17
Fulton	1,000	1,000	53	5,060	4,700	49
Montgomery	1,500	2,400	29	7,590	7,680	37
Rensselaer	2,400	2,500	27	12,144	12,750	23
Saratoga	9,300	11,800	1	47,058	317,420	1
Schenectady	1,100	1,500	45	5,566	7,200	41
Schoharie	2,000	2,000	36	10,120	10,600	31
Washington	1,700	2,700	25	8,602	13,230	20
Eastern	21,500	26,800		108,790	388,660	

**Table 17. EQUINE INVENTORY AND VALUE BY COUNTY,
NEW YORK, 1988 AND 2000 (Continued)**

County	Head			Total Value		
	Dec. 31, 1988	Sept. 1, 2000	Rank in 2000	Dec. 31, 1988	Sept. 1, 2000	Rank in 2000
	<i>Head</i>			<i>Thousand Dollars</i>		
Allegany	2,500	2,300	31	8,412	7,360	38
Cattaraugus	3,800	3,500	15	12,787	9,800	34
Chautauqua	4,500	3,800	12	15,142	10,640	30
Steuben	2,700	4,500	9	9,086	13,050	22
Southwest	13,500	14,100		45,427	40,850	
Broome	3,400	2,500	27	11,611	14,250	18
Chemung	1,500	1,700	41	5,122	7,310	39
Schuyler	1,400	1,100	51	4,781	2,200	56
Tioga	2,400	1,600	42	8,196	5,120	46
Tompkins	3,800	2,900	21	12,977	11,310	27
Southern	12,500	9,800		42,687	40,190	
Columbia	4,400	2,400	29	25,887	63,600	7
Delaware	3,300	2,200	33	19,415	7,260	40
Dutchess	6,500	7,000	3	38,242	126,000	3
Greene	2,200	2,000	36	12,943	11,400	26
Orange	8,800	6,800	4	51,773	59,840	8
Putnam	1,200	1,100	51	7,060	21,450	14
Rockland	1,000	600	57	5,883	5,400	44
Sullivan	4,200	2,300	31	24,710	20,470	15
Ulster	4,900	4,200	11	28,829	35,280	10
Westchester	8,500	3,500	15	50,009	121,100	4
Southeast	45,000	32,100			471,800	
Nassau	4,800	5,400	8	33,139	287,280	2
Suffolk	5,200	5,800	5	35,900	63,800	6
New York 1/	3,200	3,100	19	22,092	100,750	5
Long Island/NYC	13,200	14,300		91,131	451,830	
STATE	182,000	168,000		894,225	1,701,800	

1/ Includes Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond.

Equine Survey Procedures

Purpose

The chief purpose of the 2000 Equine Survey was to update the data collected in the 1988 Survey. The equine industry has changed substantially since the last survey in 1988, according to industry leaders. The Survey documented changes in the industry since that time, and provided updated information to help measure the contribution of horses, ponies, mules and donkeys to the New York economy. Some additional items were added to further evaluate the impact the equine industry has on the state.

Design

The survey was designed in a manner to insure reliable coverage of all places with equine. A comprehensive list of all horse operations was compiled from many sources including veterinarians and equine organizations. A list of 23,500 names was developed.

To compensate for any incompleteness in the list, a land area sample consisting of 400 segments of land was selected. Each segment was from about one-tenth to one square mile (64-640 acres) in size and was canvassed for equine. Names of all persons with equine inside the segment were matched against the list of 23,500 names. The equine in segments for those persons not found on the list were expanded to give a measure of incompleteness of the list. This is known as multi-frame sampling.

Methodology

In the first phase of the survey, questionnaires were mailed in early September 2000 to all persons on the list of operators. This questionnaire asked primarily the number of horses by breed and the total value of each breed on their operation on September 1. This provided two benefits. First, we were able to obtain the number and value of horses by breed for these operations. Second, we were able to stratify the list by size in order to sub-sample these operations for the important economic phase of the survey.

All known operations were sent a questionnaire. Key persons familiar with the equine industry also distributed questionnaires to pick up data for operations not already added to the list. In order to improve response on this phase of the survey, as many non-respondents to the mail inquiry as possible were contacted by telephone. With the mail response and the telephone follow up, we were able to get completed reports from more than 75 percent of the list.

A stratified systematic sample of 2,500 names was selected from the operations who responded to the survey's first phase. Respondents were assigned to one of six groups or strata: 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50 or more equine, or no equine but equine expenses (*owners that board out their horses.*) Sampling rates varied from 4 percent for the operations that had no equine but did have expenses, to 100 percent for those operations with 50 or more equine. Race tracks were not sampled for the economic phase of the survey.

The comprehensive questionnaire used in the second phase of the survey, which included economic questions, was mailed to the entire sub-sample of 2,500 by the middle of January 2001. Operations that did not respond by mail were contacted by telephone and/or personal visits during February and March 2001. We received responses from 95 percent of this group.

Screening of the land area segments was conducted by trained enumerators during January and February 2001. Each operation with land in the segments was asked the number of equine on the operation on September 1, 2000 and the type of operation.

Summarization

All questionnaires were manually reviewed before being computer edited and summarized. Data from "volunteer" questionnaires received from individuals not on the list were added after summary expansions were calculated. The data from the 400 area segments were expanded and added to the list expansions after eliminating any operations that were already on the list or among the volunteer reporters.

This resulted in a multi-frame indicator, which was the basis for estimating the total number of equine in New York. Summary results from the first phase of the survey were used to set county level estimates and the estimates for breeds. The results of the survey's second phase provided the basis for setting estimates of equine usage, assets, expenditures, and hired labor.

Results

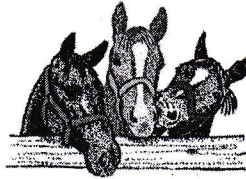
Estimates from a sample survey will vary depending upon the units selected in the sample. The variations in the expansions are measured by the relative error of the estimate which is the estimate divided by the statistical sampling error. The relative error gives an indication of the confidence that can be assigned to the survey expansions.

Statistically, this survey was designed to estimate the equine population at the State level. The relative error for the total number of equine was 7.8 percent, compared with 6.9 percent in the 1988 survey and 7.7 percent in the 1978 survey.



**NEW YORK
AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS
SERVICE**

1 Winners Circle
Albany, NY 12235
518-457-5570
Fax: 1-800-591-3834



2000 EQUINE SURVEY

Form Approved
O.M.B. Number 0535-0227
Approval Expires 12/31/01
Project Code 425
Version 1

Dear Reporter:

Economic significance of the equine industry has changed in recent years. The last comprehensive study of New York equine was conducted in 1988. Since then, economic data have been virtually non-existent. This survey will provide new facts about New York's equine industry.

Please make corrections in name, address and zip code, if necessary.

Whether you have one animal or a stable full, your contribution is essential. Results of this survey will be provided to anyone interested in New York's equine industry. Leaders and educators are depending on this survey to measure the contribution of equine to the New York economy and to the nation.

Your response is entirely voluntary, however your cooperation is extremely important. Your data represent your own and similar operations throughout the state. The information you provide is kept **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL** and used only for compiling state and county estimates. Federal law prohibits disclosing individual data and allows for severe fines and imprisonment for violations.

Stephen C. Ropel

Stephen C. Ropel
State Statistician

INSTRUCTIONS

1. If you receive more than one questionnaire please return all questionnaires together, to help eliminate duplication.
2. Please report value to the nearest whole dollar.

SECTION I - SCREENING

1. Is this operation known by any name other than (see label)?
 NO - Continue YES - Enter name _____ and continue
2. What is the home county of your operation? _____
 (County)
3. Were there any equine, regardless of ownership, on the land you operated on or about September 1, 2000?
 NO - Continue YES - Go to SECTION II
4. Did you own any equine or have any equine related expenses during 2000?
 NO - Go to Section IV YES - Continue
5. Where are these equine kept or boarded? (Record name and address where boarded and go to SECTION IV)
 Name _____
 Street Address _____
 City, State, Zip _____

Office Use

091

(See Other Side)

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 20 minutes per response.

SECTION II - GENERAL

1. Which of the following best describes the **MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITY** of your operation?
(Commercial activity is activity for the purpose of earning current or future income.)

- CHECK ONE:**
1. Commercial boarding, training, riding, lessons, show, racing, livery
 2. Commercial breeding
 3. Farm (crops/livestock)
 4. A place to keep horses, ponies, or other equine for personal use? (non commercial/non farm)
 5. Other (Specify) _____

Office Use

110

2. With what disciplines is the operation involved?

- CHECK ALL THAT APPLY:**
1. Are you involved with thoroughbred racing?
 2. Are you involved with standardbred racing?
 3. Are you involved with shows or competitive events other than racing?
 4. Are you involved with recreation or pleasure riding or driving?
 5. Other (Specify) _____

Office Use

111

3. What is the total acreage you operated in **New York** on **September 1, 2000**?
(Include land owned and rented from others, exclude land rented to others)

Acres

900

4. Of the acres you operate above, how many were used for equine related purposes?
(Include hay, pasture, cropland, training areas, buildings, etc.)

Acres

104

SECTION III - CURRENT EQUINE INVENTORY ON THE LAND YOU OPERATED ON SEPTEMBER 1, 2000

1. Please record by breed the total number and corresponding estimated value of **equine located on the total acres operated, regardless of equine ownership**. **Estimated Value** - should reflect the price one would pay to purchase these equine in today's market.

Equine Category	Total Number	Total Estimated Value (Dollars)
Quarter Horse	908	801
Saddlebred	909	811
Appaloosa	910	821
Arabian	911	831
Half Arabian	912	841
Morgan	913	851
Palomino	915	871
Pinto or Paint	916	881
Warmbloods	917	891
Crossbred or Unknown ...	918	931
Other (Specify) _____	919	941

Equine Category	Total Number	Total Estimated Value (Dollars)
Standardbred	920	951
Thoroughbred	921	971
C. DRAFT HORSE BREEDS		
Belgian	925	741
Percheron	926	751
Clydesdale	927	761
Other (Specify) _____	928	771
D. PONIES		
Welsh	500	501
Shetland	510	511
Connemara	520	521
Other (Specify) _____	530	531
E. DONKEYS AND MULES		
	905	791

SECTION IV - SURVEY RESULTS

Would you like to receive a free copy of the results of this Equine Survey?
The survey results will also be available on the Internet at www.nass.usda.gov/ny

- NO YES - Enter a 1 in the box

638

That completes the survey. Thank you for your help.

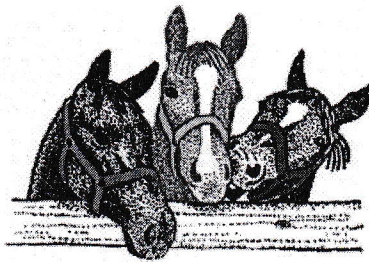
Reported by _____ Phone _____

640



NEW YORK
AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS
SERVICE

1 Winners Circle
Albany, NY 12235
518-457-5570
Fax: 1-800-591-3834



Form Approved
O.M.B. Number 0535-0227
Approval Expires 12/31/01
Project Code 425

2000 EQUINE SURVEY

Dear Reporter:

The economic significance of the equine industry has changed in recent years. The last comprehensive study of New York equine was conducted in 1988. Since then, economic data have been virtually non-existent. This survey will provide new facts about the number of equine, their value, assets and related expenses.

Please make corrections in name, address and zip code, if necessary.

Whether you have one animal or a stable full, your contribution is essential. Results of this survey will be provided to anyone interested in New York's equine industry. Leaders and educators are depending on this survey to measure the contribution of equine to New York's economy.

Your response is entirely voluntary and your cooperation is extremely important. Your data represent your own and similar operations throughout the state. The information you provide is kept **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL** and used only for compiling state and county estimates. Federal law prohibits disclosing individual data and allows for severe fines and imprisonment for violations.

Stephen C. Ropel

Stephen C. Ropel
State Statistician

SECTION I - ACREAGE

1. What was the total acreage you operated on September 1, 2000?
(Include land owned and rented from others, exclude land rented to others.)

Acres

900

2. Of the acres you operated (*Item 1*), how many were used for equine related purposes? *(Include hay, pasture, cropland, training areas, buildings, etc.)*

Acres

104

3. How many of the acres used for equine purposes (*Item 2*) were fenced pasture? . . .

Acres

105

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SECTION II - EQUINE INVENTORY

Please record by breed the total number of equine located on the total acres operated, regardless of equine ownership, as of September 1, 2000. Then, break down the total breed number by recording the number in each category. If a horse is used for more than one purpose, such as a stallion used for pleasure riding, please list that horse **only once** in the category for which the horse provides the most important service to you.

PLEASE READ THE DEFINITIONS BELOW BEFORE RECORDING INVENTORY NUMBERS

- A. **Broodmare** - a female that is kept primarily for breeding, now or in the future.
- B. **Stallion** - a male that is kept primarily for breeding, now or in the future.
- C. **Foals of 1999** - born during calendar year 1999.
- D. **Foals of 2000** - born during calendar year 2000.
- E. **Racing** - any horse kept primarily for the intention of racing whether or not a parimutuel event. Report foals in their own category.
- F. **Competition\Sport** - equine used primarily for showing, polo, eventing, etc. *rated?*
- G. **Pleasure** - equine used primarily for pleasure and trail riding, for hunting, pleasure driving, 4-H and other youth programs, and other recreational use. *by?*
- H. **Other** - equine used for work, commercial carriage rides, police patrols, teaching, any retired horses, etc. *Open stables?*

SECTION II - EQUINE INVENTORY ON THE LAND YOU OPERATE - SEPTEMBER 1, 2000
 (See instructions on Opposite Page)

Breeds	Total Number	Of the total reported, how many were primarily used for:							
		Breeding		Foals of 1999	Foals of 2000	Racing	Competition or Sport	Pleasure	Other
		Brood Mares	Stallions						
A. LIGHT HORSE BREEDS									
908	802	803	804	805		806	807	808	
Quarter Horse									
909	812	813	814	815		816	817	818	
Saddlebred									
910	822	823	824	825		826	827	828	
Appaloosa									
911	832	833	834	835		836	837	838	
Arabian									
912	842	843	844	845		846	847	848	
Half Arabian									
913	852	853	854	855		856	857	858	
Morgan									
915	872	873	874	875		876	877	878	
Palomino									
916	882	883	884	885		886	887	888	
Pinto or Paint									
917	892	893	894	895		896	897	898	
Warmbloods									
918	932	933	934	935		936	937	938	
Crossbred or Unknown									
919	942	943	944	945		946	947	948	
Other (Specify) _____									
B. RACE HORSE BREEDS									
920	952	953	954	955	959	956	957	958	
Standardbred									
921	972	973	974	975	979	976	977	978	
Thoroughbred									
C. DRAFT HORSE BREEDS									
925	742	743	744	745		746	747	748	
Belgian									
926	752	753	754	755		756	757	758	
Percheron									
927	762	763	764	765		766	767	768	
Clydesdale									
928	772	773	774	775		776	777	778	
Other (Specify) _____									
D. PONIES									
500	502	503	504	505		506	507	508	
Welsh									
510	512	513	514	515		516	517	518	
Shetland									
520	522	523	524	525		526	527	528	
Connemara									
530	532	533	534	535		536	537	538	
Other (Specify) _____									
905	792	793	794	795		796	797	798	
E. DONKEYS AND MULES									
965	702	703	704	705	709	706	707	708	
F. TOTAL EQUINE (Sum of A+B+C+D+E)									

SECTION III - ASSETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2000

Dollars

1. What is your estimate of the **CURRENT VALUE** of all equine related land, fencing and buildings on your operation on December 31, 2000?

601

Dollars

2. What is your estimate of the **CURRENT VALUE** of all vehicles and equipment owned by you and used on your equine operation?
(Include tools, tractors, farm trucks, manure spreaders, starting gates, hot walkers, treadmills, horse trailers, vans etc.)

602

Dollars

2a. Of the total above, what is the estimated **CURRENT VALUE** of all the horse trailers and horse vans you own?

642

2b. How many horse trailers and/or horse vans do you own with the capacity of:

Number

1 - 2 horses?

643

Number

3 - 4 horses?

644

Number

More than 4 horses?

645

Dollars

3. What is your estimate of the **CURRENT VALUE** of all equine feed and supplies on hand that you own?
(Include grain, hay, straw, other bedding, seeds, fertilizers, feed additives, vitamins, minerals, etc.)

604

Dollars

4. What is your estimate of the **CURRENT VALUE** of all tack, equipment, and equestrian clothing that you own?
(Include saddles, bridles, halters, harnesses, riding/driving/racing equipment, grooming equipment, blankets, trunks, etc.)

605

SECTION III - ASSETS

(Continued)

5. What is the total number of stalls used for equine purposes on your operation?

Number

106

6. How long has the current operator had equine at the present location? **(CHECK ONE)**

Less than 3 years . . . 1.

3 to 5 years 2.

6 to 10 years 3.

11 to 20 years 4.

21 years or more . . . 5.

Enter code →

Code

121

7. If you had equine on your place 10 years or less (*Item 6*), how was your property last used before you got involved with equine? **(CHECK ONE)**

Horse farm 1.

Mostly crop farming 2.

Mostly livestock (*excluding equine*) or dairy farming . . . 3.

Land was not used for agricultural purposes 4.

Don't know 5.

Enter Code →

Code

131

SECTION IV - EQUINE RELATED EXPENDITURES IN 2000

A. OPERATING EXPENSES INCURRED BY YOU DURING 2000 *(Estimate for entire year)*

- 1. **BOARDING AND TRAINING FEES PAID TO OTHERS** *(Include stall fees and fees paid for training equine and/or individuals only if they cannot be broken out below)*

Dollars

608

IMPORTANT: If you listed expenses as "boarding and training fees," the only other expenses that should be listed are additional expenses not included in "boarding and training." Do **NOT** list a "boarding and training" total and then break it down in the answer cells below.

- 2. **HAY** *(If home grown, estimate value)*
 What percent of the value is from New York produced hay?

647	%
-----	---

Dollars

646

- 3. **GRAIN** *(If home grown, estimate value)*
 What percent of the value is from New York produced grain? ...

648	%
-----	---

609

- 4. **MIXED OR FORMULA FEEDS AND SUPPLEMENTS**

649

- 5. **BEDDING** *(If home grown, estimate value)*
 What percent of the value is from New York produced bedding?.

650	%
-----	---

610

- 6. **HEALTH** *(Include veterinarian fees, medicines, parasite control, lab work, etc.)*

611

- 7. **SUPPLIES** *(Include clippers, soaps, oils, sprays, brushes, tack, etc.)*

612

- 8. **FARRIER**

613

- 9. **BREEDING FEES** *(Include vet fees, A.I., shipping for breeding, semen, etc.)*

614

- 10. **MAINTENANCE/REPAIR** *(Include contracted labor and materials for maintenance of buildings, facilities, fencing, equipment, etc.)*

615

- 11. **INSURANCE PREMIUMS** *(equine related - liability, collision, mortality, etc.)*

616

- 12. **UTILITIES** *(equine related - telephone, water, natural gas, heating oil, electricity, etc.)*

617

- 13. **FUELS** *(equine related, including oils and lubricants)*

651

- 14. **TAXES** *(Include property tax on equine related land)*

618

- 15. **INTEREST** *(equine related debt only)*

652

- 16. **RENT/LEASE** *(Include rental of land and buildings, rental of equine, rental of equipment, etc.)*

619

- 17. **FEES and PAYMENTS** *(Include equine registration, competition entry and membership fees, etc.)*

620

- 18. **SHIPPING and TRAVEL** *(Include air fare, meals, lodging, shipping of equine, etc.)*

621

- 19. **MISCELLANEOUS** *(Include cost of ads, entertainment, pamphlets, subscriptions, etc.)*

622

SECTION IV - EQUINE RELATED EXPENDITURES

(Continued)

B. CAPITAL EXPENSES INCURRED BY YOU DURING 2000 (Estimate for entire year)

1. PURCHASES OF EQUINE (If partial ownership, include only your share)
2. REAL ESTATE PURCHASES AND IMPROVEMENT
(Include materials for construction of or additions to equine related buildings, fences, etc.) . . .
3. EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (Include tractors, manure spreaders, motor homes, campers, pickups, autos, horse vans, trailers, portable stalls, starting gates, hot walkers, treadmills, sulkies, carts, buggies, etc.).

Dollars

623
624
625

SECTION V - EMPLOYMENT DURING 2000

NOTE: If a hired worker performs multiple duties, count the workers only once in the category for which the worker provides the most important service to you.

1. Total number of workers paid in either cash or non-cash items
 - a. Manager, assistant manager
 - b. Trainer, assistant trainer
 - c. Groom, exercise rider, etc.
 - d. Other type of worker (specify _____)
(a + b + c + d must equal total in 1.)

PAID WORKERS /

Full Time <small>(150 days or more)</small>	Part Time and/or Seasonal <small>(Less than 150 days)</small>
<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
626	627
628	629
630	631
632	633
634	635

how do you count part-time

2. Total cash labor expense for entire year (Include cash wages and employer cost of social security tax, worker's compensation, insurance, pensions, unemployment compensation, etc.)
3. Estimated value of non-cash items provided to workers for entire year (Include housing, meals, clothing, horse board, lessons and other benefits)
4. How many workers did you provide housing for during 2000 (exclude owners)?

Dollars

636

Dollars

637

Number

639

SECTION VI - SURVEY RESULTS

Would you like to receive a free copy of the results of this Equine Survey?

The survey results will also be available free of charge on the internet at www.nass.usda.gov/ny

NO
↓

YES - Enter a 1 in the box

638

That completes the survey. Thank you for your help.

COMMENTS:

Respondent _____ Phone () _____

Title _____ Date _____

Enumerator: _____

ENUM ID

098

RESPONSE CODE

1 - M 7 - TR
2 - T 8 - IR
3 - I 9 - INAC
6 - MR 10 - EST

410

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS
1 Winners Circle, Albany, NY 12235