

Opinions of Equestrian Stakeholders on the use of Horses in Sport: Survey Report (November 2022)



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All reasonable measures have been taken to ensure the survey has been carried out ethically, any analysis of the available information is robust and accurate, and the interpretation of results objective and without bias. The information contained in the report does not replace or alter any FEI policy or regulations, nor other official guidelines or requirements.

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1. Introduction and methods

An anonymous survey was distributed to the Equestrian Community in July 2022 to collect views of equestrian stakeholders regarding the involvement of horses in sport. The survey consisted of 11 questions addressing various topics relevant to the welfare of horses used in sport. The survey questions were available in English, Spanish and French. The survey was disseminated by the FEI on 20 July 2022 to its Federations and affiliates and shared among the wider equestrian community. A reminder was sent in early August. The survey was closed after 4 weeks.

Survey Monkey was used to collect the responses. Data was analysed primarily as descriptive data with special attention for the various stakeholder groups. JASP and SPSS v29 were used for the principal component analysis.



2. Results

2.1 Respondents

In total the survey collected the responses of 27,710 horse enthusiasts. Respondents could identify themselves as up to two types of stakeholders as they may perform more than one role. Around 30% of the respondents used two categories to identify themselves. Figure 1 shows the number of respondents who chose a particular stakeholder category. The largest category were the local competition stakeholders (12,193), followed by leisure rider/driver (10,601) and FEI affiliated respondents (7,897).

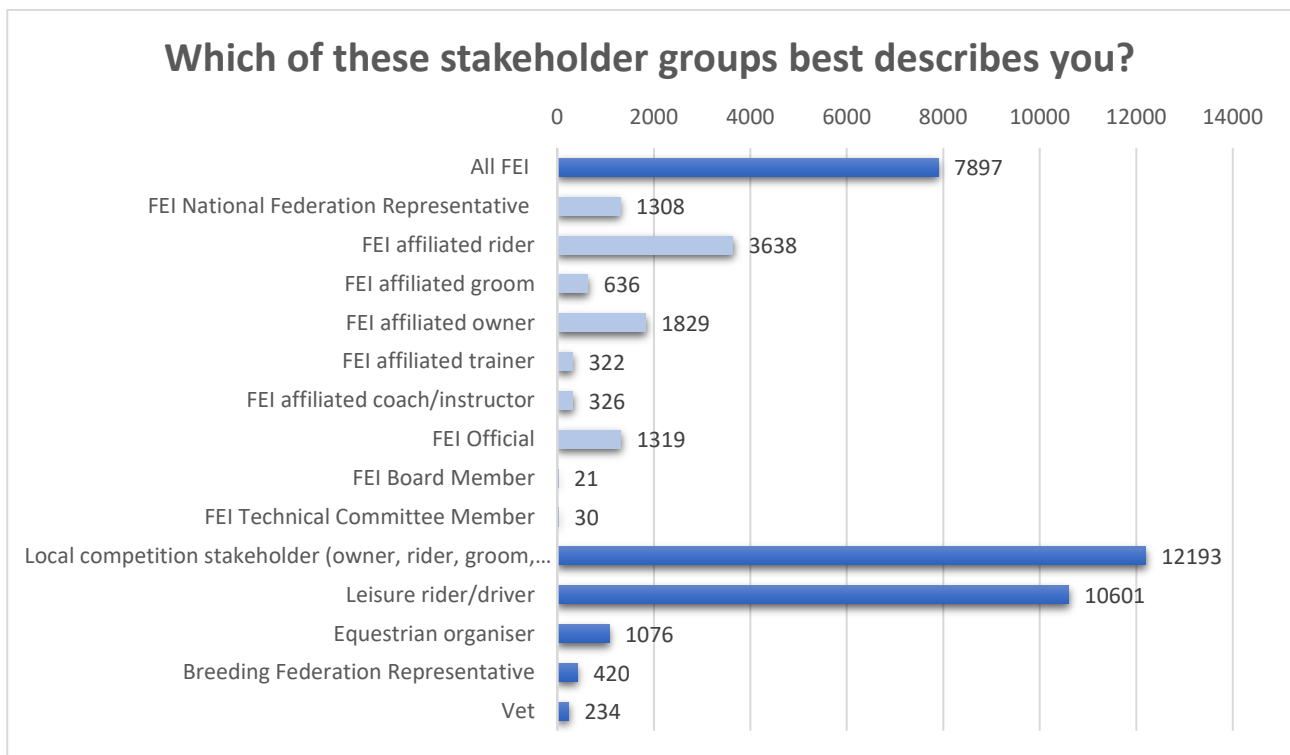


Figure 1. Figure showing the distribution of the respondents over the different stakeholder groups. The bar 'All FEI' is the sum of the options FEI National Federation Representative, FEI affiliated rider, FEI affiliated groom, FEI affiliated trainer, FEI affiliated coach/instructor, FEI official, FEI Board Member, FEI Technical Committee member). The question in the survey was: "Which of these stakeholder groups best describes you (you may tick up to two options)?"

The survey was completed by 116 countries all over the world, with the highest number of respondents in France (5,890) followed by USA, Great Britain and Germany (see Figure 2).

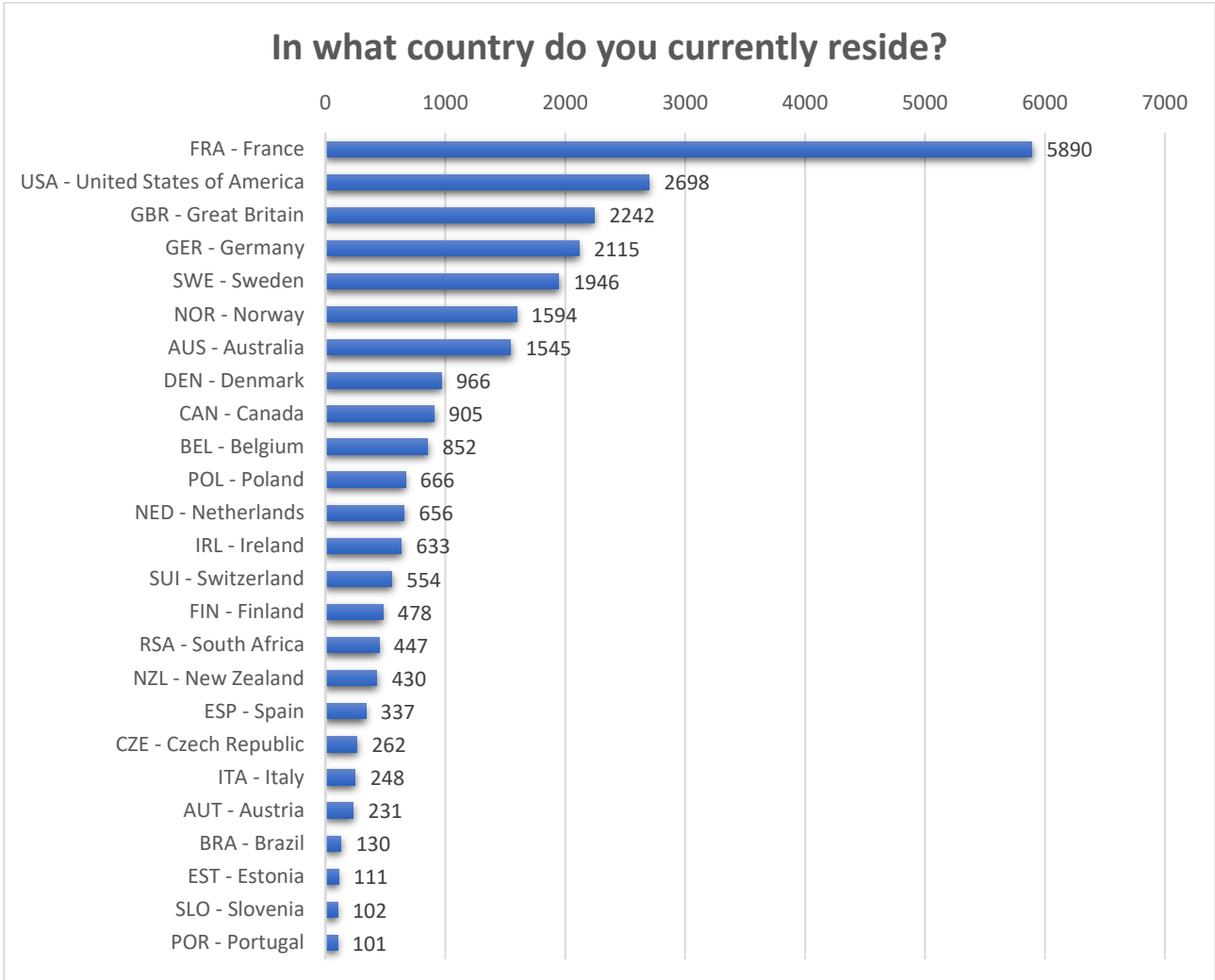


Figure 2. Figure showing the number of respondents from the different countries. Only countries with 100 respondents or more are shown in this graph. The question in the survey was: "In what country do you currently reside?"

2.2 The relation to the horse

Respondents were asked what a horse means to them. Figure 3 shows that the horse is mostly seen as a ‘partner’ (37%), followed by a member of the family (29%). 14% of respondents indicated that for them the horse is equated with sport, and 8% with leisure. There were some differences between respondents that were FEI affiliated (FEI) and that were not FEI affiliated (non-FEI). The FEI affiliated respondents showed a higher percentage who associated their horses with sport, whereas a higher percentage of non-FEI respondents associated their horse with leisure and identified their horse as a family member.

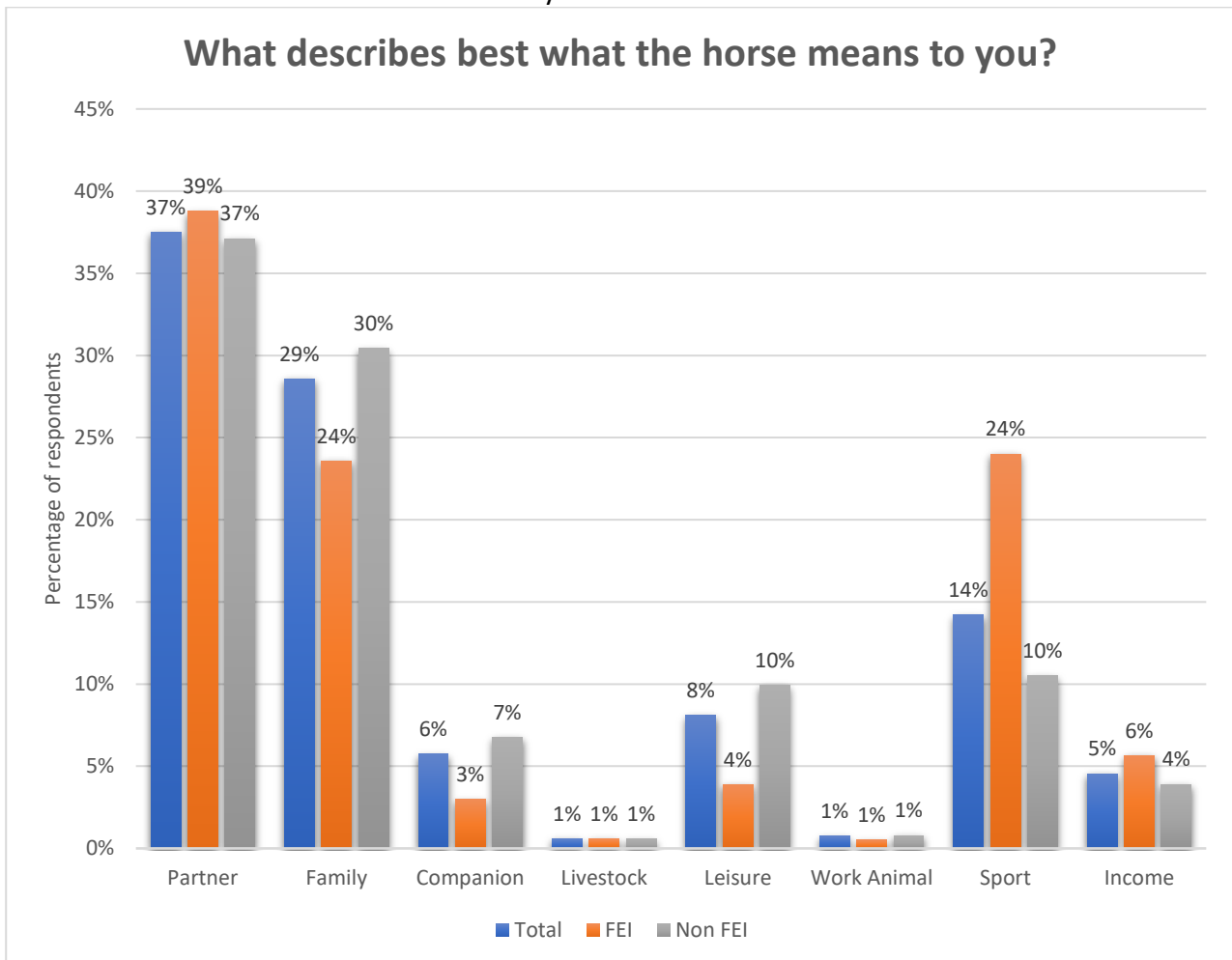


Figure 3. The percentage of respondents who described what horses meant to them. The ‘Total’ is the total percentage of all respondents, ‘FEI’ are the respondents that ticked one of the FEI categories, and ‘Non-FEI’ are the respondents that did not tick one of the FEI categories. The question in the survey was: “What best describes what the horse means to you (you may tick up to two options)?”

2.3 Equine welfare and horse sport

Respondents indicated that equine welfare could be best identified by the mental health status (90%), followed by health indicators (77%) and physical condition (63%) (see Figure 4). Moreover, 17% of the respondents believed that equine welfare was best identified by performance. For horse sports, 78% of the respondents believed that welfare standards need improving and 6% believed that it is impossible to provide adequate welfare protection (see Figure 5).

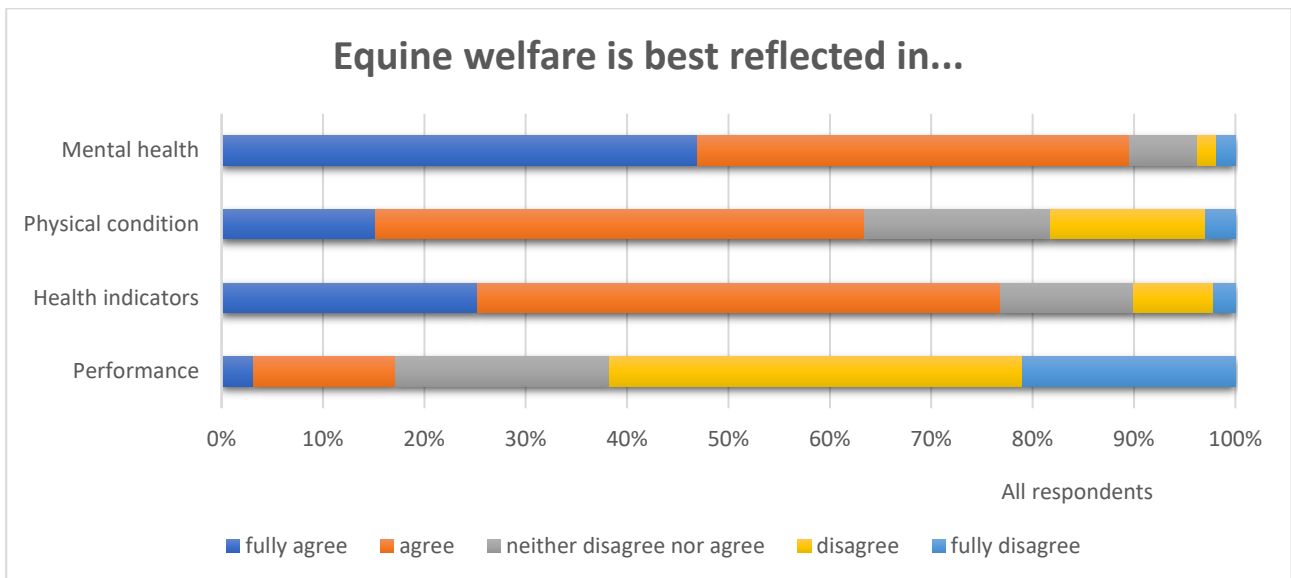


Figure 4. The extent of agreement about what best reflects equine welfare. The question in the survey was: “To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (please choose the most appropriate options for each reply): equine welfare is best identified by performance, by health indicators, by physical condition, by mental/psychological health.”

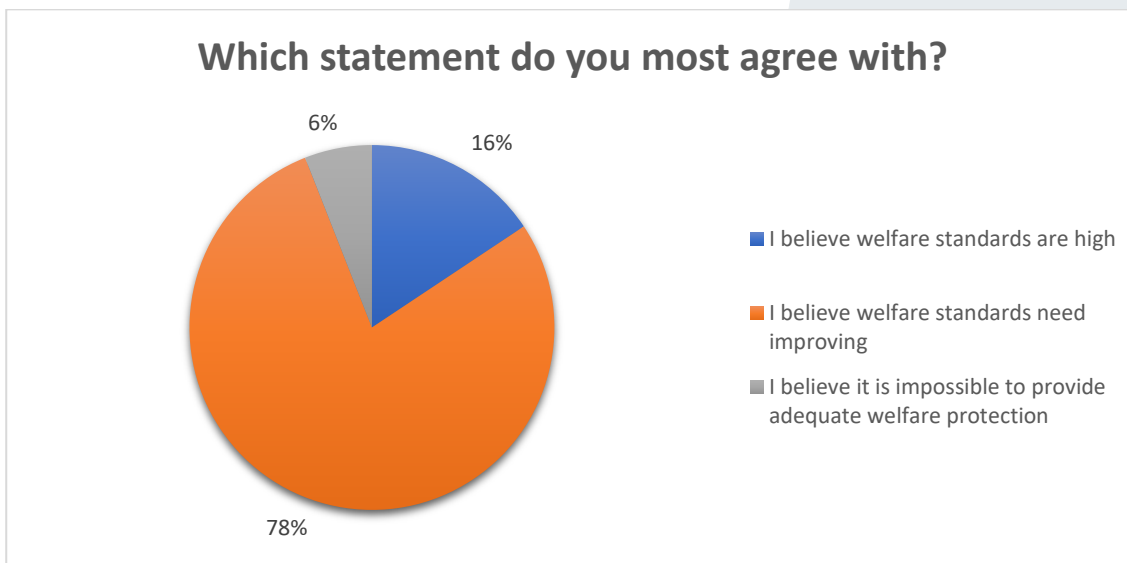


Figure 5. Percentage of respondents agreeing with statements regarding the welfare standards in horse sport. The question in the survey was: “Which of the following statements regarding the welfare of horses in sports do you most agree with (tick the one you most agree with)?”

The majority of the respondents believed that horses frequently (46%) or sometimes (45%) enjoy being used in sports (see Figure 6).

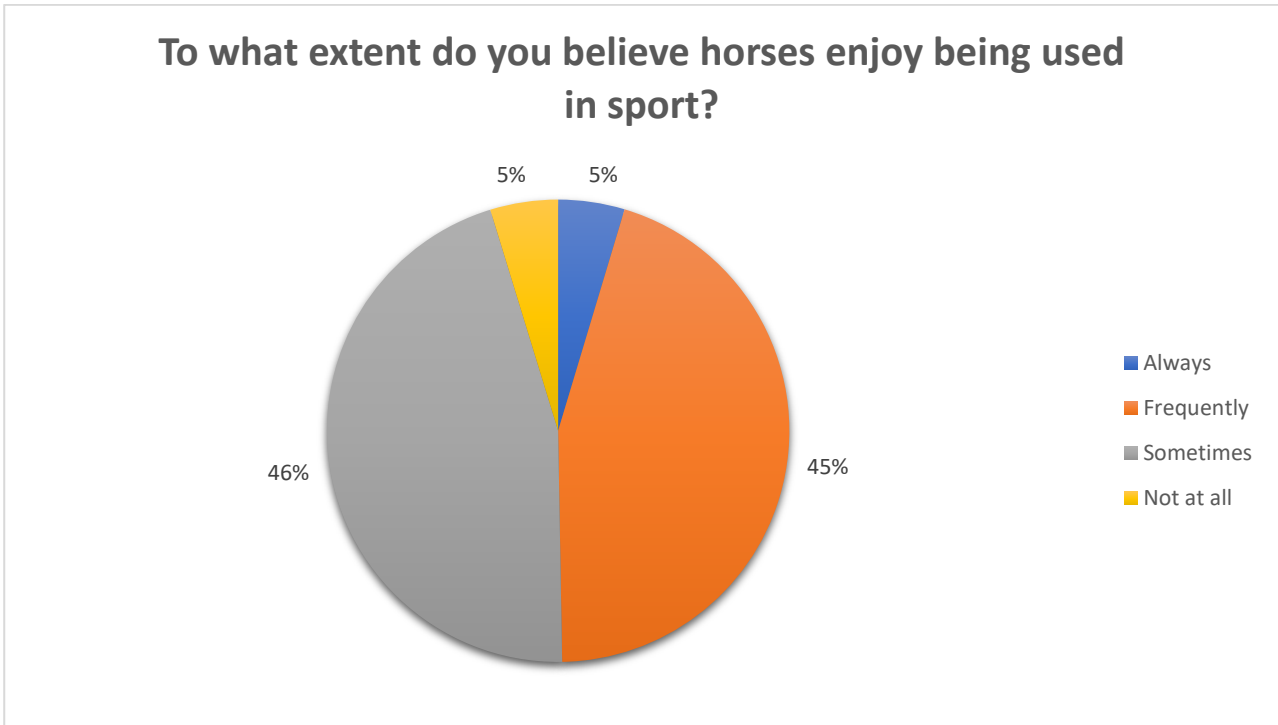


Figure 6. Percentage of respondents indicating to what extent they believe horses enjoy being used in sport. The question in the survey was: “To what extent do you believe horses enjoy being used in sport? (tick only one).”

Interestingly, there are differences between FEI affiliated respondents in which a higher percentage believed horses do enjoy being used in sport while more non-FEI affiliated respondents believed that horses probably do not enjoy being used in sport (see Figure 7).

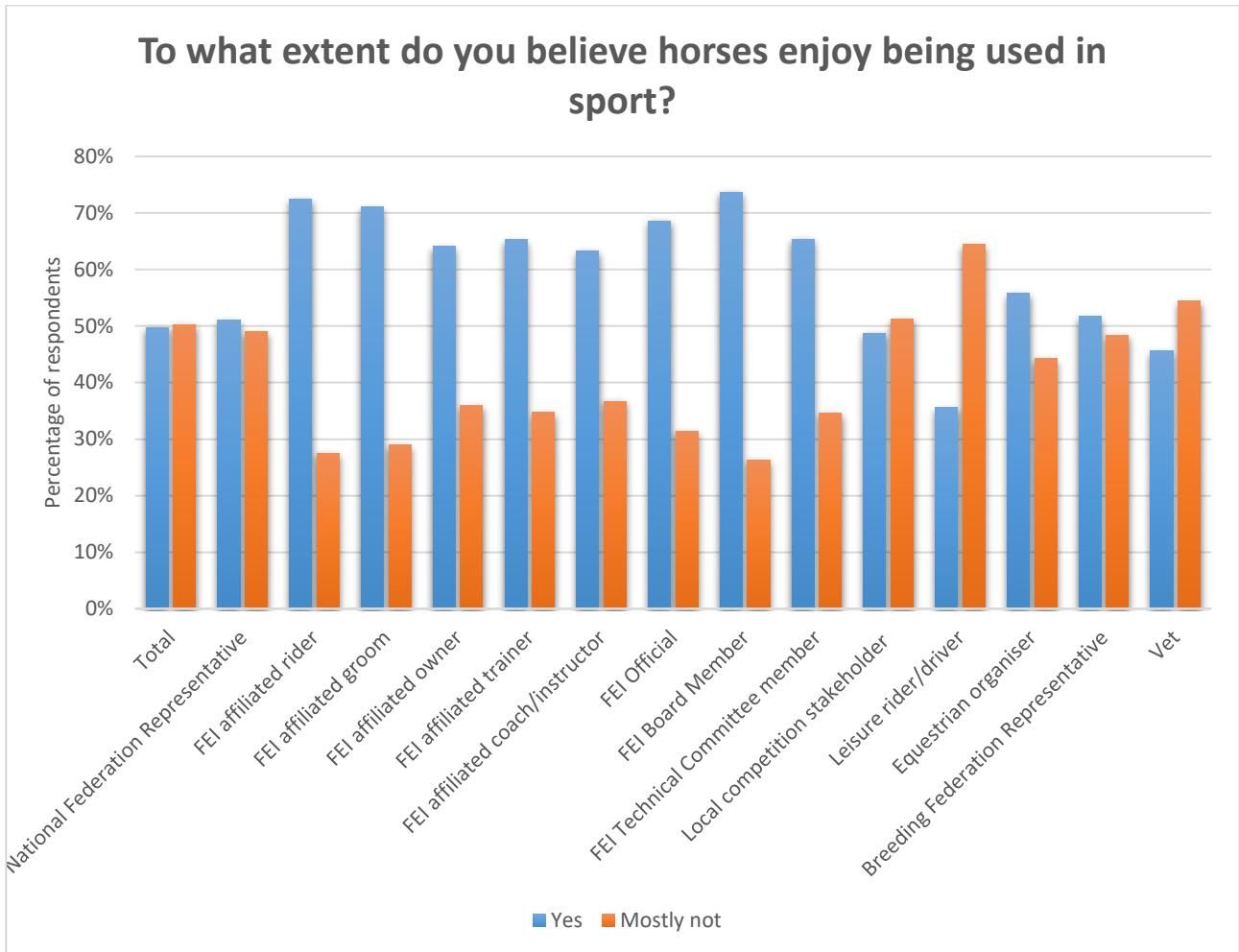


Figure 7 Percentage of respondents, grouped in stakeholder groups, indicating to what extent they believed horses enjoy being used in sport. The question in the survey was: “To what extent do you believe horses enjoy being used in sport? (tick only one)”. The answer options ‘always’ and ‘frequently’ were combined and labelled ‘Yes’, the options ‘sometimes’ and ‘not at all’ were combined to ‘Mostly not’.

The median score for the quality of life of the sport horse was 6 (scale 1-10, 1 being poor quality of life and 10 being excellent quality of life). Two thirds of the respondents (67%) scored sufficient to good (score 6-10) and one third (33%) of the respondents believed the quality of life of the sport horse is insufficient (score 1-5). (see Figure 8).

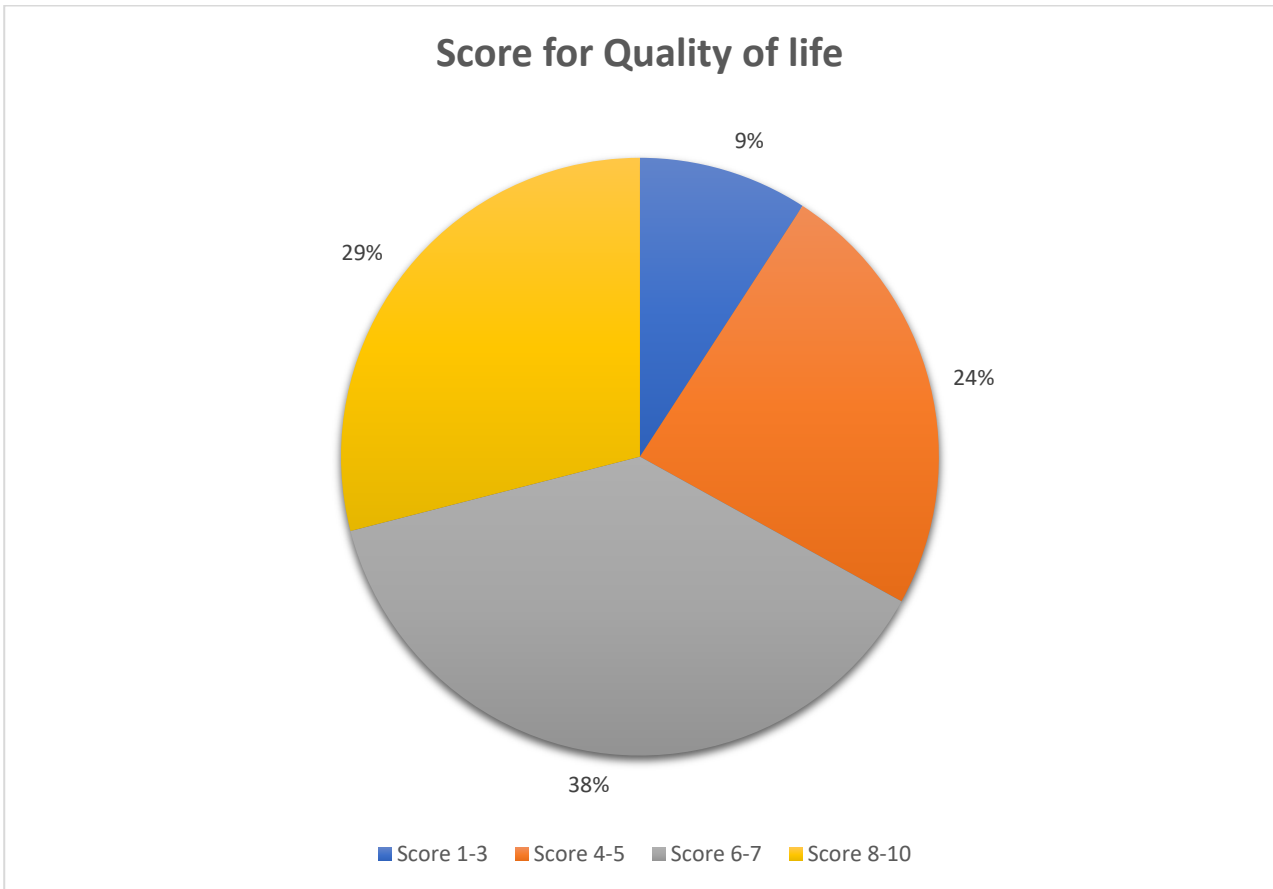


Figure 8. Score for Quality of Life for the sport horse on a scale from 1 to 10 with 1 being very poor and 10 being excellent. The question in the survey was: “Thinking about entire life span of the sport horses (i.e. from birth to death) how do you rate the quality of life of the sport horse on a scale from 1-10 (with 1 being very poor and 10 being excellent).”

2.4 Sport horse welfare concerns

Figure 9 shows that 75% of the respondents had concerns about the welfare of horses used in sport. The percentages differ between stakeholder groups: with the lowest percentage for FEI Board Members and FEI Technical Committee Members and the highest percentages for the veterinarians and the leisure riders/drivers.

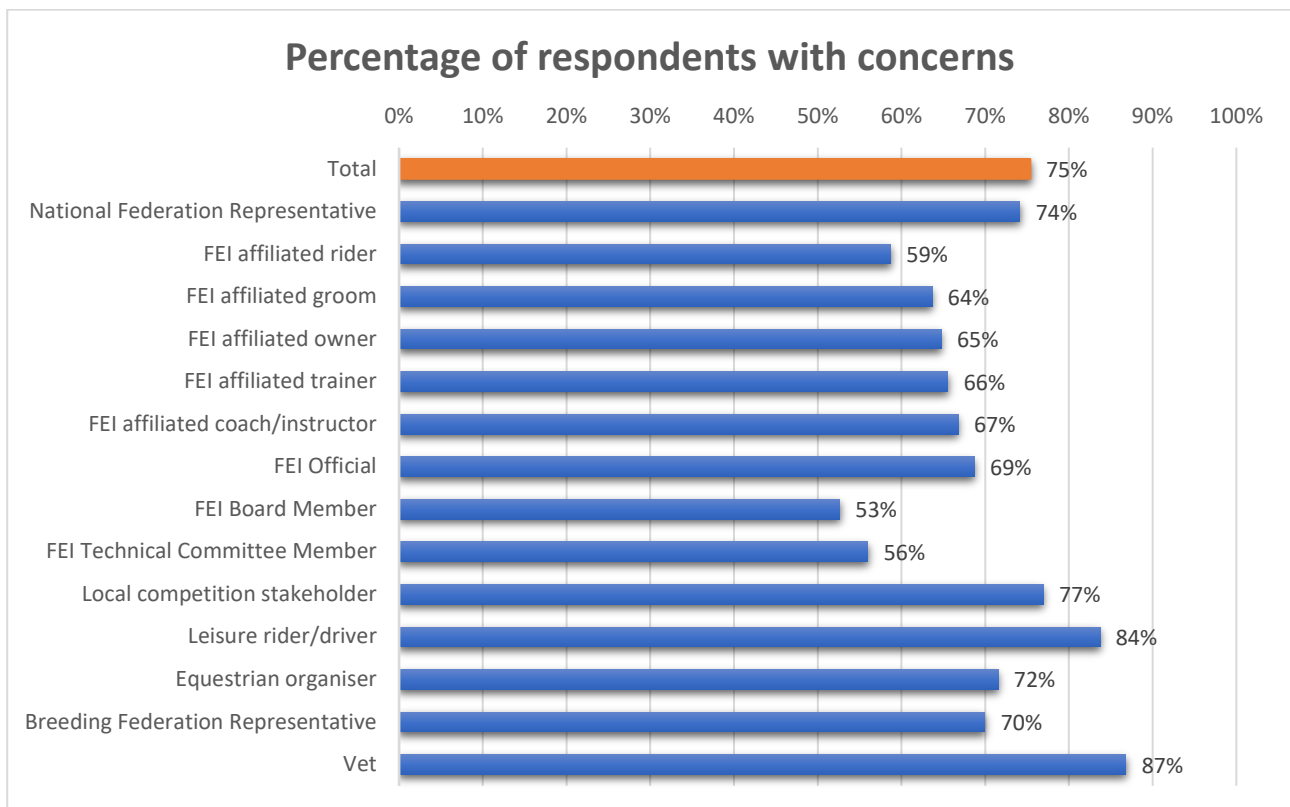


Figure 9. Percentage of respondents who indicated to have concerns about the welfare of sport horses. The question in the survey was: “Overall, do you have concerns about the well-being of sport horses during the competition phase of their life? (tick yes or no).”

The percentage of respondents with concerns was high for the countries with more than 100 respondents (Figure 10). This was above 90% for France, USA, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Portugal and the lowest percentages for Poland (66%) and Czech Republic (70%).

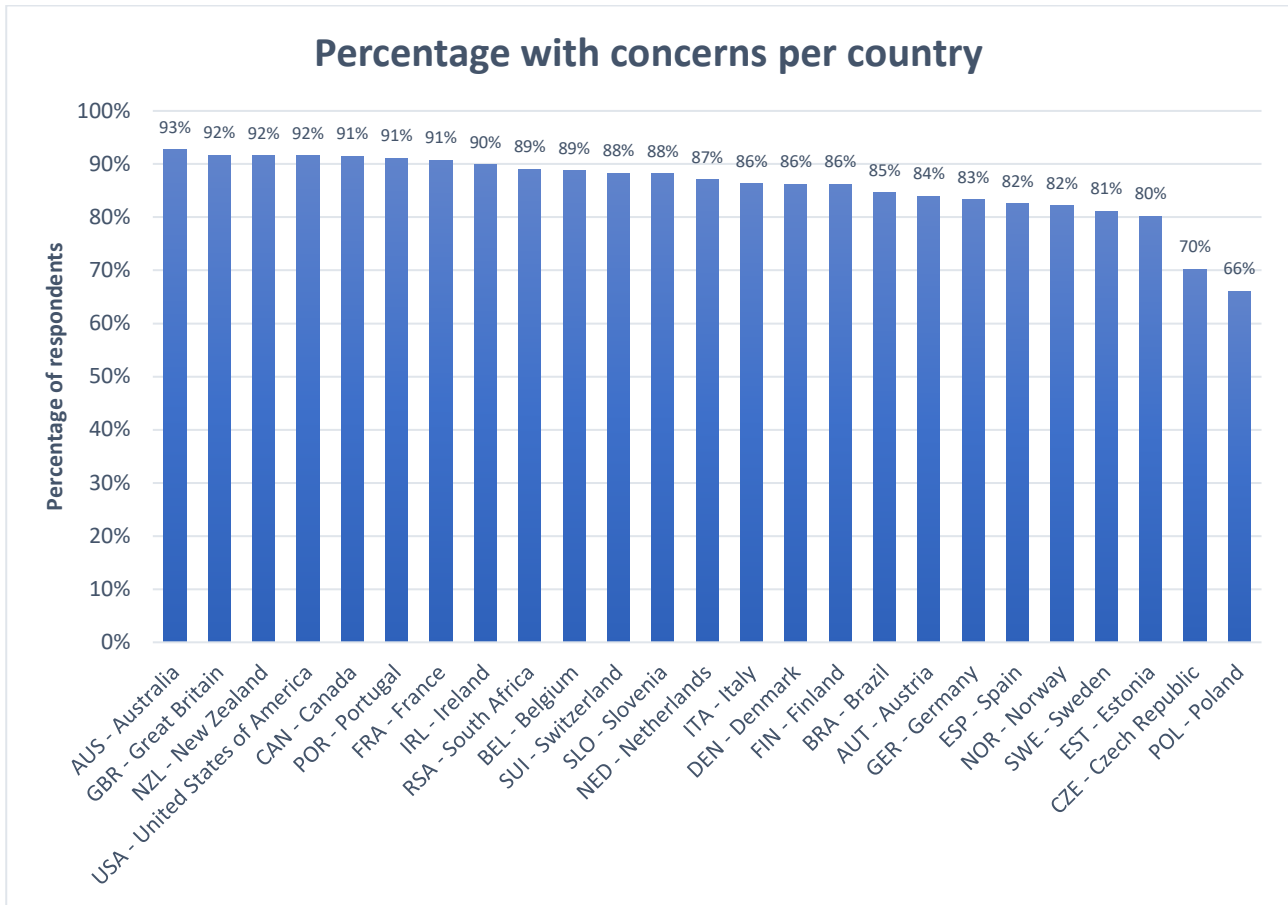


Figure 10. Percentage with concerns per country for the countries with more than 100 respondents. The question in the survey was: “Overall, do you have concerns about the well-being of sport horses during the competition phase of their life? (tick yes or no).”

Concerns were originally categorised manually into 40 different categories. Subsequently categories labelled as ‘bits/bridles’, ‘spurs’, ‘noseband tightness’, ‘whip’, ‘draw reins’, ‘boots’ and ‘shoes’ were combined with the category ‘tack and equipment not specified’ to one category labelled ‘tack and equipment’ resulting in 33 categories of concerns.

In Figure 11 each category of concerns is shown as a percentage of the total of concerns that were collected. The top 3 concerns were: ‘the other 23 hours’, ‘tack and equipment’ and ‘training and riding practices’. In Appendix II all 33 categories of concerns are described in more detail.

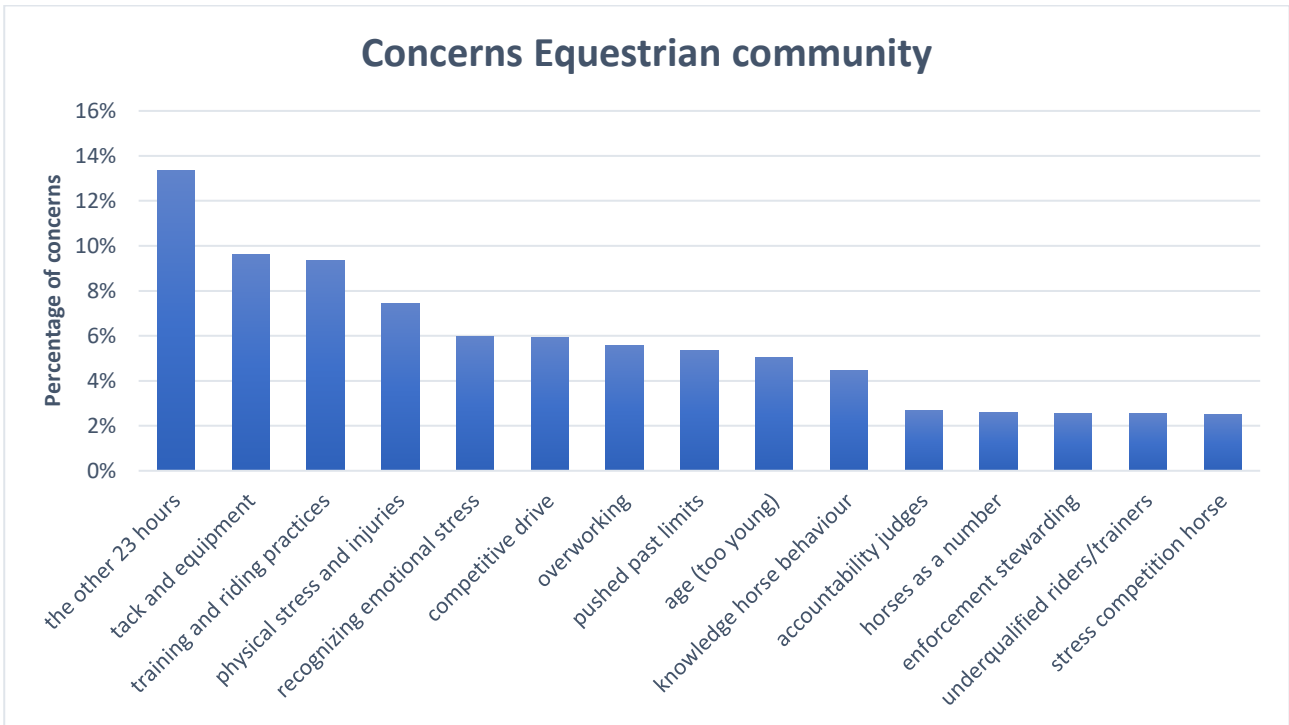


Figure 11. Categories of concern as a percentage of the total of concerns. The question in the survey was: “Yes, here are my top 3 concerns”.

The category ‘tack and equipment’ had the highest percentage for bits, followed by noseband tightness and use of spurs (see Figure 12).

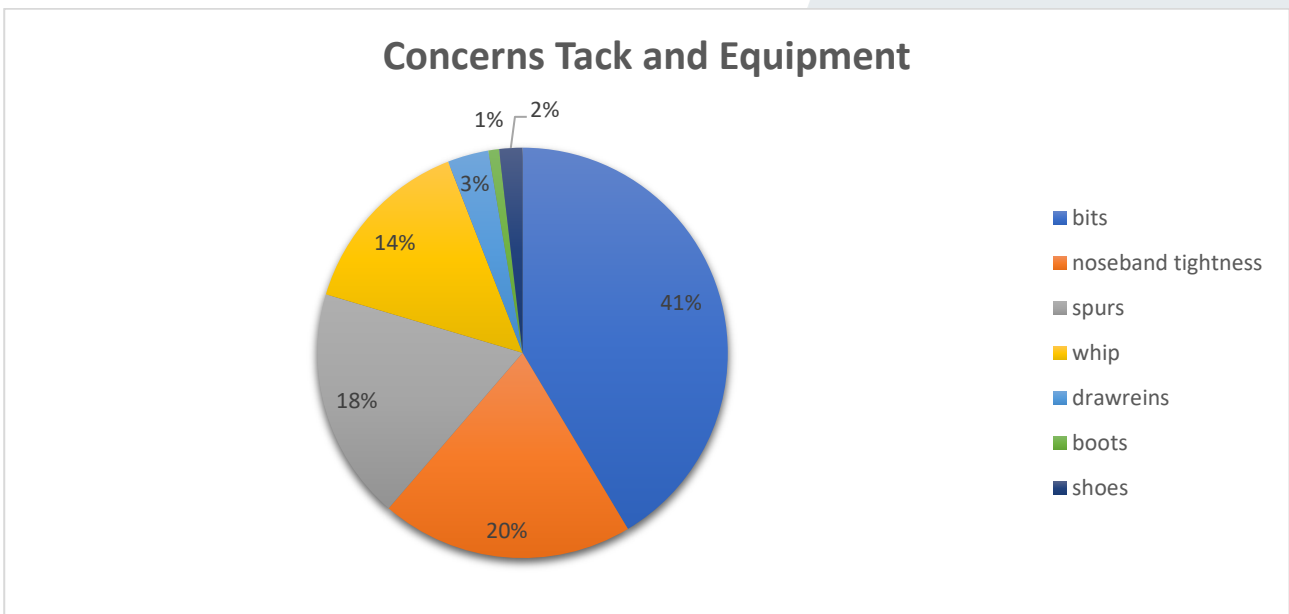


Figure 12. Percentage of concerns specified to different tack and equipment within the category tack and equipment.

Further statistical analysis of the 33 concerns revealed that they could be grouped into 6 different themes as shown in Figure 13 (see Appendix III for the analysis with component scores).



Figure 13. Graphical representation of the 6 themes that were derived using a Principal Component Analysis on the 33 categories of concern.

Further analysis showed that stakeholder groups had a different level of concern for the 6 overarching themes. By splitting the total respondents into FEI affiliated and non-FEI affiliated it turned out that the non-FEI affiliated respondents were significantly more concerned about the five themes ‘Training and riding, Tack and Equipment’, ‘Recognizing physical and emotional stress’, ‘Accountability, Enforcement, Knowledge’, ‘the other 23 hours’ and ‘competitive drive, horse as a number’ compared to the FEI affiliated respondents. On the other hand, the FEI affiliated respondents were significantly more concerned about ‘Not fit to compete, masking health problems’ (see Figure 14).

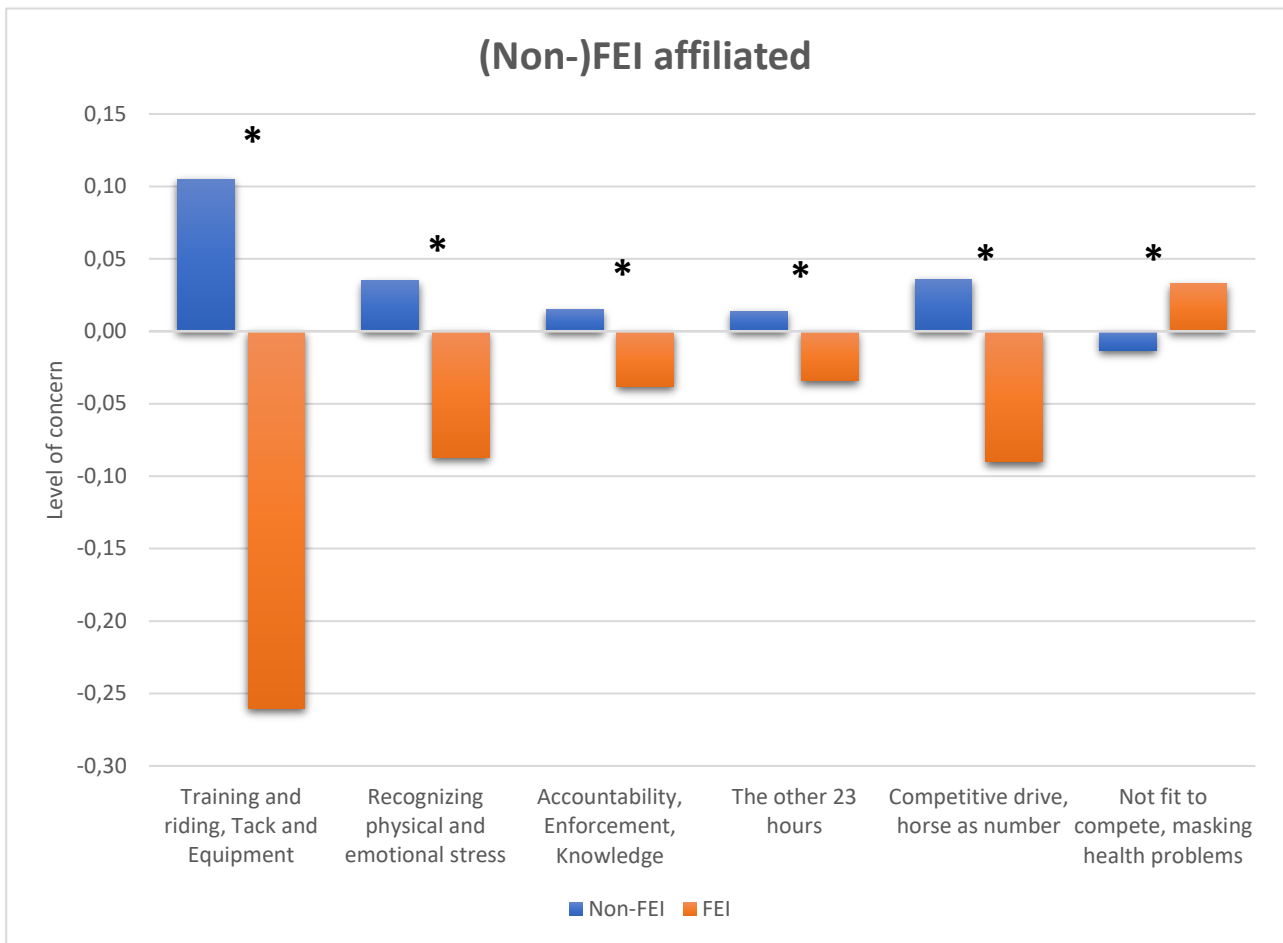


Figure 14. Level of concern for the six themes for FEI and non-FEI affiliated respondents. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

Analysis per stakeholder group revealed differences in the level of concern in more detail. Table 1 gives an overview of how concerned the different stakeholder groups were regarding the six themes (the exact data per stakeholder is presented in graphs in Appendix IV).

Table 1 Summary of the level of concerns of different stakeholder groups regarding six themes. In the top row the six concerns are described, in the first column the stakeholder groups. An upwards arrow (↑) means that a respondent of that particular stakeholder group was significantly ($P < 0.05$) more concerned about that theme compared to other respondents. A downwards arrow (↓) means that a respondent of that particular stakeholder groups was significantly less concerned about that theme compared to other respondents.

| Concern | Training and riding, Tack and Equipment | Recognizing physical and emotional stress | Accountability, Enforcement, Knowledge | the other 23 hours | competitive drive, horse as a number | Not fit to compete, masking health problems |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| National Federation Representative | ↓ | | | ↑ | | |
| FEI affiliated rider | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| FEI affiliated groom | ↓ | ↓ | | | ↓ | |
| FEI affiliated owner | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | | ↓ | |
| FEI affiliated trainer | ↓ | ↓ | | ↓ | | |
| FEI affiliated coach/instructor | ↓ | | ↑ | ↓ | | |
| FEI Board member | ↓ | | | | | |
| FEI Technical Committee member | ↓ | | | ↓ | | |
| Local competition stakeholder | ↑ | | ↑ | | | ↑ |
| Leisure rider/driver | ↑ | ↑ | | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ |
| Equestrian organiser | | ↓ | | ↓ | | |
| Breeding Federation Representative | | ↓ | | | | |
| Veterinarian | | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | | ↑ |

2.5 Future of horse sport

Respondents indicated that in order for the future of the horse sport to be protected it will be important that (1) there is improved enforcement of existing welfare rules, (2) new welfare rules should be developed as informed by science and (3) a required level of knowledge about equine welfare by those involved with horses (see Figure 15).

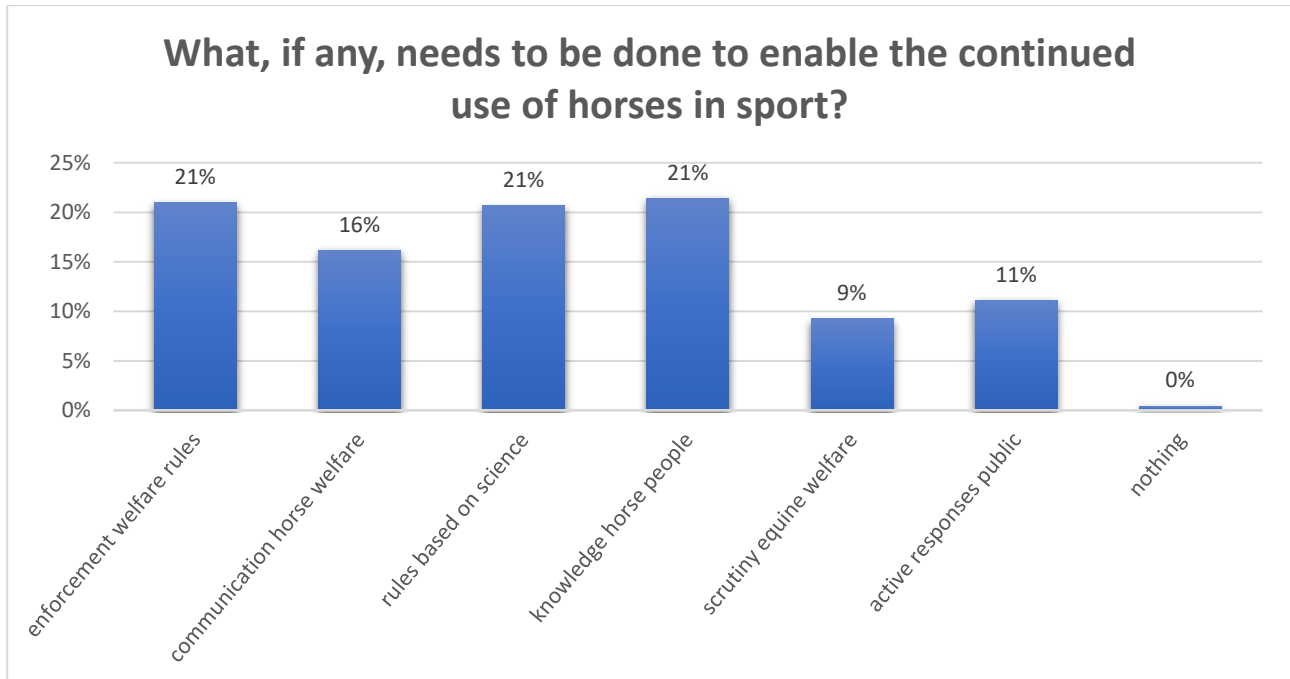


Figure 15 Percentage of respondents selecting the predefined choices about what needs to be done. The question in the survey was: “What, if any, needs to be done to enable the continued use of horses in sport?” See for the full answer options Appendix 1. The category ‘nothing’ was 0.4%.

The largest proportion of the respondents (77%) indicated that for the future they believed that horses will be involved in sport but with modifications to ensure their welfare is improved. On the other hand 4% of the respondents believed that it will no longer be acceptable to involve horses in sport (see Figure 16).

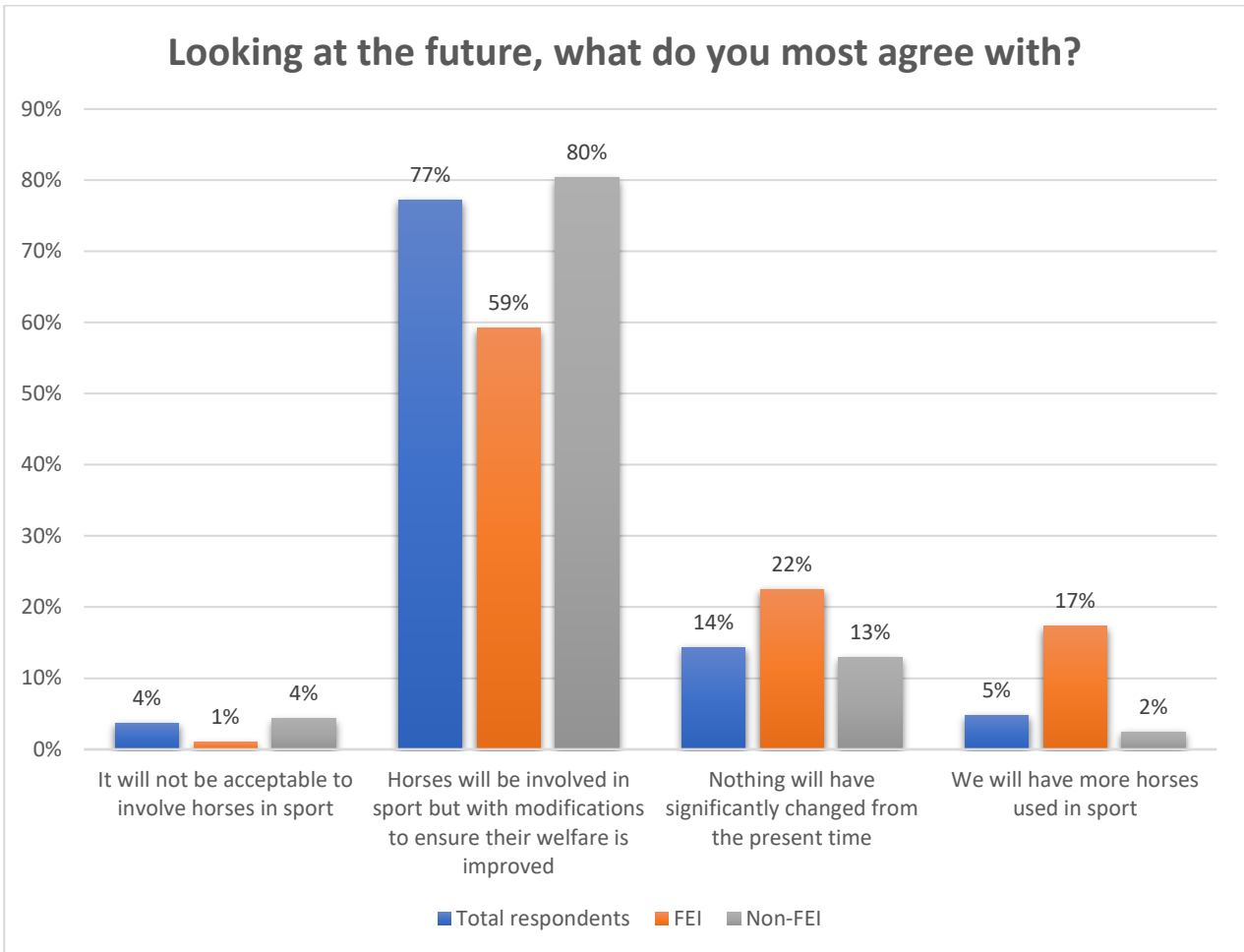


Figure 16. Percentage of respondents that agreed with the statements regarding the future of the sport horse. The question in the survey was: “Looking at the future, what do you most agree with?”

About one third (34%) of the respondents felt that their opinion about the welfare of sport horses was not influenced by the media. However, one third (32%) were more concerned about the welfare of sport horses due to media coverage and one third (33%) indicated that they had unchanged views about sport horse welfare due to media coverage (see Figure 17).

During the past year how has media coverage influenced your opinion?

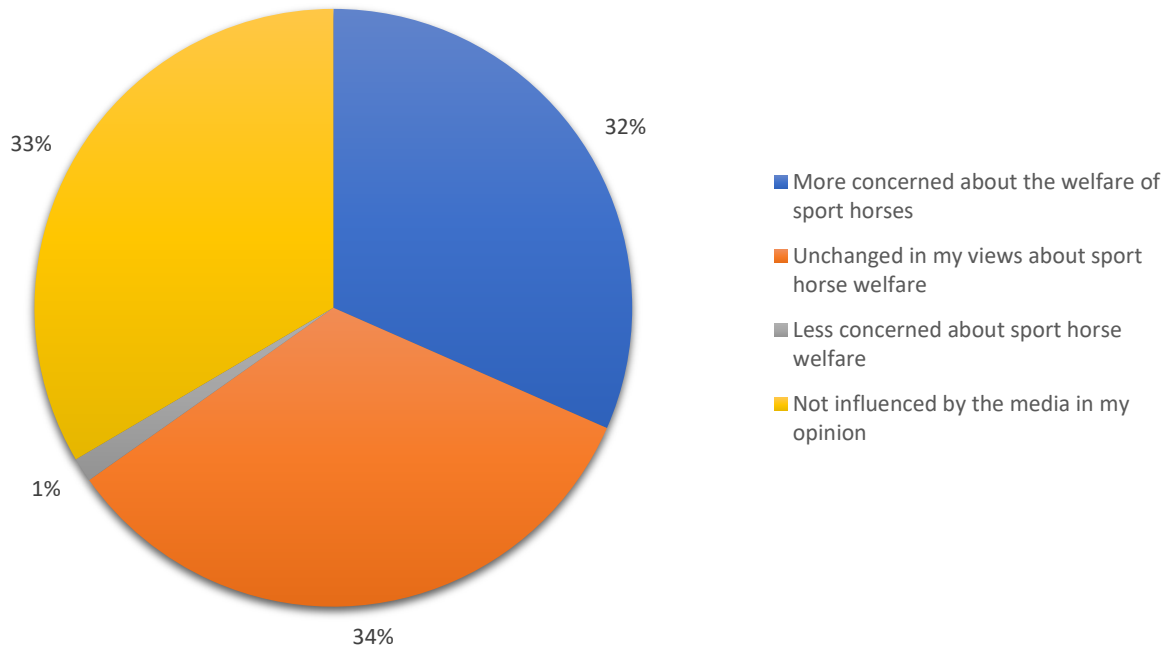


Figure 17 Percentage of respondents agreeing with statements about the influence of media coverage. The question in the survey was: “During the past year how has media coverage influenced your opinion?”

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the important contribution students and staff of Charles Sturt University, Australia have made to support the work of the Commission by providing us with both their scientific knowledge and attention to detail, in helping with the analysis phase of this large scale equestrian survey.



Appendix I Survey questions

Equine Ethics and Well-Being Commission Stakeholder Survey July 2022

The aim of this anonymous survey is to collect the views of equestrian stakeholders regarding the involvement of horses in sport. This is one of two surveys being undertaken by the Equine Ethics and Wellbeing Commission, the other will be focused on the non-equestrian general public. The results of both surveys will be used to inform the work of the independent FEI Commission considering the use of horses in sport and leisure. This survey consists of 11 questions addressing topics related to horse welfare or wellbeing, and any specific concerns in relation to use of horses in sport. The survey results will also help inform more detailed discussion with industry focus groups to gain greater insight into issues identified in the survey. It should take only 15-20 minutes to complete this survey, and your responses will be confidential with the data only being used to inform the work of the Commission.

1. Which of these stakeholder groups best describe you?(You may tick up to two options)

- a. National Federation Representative
- b. FEI affiliated rider
- c. FEI affiliated groom
- d. FEI affiliated owner
- e. FEI affiliated trainer
- f. FEI affiliated coach/instructor
- g. FEI Official
- h. FEI Board Member
- i. Member of an FEI Committee
- j. Local competition stakeholder (owner, rider, groom, trainer, coach/instructor)
- k. Leisure rider/driver
- l. Equestrian organizer
- m. Breeding Federation
- n. Other, please specify

2. In what country do you reside? (drop down menu with countries)

3. What best describes what the horse means to you? (you may tick up to two options)

- a. Partner or teammate
- b. Family member
- c. Companion animal (pet)
- d. Livestock animal
- e. A leisure pursuit/Hobby

- f. Working animal (police, therapy)
- g. Sport and competition
- h. Work and income

**4. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
(Please choose the most appropriate options for each reply)**

- a. Equine welfare is best identified by performance
- b. Equine welfare is best identified by health indicators
- c. Equine welfare is best identified by physical condition
- d. Equine welfare is best identified by mental/psychological health

**5. Which of the following statements regarding the welfare of horses in sport do you most agree with?
(tick the one you most agree with)**

- a. I believe welfare standards are high
- b. I believe welfare standards need improving
- c. I believe it is impossible to provide adequate welfare protection
- d. I don't know

**6. To what extent do you believe horses enjoy being used in sport?
(tick only one)**

- a. Always
- b. Frequently
- c. Sometimes
- d. Not at all

**7. Overall, do you have concerns about the well-being of sport horses during the competition phase of their life?
(tick yes or no)**

Yes No

If you ticked yes, please list your top 3 concerns:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**8. What, if anything, do you think needs to be done to enable the continued use of horses in sport?
(please tick a maximum of three)**

- a. Improved enforcement of existing welfare rules
- b. More communication about horse welfare
- c. New welfare rules informed by science

- d. A required level of knowledge about equine welfare by those involved with horses
- e. Independent scrutiny of equine welfare
- f. Active responses to the general concerns of the public regarding horse welfare
- g. Nothing needs to be done

**9. Looking to the future, which of the following statements for sport horses do you most agree with?
(please tick one)**

- a. It will not be acceptable to involve horses in sport
- b. Horses will be involved in sport but with modifications to ensure their welfare is improved
- c. Nothing will have significantly changed from the present time
- d. We will have more horses used in sport

10. Thinking about entire life span of the sport horses (ie from birth to death) how do you rate the quality of life of the sport horse on a scale of 1 – 10 (with 1 being very poor and 10 being excellent)?

1___ 2___ 3___ 4___ 5___ 6___ 7___ 8___ 9___ 10___

11. During the past year, how has media coverage influenced your opinion. I am: (please tick one)

- a. More concerned about the welfare of sport horses
- b. Unchanged in my views about sport horse welfare
- c. Less concerned about sport horse welfare
- d. Not influenced by the media in my opinion

Thank you for your valuable contribution to the Commission's work. If you would like to learn more about the work of the Equine Ethics and Wellbeing Commission, there will be webpages available shortly on the FEI website

Appendix II Categories of concerns

Table 2. List of the original categories of concerns used in preparing data for analysis. Before final analysis concerns 23, 23, 24, 25 and 27, 28, 29 were added to concern 22 to create one category 'tack and equipment'.

| Number | Short name | Keywords used by respondents |
|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | The other 23 hours | Lack of opportunities for natural behaviour/lack of autonomy/unnatural living conditions/basic needs not fulfilled/management/including nutrition/no turnout/both at home as at competition grounds |
| 2 | Knowledge horse behaviour | Lack of knowledge stress behaviour/learning principles/proper horse care/biomechanics/lack of horsemanship |
| 3 | Stress competition horses | Too much stress competition horses |
| 4 | Physical stress and injuries | Physical stress and damage/physical health/injuries/safety/ulcers/taking care health issues/ambulances/deaths in competition/proper vet care |
| 5 | Recognizing emotional stress | Recognizing emotional stress/mental health/psychological health |
| 6 | Training and riding practices | Abusive/cruel/incorrect/unethical training and riding practices/transparency and control training methods/learned helplessness/violence during competition/too much force/frustration if horse did not perform |
| 7 | Age | Training/starting too young horses/moved up to level too early/age |
| 8 | Pushed past limits | Too demanding courses/races/competitions/jobs/mismatch horse to job/pushed beyond ability/including grounds/unrealistic expectations/lack of preparation |
| 9 | Overworking | Overworking/overtraining/over use/too long training or lunging sessions/too many competitions/insufficient rest/work-rest balance |
| 10 | Treatment at home | Treatment at home (training methods, rapping, nails in boots, electric spurs) |
| 11 | Competitive drive | Competitive drive/pressure results over welfare/competition priorities/pressure to perform ready or not/commercial interest/not caring about horse welfare |
| 12 | Rider ego | Rider ego, rider behaviour, motives, standards, reference, empathy, psychology, social norms |
| 13 | Underqualified riders/trainers | Lack of ability of riding/inappropriate riding/lack of education in riding/bad trainers/quality of the riders/underqualified riders, trainers, grooms |
| 14 | Knowledge accessible community | Lack of sci knowledge accessible to equine community/ |
| 15 | Perception public | Perception of non-equestrian public |

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 16 | Horses as a number | Horses treated as a number/not secured and loved home/ignorance/used as machines/non responsible ownership/used as sporting equipment |
| 17 | Medical procedures masking health problems | Use of drugs/medical procedures to extent competitive life/mask lameness/hide health issues/masking physical pain/joint injections |
| 18 | Not fit to compete | Not fit to compete/working through injury/unsound mounts |
| 19 | Enforcement stewarding | Inadequate evaluation and monitoring and applying rules/enforcement/lack of officials to intervene/poor stewarding/loose definitions on abuse or mistreatment/failure check tack/lack of trained stewards/lack of vet checks at warming up |
| 20 | Accountability judges | Lack of accountabilities among judges/rewarding wrong methods/rewarding dysfunctional locomotion/rewarding leg movers/rewarding big names/rewarding the above riders for stressed horses/look at expression instead of harmony and biomechanics |
| 21 | Tradition above evidence | Rely on tradition rather than up to date recommendations/scientific knowledge/ignore robust scientific evidence/old fashioned attitudes |
| 22 | Tack and equipment | Tack and equipment not specified, gadgets |
| 23 | Bits | Harsh bits/severe bits/overbitting/tong ties/double bridle |
| 24 | Spurs | Overuse of spurs/extreme spurs |
| 25 | Whip | Whip use |
| 26 | Noseband tightness | Noseband tightness/flash tightness/noseband wear |
| 27 | Hyperflexion | Hyperflexion/rollkur |
| 28 | Drawreins | Drawreins/backreins |
| 29 | Boots | Boots |
| 30 | Shoes | Shoes |
| 31 | Transport | Transport/long journeys/travelling |
| 32 | Climate | Climate conditions (heat control) |
| 33 | Disposal of horses | Too easily passed on if problems arise/disregarded when no longer useful/disposal of horses/unsuitable rehoming |
| 34 | Harmony | Lack harmony horse and rider |
| 35 | Anthropomorphism | Humanization/anthropomorphism |
| 36 | Doping | Doping |
| 37 | Rider weight | Rider size/weight |
| 38 | Horse weight | Overweight horses |
| 39 | Biosecurity | Biosecurity |
| 40 | Overbreeding | Overbreeding/inbreeding/breeding for performance |

Appendix III Components scores PCA analysis

Table 3. Principal Component scores of 33 concerns. Only scores of 0.400 or more are presented.

| Concern | PC1 | PC2 | PC3 | PC4 | PC5 | PC6 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Training and riding practices</i> | 0.520 | | | | | |
| <i>Hyperflexion</i> | 0.531 | | | | | |
| <i>Tack and equipment</i> | 0.673 | | | | | |
| <i>Physical stress and injuries</i> | | 0.815 | | | | |
| <i>Recognizing emotional stress</i> | | 0.821 | | | | |
| <i>Accountability judges</i> | | | 0.419 | | | |
| <i>Knowledge accessible community</i> | | | 0.429 | | | |
| <i>Enforcement stewarding</i> | | | 0.439 | | | |
| <i>Tradition above evidence</i> | | | 0.441 | | | |
| <i>Knowledge horse behaviour</i> | | | 0.474 | | | |
| <i>Climate</i> | | | | 0.406 | | |
| <i>The other 23 hours</i> | | | | 0.454 | | |
| <i>Stress competition horse</i> | | | | 0.454 | | |
| <i>Transport</i> | | | | 0.684 | | |
| <i>Rider ego</i> | | | | | 0.445 | |
| <i>Horses as a number</i> | | | | | 0.513 | |
| <i>Competitive drive</i> | | | | | 0.579 | |
| <i>Not fit to compete</i> | | | | | | 0.419 |
| <i>Doping</i> | | | | | | 0.481 |
| <i>Medical procedures masking health problems</i> | | | | | | 0.545 |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Pushed past limits</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Overworking</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Treatment at home</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Underqualified riders/trainers</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Perception public</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Disposal of horses</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Harmony</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Anthropomorphism</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Rider weight</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Horse weight</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Biosecurity</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Overbreeding</i> | | | | | | |

Appendix IV Level of concerns different stakeholder groups

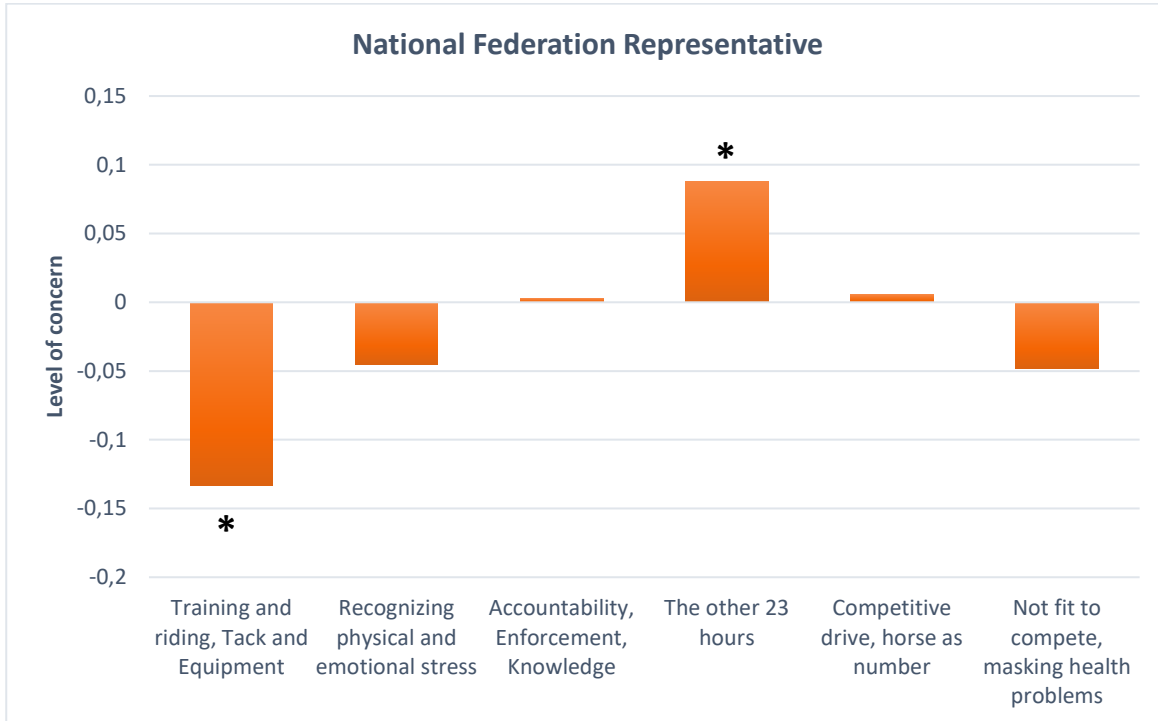


Figure 18. Level of concern for the six themes for respondents of National Federation Representatives. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

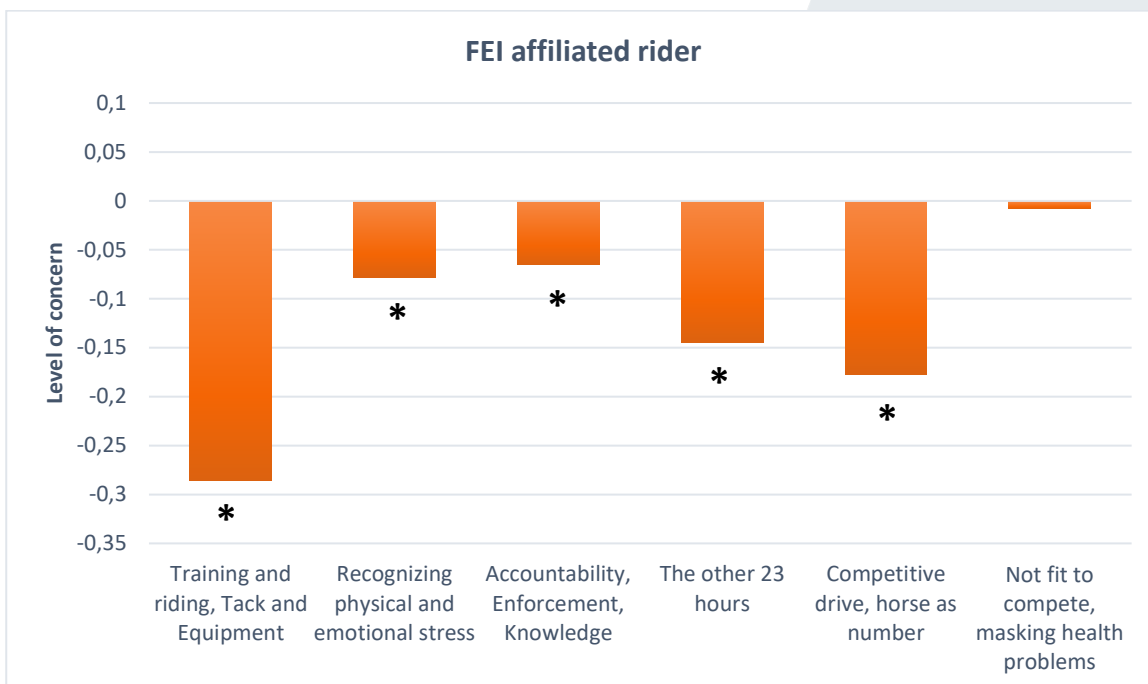


Figure 19. Level of concern for the six themes for FEI affiliated riders. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value

(below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

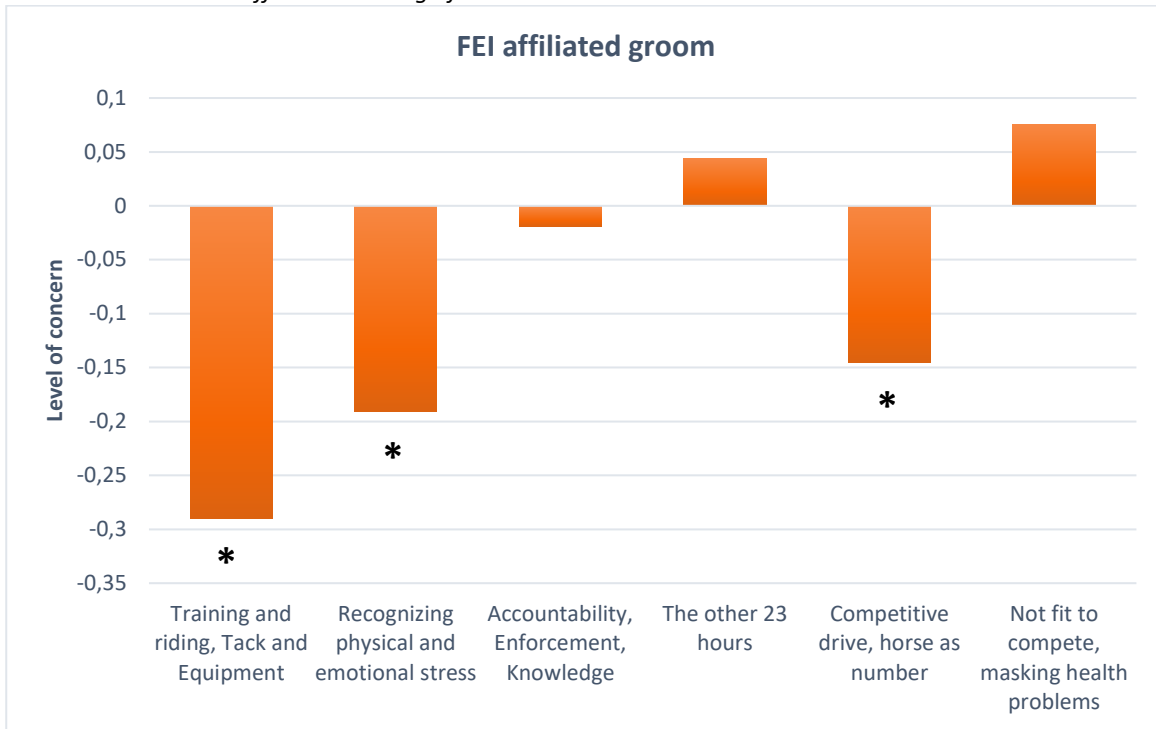


Figure 20. Level of concern for the six themes for FEI affiliated grooms. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

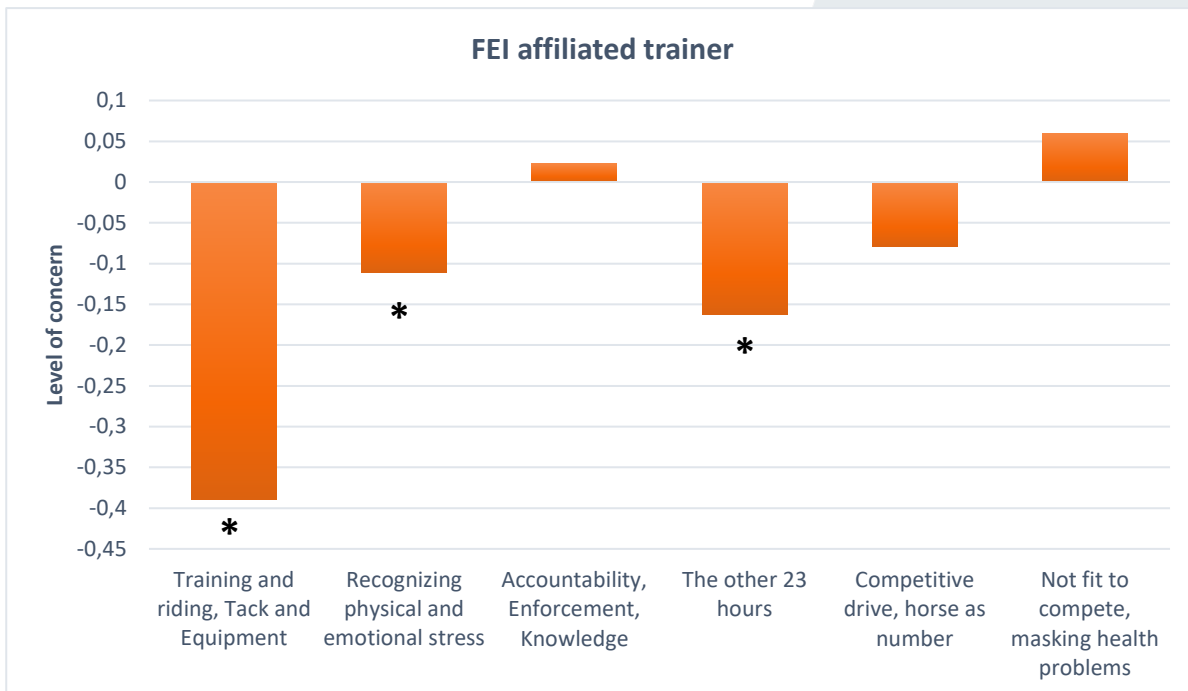


Figure 21. Level of concern for the six themes for FEI affiliated trainers. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value

(below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

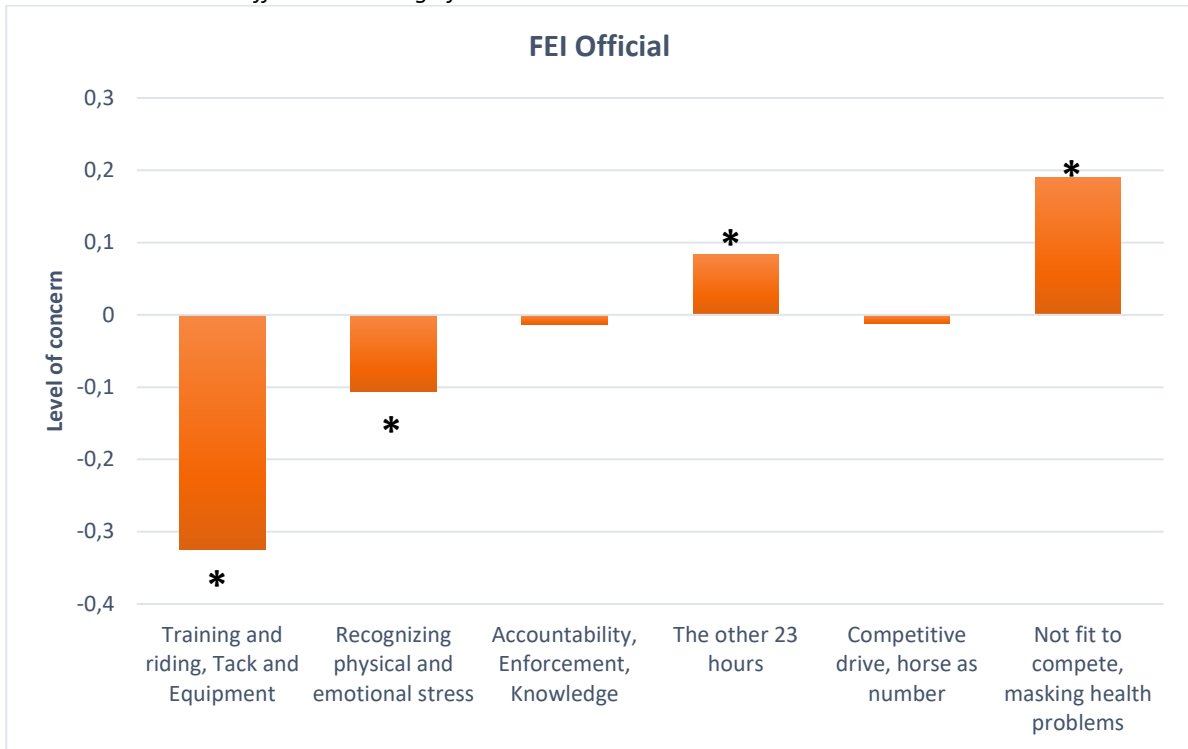


Figure 22. Level of concern for the six themes for FEI Officials. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

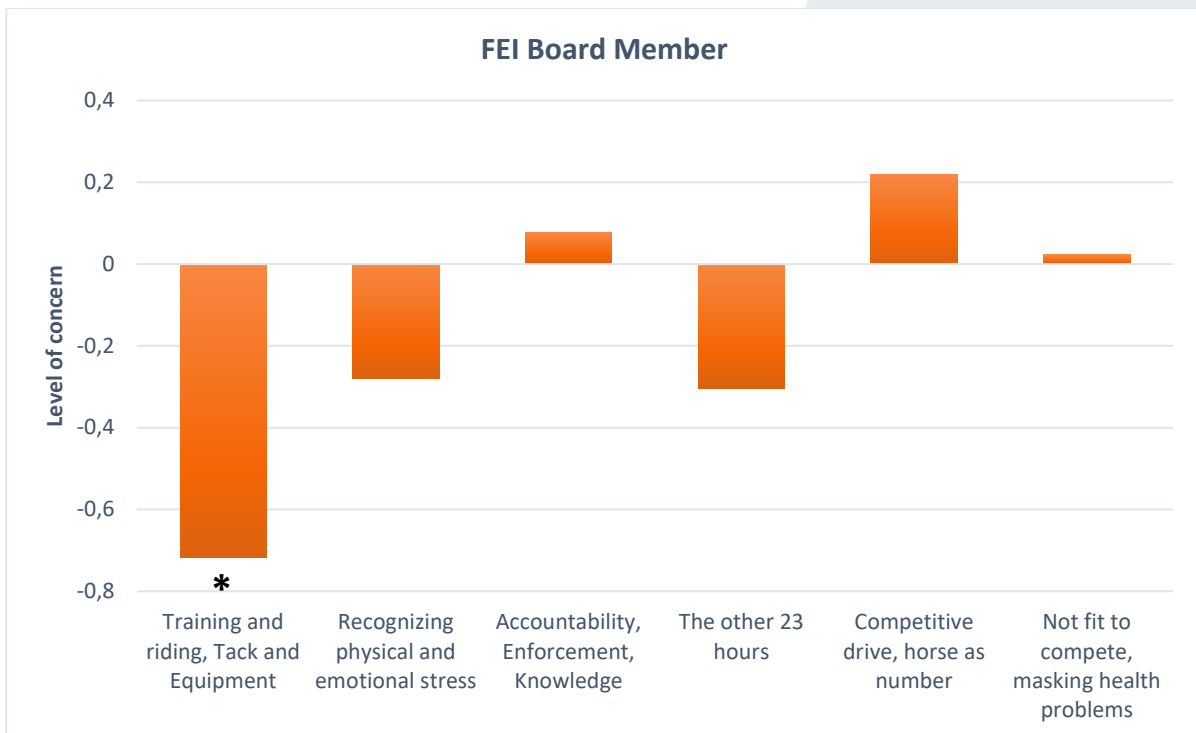


Figure 23. Level of concern for the six themes for FEI Board Members. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

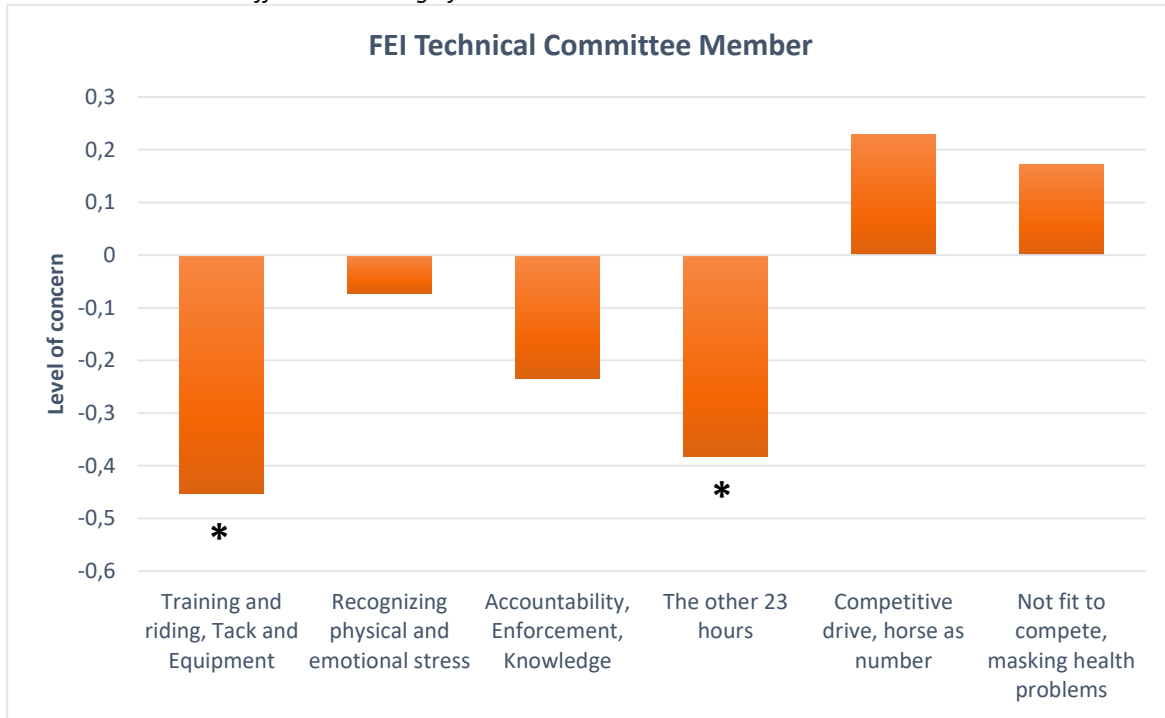


Figure 24. Level of concern for the six themes for FEI Technical Committee Member. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.



Figure 25. Level of concern for the six themes for Local competition stakeholders. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative

value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

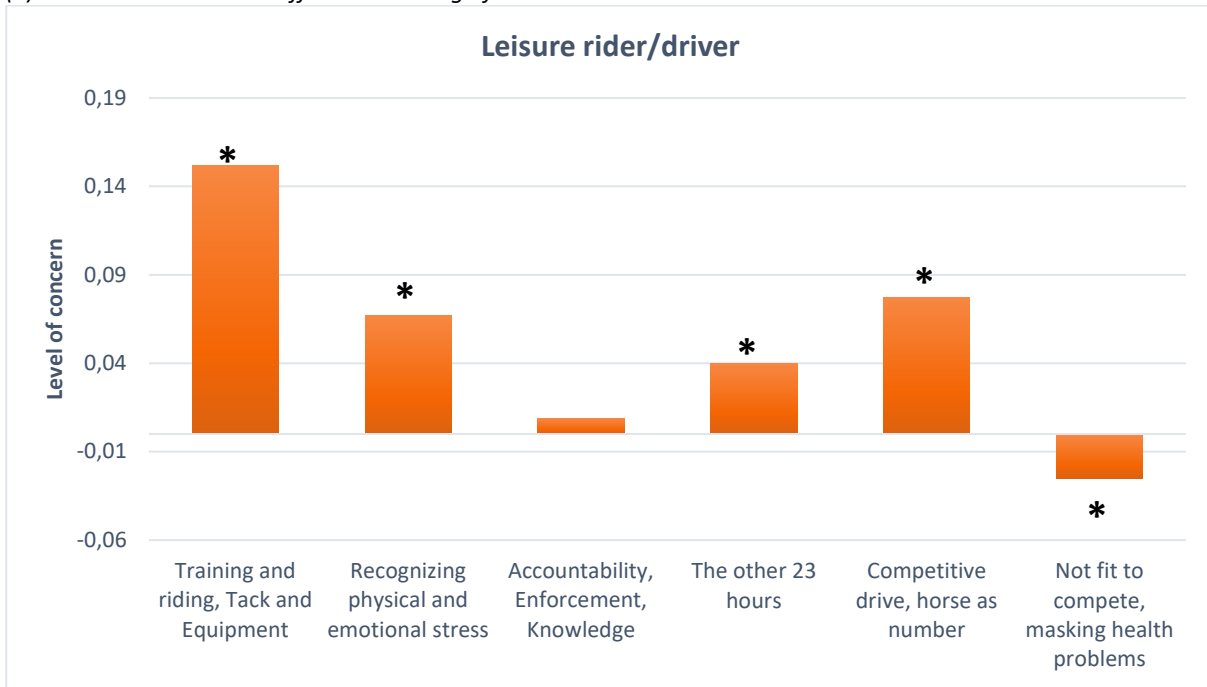


Figure 26. Level of concern for the six themes for Leisure riders/drivers. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

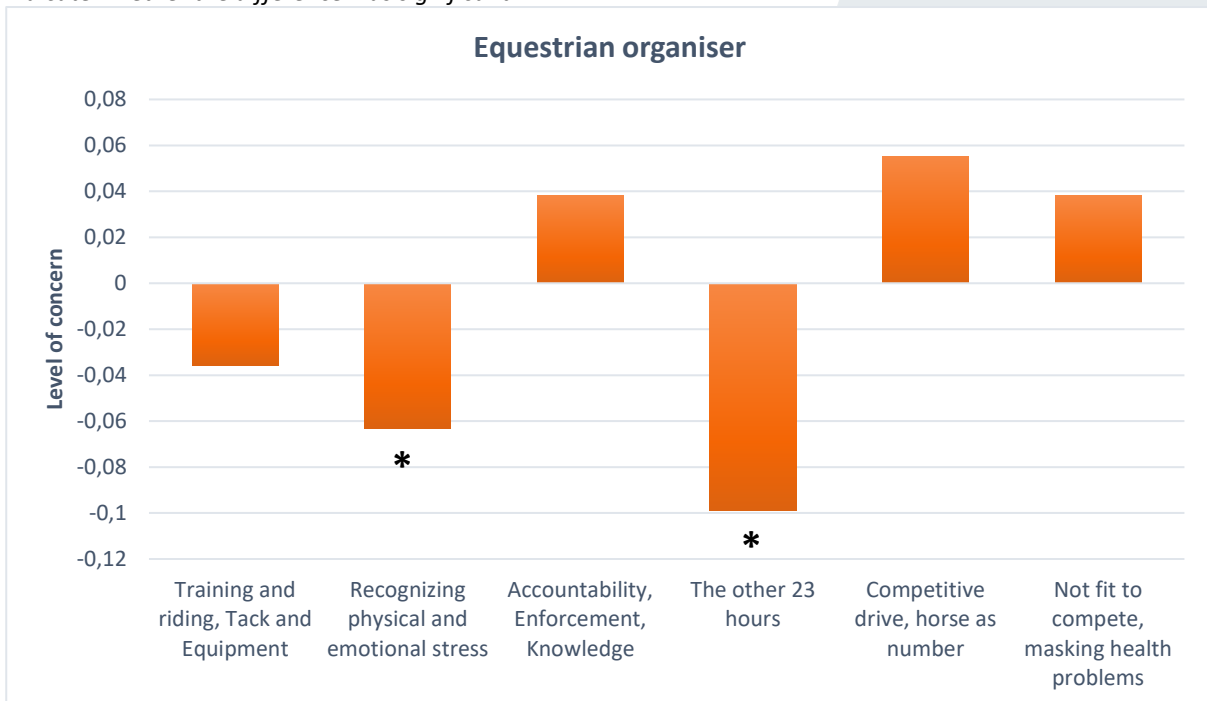


Figure 27. Level of concern for the six themes for Equestrian organisers. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

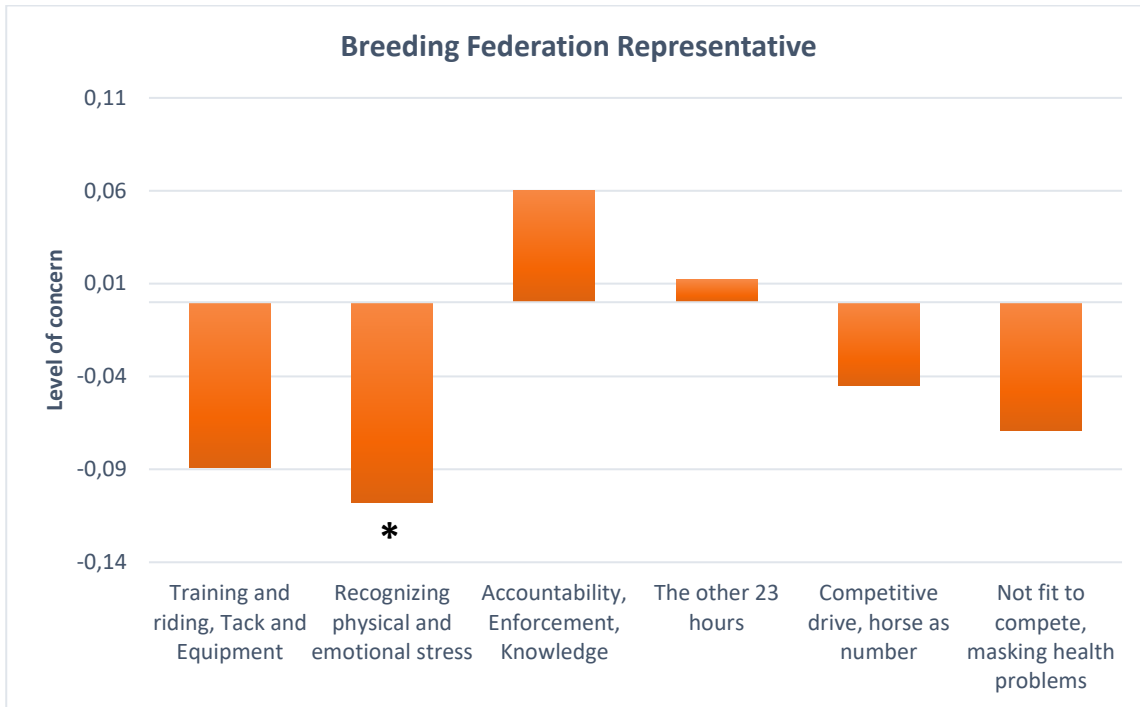


Figure 28. Level of concern for the six themes for respondents Breeding Federation Representatives. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.

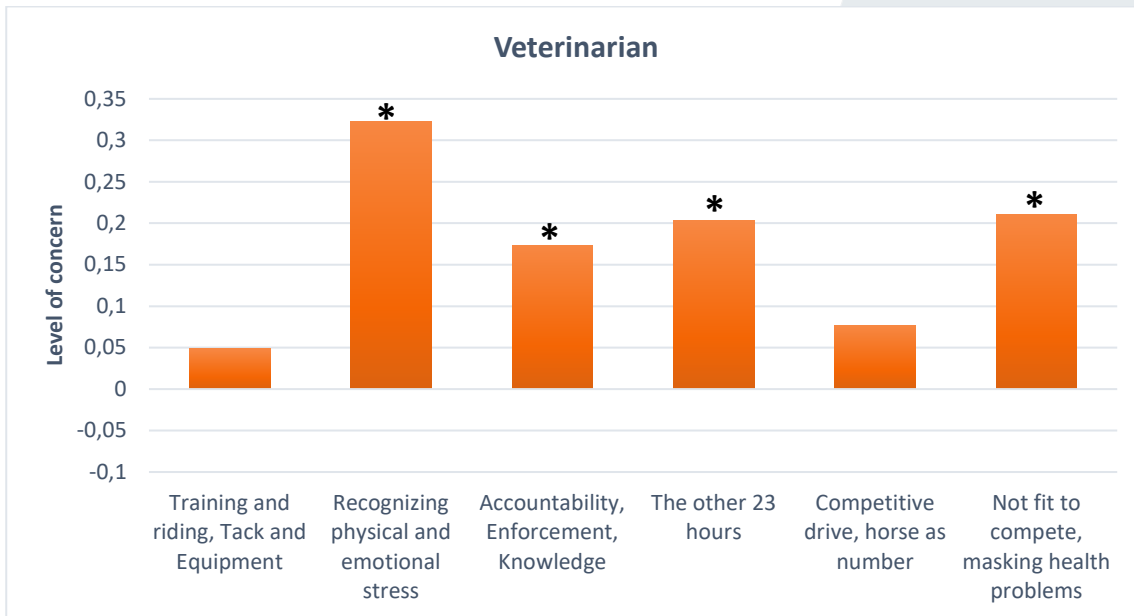


Figure 29. Level of concern for the six themes for Veterinarians. A positive value of the concern (above the horizontal axis, 0 line) represents a greater concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). A negative value (below the horizontal axis, 0 line) represent a lesser concern compared to the other stakeholder group(s). Stars (*) indicate whether the difference was significant.