

1 Factors associated with rehoming and time until rehoming for horses listed with an
2 equine charity

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18 Abstract

19 The number of unwanted horses in the United Kingdom has increased in recent years. It is therefore
20 important to identify factors that indicate whether a horse can be rehomed, and how long it takes to
21 be rehomed. Data from 1st January 2013 until 30th March 2014 were extracted from an equine
22 rehoming charity's database. Exposure variables were examined using multivariable logistic and Cox
23 regression. In total, 791 horses were included in the study and 410 (51.8%) were rehomed during the
24 study period. Median time until rehomed was 39 days (interquartile range 24 to 75). Horses whose
25 owner was prepared to transfer ownership were nearly three times more likely to be rehomed than
26 those available for loan. Horses deemed suitable for beginner riders had higher odds of finding a new
27 home, compared to those needing an advanced rider. Horses that were only suitable as unriden
28 companions took longer to find a new home than rideable horses. A restricted rehoming radius (<50
29 miles) also resulted in longer time to rehoming. Findings from this study can be used to inform
30 rehoming strategies but also to identify horses less likely to be rehomed, and thus where alternative
31 options should be considered.

32

33 Introduction

34 The number of horses and ponies (hereafter referred to as 'horses') considered to be
35 unwanted or no longer useful by their owners has risen considerably in the last 10 years in the United
36 Kingdom (UK) (1, 2), representing a serious welfare issue (3, 4). Owners who, for whatever reason, no
37 longer wish to, or can, keep their horse can choose to sell or rehome it. Alternatively, horses can be
38 relinquished to an equine charity or similar organisation for temporary or permanent care, be sent to
39 slaughter or euthanased (1, 2, 5). Due to the growing size of the problem, charities that rescue or take
40 in unwanted horses in the UK are nearing, or have exceeded, critical capacity (3).

41 Horses can become unwanted due to horse-related and/or owner-related factors (6). Reasons
42 for owners seeking to rehome horses may include lack of money or time, poor health or owner death,
43 and/or a change in family circumstances (7). Horse characteristics that may result in them being
44 unwanted could include health issues, old age, unsuitability for its intended purpose or undesirable
45 behaviours.

46 In 2013, a UK-based equine rehoming charity (hereafter referred to as 'the charity') was
47 established that aims to match horses available for rehoming to prospective adopters through a
48 robust, custom-designed searchable website. The charity uses a rigorous applicant screening process.
49 Horse owners wishing to rehome their animal via the charity are required to complete a
50 comprehensive online form providing honest and detailed information about their horse and the
51 circumstances that led to the decision to rehome. New horse listings are then screened by the charity
52 (and additional information sought where required) prior to being made publicly available, to ensure
53 that the animal is deemed suitable for rehoming. Horses are not surrendered to the charity and while
54 homes are being sought for listed horses, they remain under the care of their current owner. The cost
55 of the rehoming service is covered by a donation and application fees paid to the charity by potential
56 adopters. All horses available for rehoming through the charity are listed on the website. Prospective
57 adopters must apply for horses through the website. While current owners are encouraged to visit

58 potential new homes themselves to assess suitability, an optional 'home check' service is provided
59 through collaborating equine charities nationwide.

60 In the UK, limited data exist regarding horses available for rehoming (3) and to date, no studies
61 have investigated the association between owner or horse factors and the likelihood of rehoming or
62 the time until rehoming. Therefore, the main aim of this study was to evaluate factors that may
63 influence whether a horse is rehomed, and the time it takes to be rehomed. Specific objectives were
64 to (i) describe the population of horses available for rehoming through the charity; (ii) describe owner-
65 reported reasons for a horse being available for rehoming; (iii) determine factors associated with
66 whether a horse was rehomed or not, and (iv) identify factors that influenced the time for a horse to
67 be rehomed.

68

69 **Materials and Methods**

70 **Study design, period and population**

71 This was a retrospective cohort study of horses that were listed for rehoming through the
72 charity between 1st of January 2013 and the 1st of January 2014. The end of the follow up period was
73 the 30th of March 2014, after which horses were considered as not rehomed.

74 Sample size calculations indicated that information on between 142 and 425 horses in each
75 group of rehomed and non-rehomed animals would be required to detect an odds ratio (OR) of 2.0 or
76 1.5, respectively, assuming a 30% prevalence of exposure in the non-rehomed group, 80% power and
77 a 5% significance level. Calculations for the survival analysis indicated that fewer animals were
78 required in the exposed and unexposed groups to detect a hazard ratio of 1.5, varying between 68
79 and 109 per group assuming unexposed:exposed ratios of 1 and 4, respectively, 80% power and a 5%
80 significance level (8) ¹.

¹ <http://biostat.mc.vanderbilt.edu/wiki/Main/PowerSampleSize>

81 The eligible study population consisted of the first listing of a horse on the charity's website
82 within the study period. For horses with multiple listings during the study period (i.e. horses that were
83 rehomed unsuccessfully and then listed again for rehoming), only the first listing was included in the
84 dataset.

85 **Data collection**

86 Data were downloaded from the charity's database in an anonymised format with users of
87 the site providing consent for the information they provide to be used for research purposes upon
88 registration. Owner-reported information regarding horses available for rehoming included
89 demographic data, reason for rehoming, health issues, workload and suitable new home. This
90 information is provided as part of the listing process, in response to closed, semi-closed and open
91 questions. Closed (i.e. tick box) answers included age, sex, height, workload and type of new home
92 sought, and semi-closed answers included reasons for rehoming the horse. Free text answers were
93 provided on current and previous health conditions, and any ridden problems the horse may have.

94 **Exposure variables**

95 Exposure variables investigated comprised five broad categories: horse-level variables,
96 desired new home variables, new rider-specific variables, owner-reported reasons for rehoming, and
97 current location (Supplementary Table 1). Horse size was categorised as horse (≥ 148 cm) or pony
98 (< 148 cm) and also as horse (≥ 155 cm), cob (< 155 cm and ≥ 148 cm) or pony (< 148 cm). Sex was
99 categorised as male or female. Rehome types were defined as a permanent rehome, where the
100 ownership of the horse was transferred to the new owner; a permanent loan, where the responsibility
101 of the horse was given to the new owner, but the ownership was not transferred; a temporary loan,
102 where the responsibility of the horse was given to the new owner for a defined period of time; or a
103 share, if the owner was looking for someone to share the day-to-day responsibilities associated with
104 the horse. Rehome type was further categorised as a binary variable (0= temporary rehome, where
105 no transfer of ownership took place, 1= permanent rehome, where transfer of ownership occurred).

106 Reasons for rehoming the horse were categorised as lack of time, lack of money, change in family
107 circumstances, personal health problems, behavioural problems of the horse and 'other', where
108 owners could provide other reasons not listed above (see Table S1). Previous health issues
109 (categorised as present/absent) were defined as health conditions reported by the owner as being
110 resolved and/or not requiring ongoing treatment or management.

111 Outcome variables

112 Horses were recorded as not rehomed, rehomed through the charity, rehomed but not
113 through the charity, died or euthanased. From these, two outcome variables were determined: (i)
114 whether a horse was rehomed (regardless of whether this was through the charity or not), coded as a
115 binary variable (0 = not rehomed, 1 = rehomed), and (ii) the number of days until a horse was rehomed
116 through the charity, henceforth called time until rehoming. For the second outcome, horses that were
117 not rehomed at the end of the study period (30th March 2014) were censored. Only horses that were
118 not rehomed or rehomed through the charity were included in the time to rehoming analysis, since it
119 was not possible to establish a date of rehome for those that had found homes via other routes. Horses
120 that had died were included in the descriptive statistics but not included in analysis involving either
121 outcome, as their date of death was not known.

122 Statistical analyses

123 Descriptive statistics were derived and continuous variables were summarised by their
124 medians and interquartile ranges (IQR) for non-normally distributed data or means and standard
125 deviations (SD) for normally distributed data. Categorical variables were described as counts,
126 percentages and 95% confidence intervals (CI).

127 Logistic regression analysis

128 Logistic regression was used to determine factors that were associated with horses being
129 rehomed or not (9). Exposure variables were screened using univariable logistic regression and those
130 with a likelihood ratio test P-value <0.25 were selected for inclusion in a multivariable model. A

131 preliminary multivariable model was built using a manual backwards method of elimination in which
132 variables were retained in the model if the likelihood ratio test P-value was <0.05 . During model
133 building, variables were removed in order, from the largest to smallest P-value determined during
134 univariable screening. Biologically plausible two-way interaction terms between the main effects
135 variables were considered for inclusion in the multivariable model. Model diagnostics were conducted
136 using summary measures of the goodness-of-fit of the final model (9) and the receiver operating
137 characteristic (ROC) curve (10). The logistic regression diagnostics included the evaluation of the
138 standardised Pearson's residuals and leverage scores (11).

139 Time until rehoming survival models

140 Exposure variables were tested for their relationship with the time until rehoming, using
141 univariable Cox proportional hazards regression models (12). Variables were selected for inclusion in
142 a multivariable Cox proportional hazards model if the likelihood ratio test P-value in the univariable
143 analyses was <0.25 . The multivariable model was built using backwards stepwise selection. Variables
144 were retained in the model if the likelihood ratio test P-value <0.05 . Biologically plausible two-way
145 interaction terms were considered in the multivariable model. The assumption of proportional
146 hazards was examined both globally and for each explanatory variable using the methods described
147 by Grambsch and Therneau (13) in both normal and log normal scale for the final multivariable model.
148 The assumptions were considered to be violated if $P < 0.05$ on either scale. The overall fit of the model
149 was assessed using Cox-Snell residuals (11). Influential observations and outliers were determined
150 using the deviance residuals and score residuals for each observation plotted against time. Where
151 present, influential or outlying observations were then checked for biological plausibility.

152 All statistical analyses were performed using Stata version 11.1 (Statacorp LP, College Station,
153 Texas USA).

154 Ethical approval

155 This study received ethical approval from the Royal Veterinary College's Social Sciences
156 Research Ethical Review Board (SR2018-1700).

157 Results

158 Description of the study population

159 In total, 792 horses were listed on the charity's website between 1st January 2013 and 1st
160 January 2014. One horse was listed and rehomed twice during this period by two separate owners,
161 leaving 791 individual horse records in the study population.

162 A total of 410 (51.8%, 95% CI 48.2% to 55.3%) horses were rehomed between January 2013
163 and March 2014; 163 (39.8%; 95% CI 35.0% to 44.7%) of these through the charity and 247 (60.2%;
164 95% CI 55.3% to 65.0%) via other routes. Of the horses that were not rehomed (n=381), 36 (9.4%;
165 95% CI 6.7% to 12.8%) died and 345 (90.6%; 95% CI 87.2% to 93.3%) were still available for rehoming
166 at the end of March 2014. The mean number of new listings per month was 65.9±SD 14.7 and the
167 mean number of horses rehomed through the charity per month was 13.6±SD 4.1, at a median time
168 of 39 days (IQR 24 to 75) since listing. The minimum time a horse was listed and then rehomed was 2
169 days and the maximum time was 197 days.

170 Of the animals available for rehoming, 333 (42.1%; 95% CI 38.6% to 45.6%) were female and
171 458 (57.9%; 95% CI 54.4% to 61.4%) male; their mean age was 12.5 years (SD 5.9), 283 (35.8%; 32.4%
172 to 39.2%) were ponies and 508 (64.2%; 95% CI 60.8% to 67.6%) were horses. Native breeds,
173 Thoroughbreds, part-breds and Warmbloods were the breed types available for rehoming in 25.0%
174 (n=198; 95% CI 22.0% to 28.2%), 20.2% (n=160; 95% CI 17.5% to 23.2%), 15.4% (n=122; 95% CI 3.0%
175 to 18.1%) and 13.2% (n=104; 95% CI 10.9% to 15.7%) of listings, respectively. Sports horses comprised
176 9.5% (n=75; 95% CI 7.5% to 11.7%) of the study population, cob-types 8.6% (n=68; 95% CI 6.7% to
177 10.8%) and foreign and unknown breed types comprised 8.1% (n=64; 95% CI 6.3% to 10.2%) of listings.

178 Four owners did not provide information regarding the health of their horse. Previous health
179 issues were reported for 25.0% of horses (n=197; 95% CI 22.0% to 28.2%). All owners indicated what
180 level of work the horse was capable of, with 32.1% (n=254; 95% CI 28.9% to 35.5%) of horses available
181 for competitive use, 34.5% (n=273; 95% CI 31.2% to 37.9%) either unbroken or unriden, 21.2%
182 (n=168; 18.4% to 24.3%) for non-competitive riding and 12.0% (n=95; 9.8% to 14.5%) for light ridden
183 work only; 14.5% (n=115; 95% CI 12.2% to 17.2%) horses were being rehomed as non-ridden
184 companions.

185 **Reasons for horses being available for rehoming**

186 Owner-reported reasons for rehoming are shown in Table 1. One reason for rehoming the
187 horse was provided on 66.1% (n=509; 95% CI 62.6% to 69.4%) of listings, two on 24.3% (n=187; 95%
188 CI 21.3% to 27.5%) and three or more on 9.6% (n=74; 95% CI 7.6% to 11.9%) of listings. The most
189 commonly reported reason for rehoming a horse was lack of time (39.1%; 95% CI 35.6% to 42.6%).
190 Horse behaviour was cited as a reason for rehoming by 5.9% (n=46; 95% CI 4.4% to 7.9%) of owners,
191 while 17.2% (n=133; 95% CI 14.7% to 20.1%) stated other horse-related reasons for rehoming,
192 including health issues, unsuitability and/or horse size.

193 **Factors associated with rehoming**

194 Following univariable analysis, region, radius from the current owner's location, type of home
195 sought, level of rider required, availability as a companion only, desired workload, vaccination status,
196 and the necessity of a veterinary or home suitability check all met the inclusion criteria for
197 consideration in the multivariable model (Supplementary Table 2). The final multivariable model
198 presenting factors associated with the rehoming of horses is shown in Table 2. Horses being offered
199 for a permanent rehome, where ownership was transferred, had nearly a 3 and 8 times more likely to
200 be rehomed compared to those available for permanent loan or sharing, respectively. Compared to
201 horses that required advanced riders, horses suitable for intermediate riders and beginners were,
202 respectively, 2 and 3 times more likely to be rehomed. In the final model the ROC was 0.66.

203

204 Time until rehoming

205 The variables region, radius from current owner, the suggested donation amount, new home
206 suitability check, type of home, breed type, size, age and workload of the horse, dental and vaccination
207 status, whether tack and rugs were provided with the horse, previous health condition, behaviour as
208 a reason for rehoming or availability as a companion only were considered for inclusion in the final
209 model (Supplementary Table 3).

210 Region, radius from the current owner, breed type, age, whether the horse was available as a
211 companion only and the donation amount were all retained in the final model (Table 3). The hazard
212 rate of rehoming was 67% lower for horses that were available as companions only, compared to
213 horses without this restriction. Horses located in South England were rehomed at a 57% higher rate
214 than those in mid England and those seeking a new home nationwide were rehomed 3 times quicker
215 than those whose owner wished them to remain within a 50 mile radius of its current location. Horses
216 >17 years and horses between 11 and 17 years old were, respectively, rehomed 2 and nearly 3 times
217 more quickly than <5-year-olds. Those described as Sports horses were rehomed twice as quickly than
218 native breeds. Horses for which the suggested donation amount was between £250 and £499 were
219 rehomed 2 times quicker than horses with a donation amount of less than £100. Proportional hazards
220 were not violated in either normal or log normal scales and no influential observations were detected.

221 Discussion

222 This is the first study to describe horses available for rehoming in the UK and identify factors
223 associated with the success and speed of rehoming. Findings seem to support the growing concern
224 regarding unwanted horses in the UK (3, 4), as nearly half of all horses listed on the charity's website
225 were not able to find new homes within the study period. For horses that were rehomed through the
226 charity, most were rehomed within 75 days. The time it took to rehome a horse was influenced by
227 horse-related factors; age, breed type and whether the horse was available as a companion only, as

228 well as factors relating to the location of the current and potential new owner, and the donation to
229 the charity requested. Whether a horse was rehomed was associated with different factors; these
230 factors were related to the type of home being sought for the horse, and the skill of the new rider.

231 The charity aims to provide owners with a safe way to rehome horses without surrendering
232 the horse, by assessing the suitability of prospective owners and providing a home inspection service.
233 They also screen the horses being listed on the website for rehoming suitability, and will discuss other
234 options for horses deemed unsuitable for rehoming with the owner. Although 52% of horses listed
235 for rehoming were rehomed within the study period, 60% of these were not rehomed through the
236 charity. No details were available on how these horses were rehomed and what avenues owners used
237 to rehome them. However, these results are suggestive of owners employing multiple strategies for
238 rehoming horses, once they had decided to do so. An advantage of rehoming a horse through the
239 charity is that new owners of rehomed horses are obliged to rehome them through the charity again
240 if they are deemed unsuitable, despite the rigorous matching process, or if they can no longer keep
241 them for any reason. This provides an additional level of safety for the horse and owners involved in
242 the rehoming process.

243 In previous studies, age, body condition, sex and colour of the horse have been identified as
244 reasons for the relinquishment or euthanasia of unwanted horses (2, 7). Body condition score and
245 horse colour were not recorded for horses in the current study. Sex was not associated with time until
246 rehoming or whether a horse was rehomed, although the charity does not allow the listing of
247 broodmares or stallions. Older horses (11 years and older) were rehomed more quickly than those
248 younger than five years of age, in contrast to previous studies where older horses were more likely to
249 be relinquished or abandoned (2, 7). This may be a reflection of the level of training that the horse
250 has received relative to the skill of the potential new owner. Many horses begin their riding careers
251 around two to three years of age, reaching training maturity at between 6 and 15 years of age,
252 depending on discipline (14). Potential new owners may be preferentially looking for horses through

253 the charity that are slightly older, horses which may be perceived as well trained and 'safer', in
254 particular if owners are relatively new to horse ownership.

255 In the current study only 6% of owners reported rehoming due to behavioural issues. In a
256 previous study, 56% of horses that were relinquished to non-profit organisations in North America
257 required training to modify behaviour prior to being suitable for adoption (15). Behaviour has been
258 identified as an important reason for owners rehoming, surrendering or returning rehomed
259 companion animals (16, 17). While not a direct measure of behaviour, in the current study horses
260 that were deemed suitable for novice or beginner riders were more likely to be rehomed, compared
261 to horses that required advanced riders, highlighting the potential importance of a 'safe and sensible'
262 ride to the new owner. However, it could also be a reflection of the population of horse owners
263 seeking to rehome a horse from a charity, with more advanced and competitive riders potentially
264 being less likely to do so. Studies have linked horse behaviour with temperament and the rider's
265 enjoyment of riding (18, 19), factors that could increase rehoming success. Additionally, behaviour is
266 a consideration for the safety of the rider and handlers of the horse (20, 21).

267 One-fifth of horses available for rehoming were Thoroughbreds. When compared to previous
268 studies in the UK (22-25), the breeds available for rehoming appear to be similar to the breed
269 demographics reported, with Thoroughbreds and native breeds the most common. In previous
270 studies, the breeds associated with racing had the highest proportion of horses available for rehoming
271 (1, 7, 26) or slaughter (5). While the number of Thoroughbreds available for rehoming may reflect the
272 underlying population, Thoroughbreds may be unsuitable for an amateur recreational rider, due to
273 their previous racing experience and temperament (27, 28), leading to these horses being available
274 for rehoming.

275 A limitation of this study was that horses' health conditions were owner-reported. Previous
276 studies have identified differences between owner-reported and veterinarian-diagnosed health
277 conditions (29). Unfortunately it was not possible in the current study to verify owner-reported health

278 conditions. In the current study, no association was identified between horses with an owner
279 reported previous health condition and time taken to rehome a horse or whether a horse was
280 rehomed. Horses available as non-ridden companions did take longer to rehome, although this did
281 not seem to affect whether or not they were rehomed. The number of horses available as companions
282 (15% of horses) was comparable to a study of the general population, where 12% of horses were
283 described as companions (25). This indicates that despite being unable to be ridden, a new owner
284 may have a use for a horse, beyond that of a riding animal.

285 Social desirability bias has been described previously as an issue for companion animal
286 rehoming studies, which rely on owner reporting of reasons for relinquishment (17, 30). When
287 relinquishing pets, owners often described the situation or reasons regarding surrendering the animal
288 more simply on shelter paperwork than described in confidential face-to-face interviews, due to
289 perceived social pressure. In the current study, horses were listed on a publically available website,
290 so the way the horse was described by the owner may comply with perceived expectations.
291 Consequently, behaviours or characteristics of the horse that could be viewed negatively may have
292 been downplayed or not reported, meaning that associations may be underestimated in the current
293 study. However, the successful rehoming of horses is reliant on honest descriptions of the horse and
294 the charity always aims to describe the horses and reasons for rehoming as thoroughly as possible,
295 following up with owners to provide more detail where required. This approach is necessary in order
296 to facilitate successful rehoming.

297 During the listing process, some horses are deemed unsuitable for rehoming by the charity. If
298 this is the case, the charity works with the owner to investigate other options for these horses. While
299 this screening of horses may make this population less comparable to horses that are relinquished to
300 other equine charities or abandoned (2, 7), findings from this study can be used to inform successful
301 rehoming strategies and to identify horses less likely to be rehomed. Younger horses and those
302 requiring a more skilled rider took longer or were less likely to be rehomed. In this respect, there is

303 scope for an independent intermediary to assess the 'rideability' of horses and provide behavioural
304 modification and more education for horses and/or their owners, where appropriate. In addition,
305 current owners can be encouraged to make the horse available for rehoming nationally and to list
306 horses for permanent rehoming, rather than wanting to retain ownership of these horses and/or
307 ensure they stay relatively close by.

308 Alongside assessing the suitability of the horse, further work on the demographics of people
309 seeking to rehome a horse through a charity should be considered. Many owners noted factors that
310 were not related to the horse as reasons for rehoming: lack of time, money, or changes in
311 circumstances. Ultimately, owner education regarding taking a horse in the first instance, whether by
312 rehoming or another method, and being fully aware of the commitment that they are taking on may
313 reduce the "supply" of horses that are unwanted. Owners may also require further support and
314 education to ensure that if a horse is deemed not suitable for rehoming, euthanasia is considered as
315 an option.

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319

320 **Conflict of interest**

321 While no conflict of interest is noted, at the time of data extraction and analysis KLPV was a
322 Trustee of the charity.

323

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397 **Tables**

398 Table 1: Reasons provided by owners for horses being available for rehoming from an equine
 399 rehoming charity's database. Data from 791^a horses available for rehoming between 1st January
 400 2013 and 1st January 2014.

Reasons (n=770)	Number	Percentage^c (95% Confidence Interval)
Lack of time	301	39.1 (35.6 - 42.6)
Lack of money	190	24.7 (21.7 - 27.9)
Personal health issues	108	14.0 (11.6 - 16.7)
Change in family Circumstances	195	25.3 (22.3 - 28.6)
Horse behaviour	46	5.9 (4.4 - 7.9)
Other reasons^b	308	40.0 (36.5 - 43.6)
Giving up, retiring, relocating, no rider	70	22.7 (18.2 - 27.8)
No grazing, livery or agistment available	34	11.1 (7.8 - 15.1)
Owner unsuitable	35	11.4 (8.0 - 15.4)
Horse unsuitable	48	15.6 (11.7 - 20.1)
Horse health	39	12.7 (9.1 - 16.9)
Horse size	46	14.9 (11.1 - 19.4)
Horse numbers	17	5.5 (3.2 - 8.7)
Other (miscellaneous)	43	14.0 (10.3 - 18.3)

401 ^a21 owners did not provide a reason for the horse being available for rehoming

402 ^b2 owners did not respond to what the other reasons for rehoming the horse were

403 ^cMultiple answers were allowed for the reasons for rehoming, therefore totals do not add up to
 404 100%

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407 Table 2: Multivariable logistic regression model of factors associated with rehoming for horses listed
 408 with an equine rehoming charity between 1st January 2013 and 1st January 2014 (n=503).

Variable	Level	Odds ratio	95% Confidence interval	Wald P-value	Likelihood Ratio Test P-value
Type of rehome	Permanent rehome	1			<0.001
	Permanent loan	0.37	0.24 – 0.55	<0.001	
	Sharer	0.12	0.03 – 0.43	0.001	
	Temporary loan	0.39	0.20 – 0.75	0.005	
Level of rider	Advanced	1			<0.001
	Intermediate	2.31	1.32 - 4.06	0.003	
	Novice	1.85	0.95 - 3.60	0.07	
	Beginner	3.05	1.04 - 8.97	0.04	

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411 Table 3: Multivariable Cox proportional hazards model for the time until rehoming for horses listed
 412 with an equine rehoming charity between 1st January 2013 and 1st January 2014 (n=449).

Variable	Level	Hazard Ratio	95% Confidence interval	Wald P-value	Likelihood Ratio Test P-value
Region	Mid England	1			0.003
	East England	1.04	0.58 - 1.87	0.89	
	Ireland, Wales, other	0.31	0.11 - 0.89	0.03	
	South England	1.57	1.01 - 2.45	0.04	
	North England	0.95	0.54 - 1.65	0.85	
	Scotland	1.80	0.80 - 4.08	0.16	
Radius from current owner	Less than 50 miles	1			0.001
	60 to 80 Miles	1.45	0.67 - 3.14	0.35	
	100 miles	2.45	1.14 - 5.29	0.02	
	150 to 200 miles	1.37	0.28 - 6.64	0.70	
	National	3.04	1.50 - 6.16	0.002	
Breed type	Sports horse	1			0.02
	Cob type	1.36	0.73 - 2.54	0.33	
	Foreign and other	1.00	0.51 - 1.97	1.00	
	Native	0.49	0.27 - 0.88	0.02	
	Partbred	0.75	0.4 - 1.39	0.36	
	Thoroughbred	0.57	0.32 - 1.01	0.05	
	Warmblood	0.67	0.36 - 1.23	0.20	
Age	<5 years	1			0.001
	5 to 10 years	1.56	0.76 - 3.19	0.22	
	11 to 17 years	2.89	1.47 - 5.69	0.002	
	>17 years	2.08	1.01 - 4.31	0.05	
Horse being rehomed as a companion only	No	1			0.002
	Yes	0.33	0.15 - 0.74	0.01	
Donation amount	Less than £100	1			0.01
	£100 to £249	1.03	0.67 - 1.6	0.88	
	£250 and £499	2.01	1.31 - 3.08	0.001	
	Greater than £500	2.24	0.68 - 7.41	0.19	

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