NEWS RELEASE

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Contact: Bob Curran Jr. (859) 224-2717

EQUINE INJURY DATABASE STATISTICS DISCUSSED AT THIRD WELFARE AND SAFETY OF THE RACEHORSE SUMMIT

At the third Welfare and Safety of the Racehorse Summit held at Keeneland on June 28 and 29, Dr. Tim Parkin, noted epidemiologist from the University of Glasgow's Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, presented a preliminary analysis of racing fatalities in North America from data compiled in the Equine Injury Database™.

Fatality information was based upon a year's worth of data beginning November 1, 2008, from 378,864 total starts in Thoroughbred flat races at 73 racetracks participating in the Equine Injury Database at that time.

The conclusions presented by Dr. Parkin included:

- The incidence of fatality in 2-year-olds for the one-year period was significantly lower than that of older horses, 3 years of age and up
- The incidence of fatality in fillies, mares and geldings for the one-year period was significantly lower than that of intact males
- The incidence of fatality for the one-year period was not significantly different for horses racing at different distances or carrying different weights
- The incidence of fatality for the one-year period was not significantly different for dirt, synthetic and turf racing surfaces, or condition of the dirt and turf racing surfaces

"This preliminary analysis just scratches the surface," said Parkin, who serves as a consultant on the Equine Injury Database. "As the number of starts recorded in the database continues to grow, more complex statistical analyses can focus upon multiple variables studied in concert to better understand the myriad of factors which may contribute to fatal and non-fatal injuries. In addition, differences that may not have achieved statistical significance after one year of data collection may do so with additional observations recorded in the database."

"The work presented today represents a starting point, not a destination," said Dr. Mary Scollay, equine medical director for the Kentucky Horse Racing Commission and a

consultant on the Equine Injury Database. “This begins to answer the question of what is happening. The ‘how’ and ‘why’ remain to be determined.”

“The creation and existence of the Equine Injury Database serves as a shining example of what can be achieved when industry stakeholders work together under a shared goal to improve the health and safety of our equine athletes,” said Matt Iuliano, the executive vice president and executive director of The Jockey Club. “Dr. Parkin’s work illustrates the importance of a database such as the Equine Injury Database, supplemented with other information to support our decision makers with good science for analyzing and solving problems facing our industry. We look forward to the continued development and integration of additional information resources to assist our industry leaders.”

The Jockey Club, through two of its for-profit subsidiary companies, InCompass and The Jockey Club Technology Services Inc., has underwritten the cost to develop and operate the Equine Injury Database as a service to the industry. By agreement with the participating racetracks, from time to time The Jockey Club may publish certain summary statistics from the Equine Injury Database, but will not provide statistics that identify specific participants, including racetracks, horses or persons. The Equine Injury Database contains a suite of reports for racetracks to analyze data collected at their respective facilities.

A list of racetracks participating in the Equine Injury Database can be found at *jockeyclub.com/initiatives.asp*.

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Note: A supplemental data sheet is below.

EQUINE INJURY DATABASE
A Safety Initiative of The Jockey Club

Initial Analyses of the Equine Injury Database

Dr. Tim Parkin
Senior Fellow in Clinical Research
University of Glasgow, UK

Results are from fatality data collected in the Equine Injury Database (EID) from November 1, 2008 – October 31, 2009, on Thoroughbred flat racing recorded at 73 racetracks. Included in the data are horses that suffered a fatal injury during a race and immediately after a race, and those that succumbed to a race-related injury subsequent to race day.

The summary statistics that follow represent estimates of prevalence of fatality, calculated using the fatality data contained in the EID and the related starts data for the same time period, stratified in a number of different ways. These calculations are considered estimates of prevalence because they represent a one-year sample of data and not a complete census. The statistics included here do not imply anything about the relative safety of a racing surface or a horse's age or gender. As the data contained in the EID continues to grow, some of the current statistical conclusions may change as a reflection of increased certainty associated with a larger data set.

A "Confidence Interval" (CI) indicates the likely range of values for each prevalence estimate. Values near to the point estimate are much more likely than values at the end of the range. The 95% CI is generally smaller (i.e. there is more certainty about the estimate) when the sample size is larger (i.e., more starts). Overlap of two 95% CI's for different prevalence estimates indicates that it is unlikely that there is a statistically significant difference between them.

Surface Type

No statistically significant difference in the risk of fatality on different surfaces

Surface	All	Turf	Dirt	Synthetic
Incidence	2.04	1.78	2.14	1.78
95% CI	1.90 – 2.19	1.43 – 2.21	1.97 – 2.32	1.47 – 2.16

Mares & Fillies in Open Races

Females were not at increased risk of fatality when racing against males

	Open	Restricted
Incidence	2.14	1.79
95% CI	0.83 – 5.49	1.59 – 2.0

Gender

Starts made by females were less likely to end in fatality than starts made by intact males

Gender	Colt	Filly	Gelding	Horse	Mare
Incidence	3.18	1.84	1.96	4.06	1.66
95% CI	2.62 – 3.86	1.61 – 2.10	1.76 – 2.18	2.93 – 5.61	1.32 – 2.08

Age

Starts made by 2-year-olds were less likely to end in fatality than starts made by older horses

Year of Birth	1993-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Incidence	1.87	1.85	2.59	2.09	1.91	1.36
95% CI	1.46 - 2.39	1.46 - 2.35	2.23 - 3.0	1.83 - 2.38	1.67 - 2.18	0.95 - 1.94

Surface Condition

No statistically significant difference in the incidence of fatality on different surface conditions

Turf

	Firm	Good	Yielding	Soft
Incidence	1.99	1.37	0.54	0
95% CI	1.58 – 2.51	0.72 – 2.61	0.10 – 3.07	0 – 2.75

Synthetic

Fast
1.78
1.47 – 2.16

Dirt

	Fast	Wet Fast	Good	Sloppy	Muddy
Incidence	2.07	2.93	2.13	2.68	1.99
95% CI	1.89 – 2.27	1.68 – 5.12	1.53 – 2.96	2.13 – 3.38	1.34 – 2.96

Race Distance (All Surfaces)

No statistically significant difference in the incidence of fatality in different race distances

	>2F≤ 4F	>4F≤ 6F	>6F≤ 8F	>8F≤ 10F	>10F≤ 18F
Incidence	3.09	2.10	2.0	1.91	2.24
95% CI	1.42 – 6.73	1.91 – 2.32	1.75 – 2.27	1.62 – 2.26	0.76 – 6.56

Weight Carried

No statistically significant difference in the incidence of fatality in horses carrying different weights

	≤ 115 lb.	116 ≤120 lb.	121 ≤ 125 lb.
Incidence	2.14	1.95	2.17
95% CI	1.74 – 2.63	1.77 – 2.14	1.92 – 2.46