## The Federation of Horses in Education and Therapy International – Live Meeting

Tracking Progress in Equine Assisted Services: Observational, Qualitative, and Quantitative Approaches



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## Why Measure Progress in EAS?



- Show improvement in clients
- Enhance service quality (Improve program planning and individual intervention)
- Accountability and transparency (not necesarry but good to have evidence-based practice)

## Three Main Approaches

NEVÜ



- Observational Methods
- Qualitative Methods
- Quantitative Methods







### **Observational Methods**



- Watching sessions to record specific behaviors
- Using structured tools or rating scales
- Example: Measuring rider posture, balance, or responsiveness to cues
- Tools Used:
- Video analysis
- Behavior coding systems
   (e.g., GAS Goal Attainment Scaling)



#### Goal Attainment Scale

Name:		Date:	
Goal:		<u>'</u>	
Goal Attainment Scale	Measure/Criteria	Evaluation	
(GAS)	(Write a description for each level of the GAS)	Date	Remark
Much more than expected (+2)			
More than expected (+1)			
Expected outcome (0)			
Less than expected (-1)			
Much less than expected (-2)			
Additional Notes			

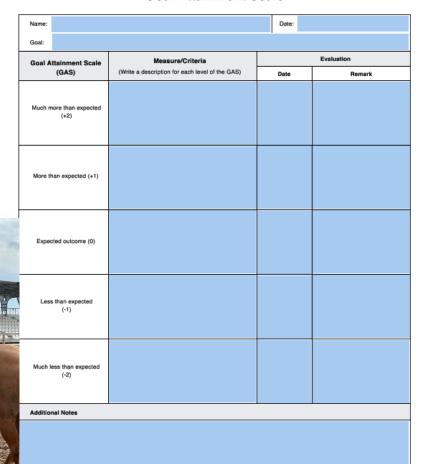
## Observational Example – Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS)

- Goal: "Sit independently for 1 minute during walking."
- 5-point scale:
  - -2: No sitting without support
  - -1: Sits 10 seconds
  - 0: Sits 1 minute
  - +1: Sits 2 minutes
  - +2: Sits 2 minutes with balance correction





#### Goal Attainment Scale



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### Qualitative Methods





- What It Involves:
- Interviews with clients, caregivers, therapists
- Focus groups
- Open-ended questionnaires
- Themes Explored:
- Emotional well-being
- Perceived behavioral change
- Social interaction

## Qualitative Example – Client Story





• **Before:** "My son barely made eye contact and avoided group settings."

• After: "Now he looks at the horse, greets the therapist, and even

participates in school."



### **Quantitative Methods**





- What It Involves:
- Standardized assessments
- Pre/post-test comparisons
- Data from wearable sensors
- Tools Used:
- Gross Motor Function Measure (GMFM)
- Physiological measures (e.g., heart rate variability)
- Surveys with Likert scales

## Quantitative Example – Heart Rate Variability



HRV may offer a noninvasive way to signal imbalances in the autonomic nervous system. Based on data gathered from many people, if the system is in more of a fight-or-flight mode, the variation between subsequent heartbeats tends to be lower. If the system is in more relaxed state, the variation between beats may be higher (Harvard Health Publishing, 2024).

• Baseline HRV: 40ms

Post-session HRV: 55ms

Interpretation: Increased relaxation and autonomic regulation



### Integrating Approaches



- Why Integrate?
- Get a 360-degree view of progress
- Validate qualitative reports with quantitative evidence
- Use observational data to contextualize numbers

## **Challenges and Considerations**





- Resource and time intensive
- Requires training to implement properly
- Ethical considerations (e.g., consent, confidentiality)

The Federation of Horses in Education and Therapy International A.I.S.B.L.

# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

For questions and further information.





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