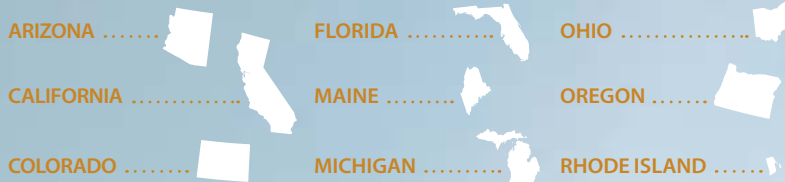


STATES THAT HAVE PASSED CRATE BANS



CRATE BANS OUTSIDE THE U.S.



“HSUS won’t go away; in fact it has gained strength. It has the formula down and will replicate its strategies within the pork sector as well as across the agriculture sector.”

— PORK MAGAZINE EDITORIAL, NOV. 7, 2012

60%
OF SOWS CAN’T FIT INTO CONVENTIONAL GESTATION STALLS WITHOUT BEING COMPRESSED AGAINST THE SIDES.¹

CHANGING LIVES CRATE BY CRATE

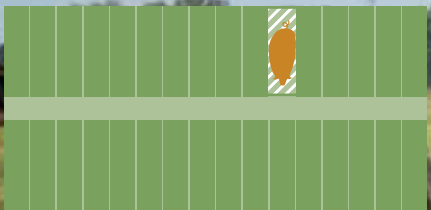
The shift came fast. In 2012, one company after another pledged to stop using pork from farms that lock breeding sows in gestation crates—so small the animals cannot turn around. By year’s end, Paul Shapiro, HSUS vice president for farm animal protection, looked back, happily astonished. “Few would have predicted such a change in such a short amount of time.” For decades, factory farms crated most sows during their four-month pregnancies. Frustrated pigs gnawed their mouths bloody on metal bars. Sows went lame for lack of exercise. Then The HSUS began conducting undercover investigations, winning statewide crate bans, and prodding companies to change. Now the industry is poised to adopt systems that let sows move freely and socialize. Retail prices will rise little if at all. The debate is over, says *Meatingplace* magazine: “HSUS won the argument.”

— Karen E. Lange

CRATES VERSUS GROUP HOUSING

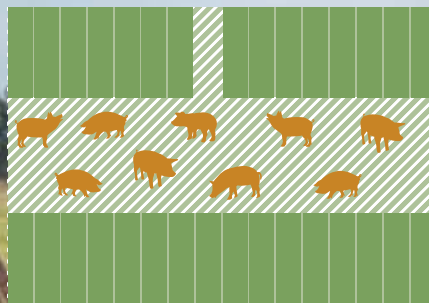
GESTATION CRATE

For virtually their entire lives, breeding sows live in crates averaging about 7 feet long by 2 feet wide. They’re so tight, when pigs lie down to sleep, their udders protrude into neighboring crates.



FREE STALL ACCESS

Sows use stalls to feed, rest, or avoid other pigs but can open the doors to walk in small common areas.



ELECTRONIC SOW FEEDING

Pigs live in a group pen without crates. They eat by passing through a feeding station, where a computer reads their ear tags and dispenses food.



Pigs on pasture: Sows at Thompson Farms in Georgia lead natural, unconfined lives, roaming fields and rooting for food. Such systems represent the high end of gestation crate alternatives, with most producers switching to indoor housing that still allows more space and freedom.

SOURCES: 1: “THE PHYSICAL SIZE OF GESTATING SOWS,” *JOURNAL OF ANIMAL SCIENCE*, 2004. 2: RESEARCH BY STANLEY E. CURTIS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA. 3: “PIGS LEARN WHAT A MIRROR IMAGE REPRESENTS AND USE IT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION,” *ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR*, 2009. 4: “U.S. RESIDENT SUPPORT FOR GESTATION CRATE BANS,” *MSU PORK QUARTERLY*, 2008. PHOTO BY JULIE BUSCH BRANAMAN/ FOR THE HSUS.

PIG SMARTS



In one study, pigs learned to nudge a joystick with their snouts to get food, performing the task as well as a chimpanzee.²



In another, pigs shown mirrors figured out how they worked and later used that knowledge to find food visible as a reflection.³

69% OF RESPONDENTS IN A NATIONAL SURVEY SUPPORT OUTLAWING GESTATION CRATES⁴



“You’d have to have rocks in your head to build a new sow barn with gestating sow stalls.”

—THE WESTERN PRODUCER, JUNE 1, 2012

HOW WE’RE REMAKING THE MARKETPLACE

Before 2012, a handful of companies had pledged to switch from gestation-crate pork. Since The HSUS stepped up its efforts last year, 45 have announced they will phase out crates from their supply chains.



COMPANIES THAT ARE SWITCHING



Smithfield

The world's largest pork producer and processor and rival Hormel have committed to phasing out crates from company-owned farms by 2017. More than half of Cargill's facilities are already crate-free.

SAFEWAY

In 2012, the company and four others among the six biggest grocery stores (all but Wal-Mart) announced they would make the change.

McDonald's®

One of the country's top pork buyers, the fast food chain purchases meat from a quarter of all pigs raised in the U.S.

