Sows			De	lphi S	urvey Ta	arget va	alue		De	lphi Sı	urvey Al	arm va	lue	
Animal welfare indicator	Description	Unit		⁄Iean		25th percen- tile*	75th	(n)			Median		75th percen- tile*	(n) -
Ongoing and final data o	collection													
Antibiotics Therapy Frequency - HIT	Therapy frequency from "HIT" (German identification and information system for animals), calculated according to AMG § 58c (2014)	no unit	≤	2,8	3,0	1,5	3,0	(23)	2	5,8	5,0	4,8	6,0	(23)
Antibiotics Therapy Index - QS	Therapy index according to "QS" (German quality assurance system): Sum of all antibiotic treatments (treatment duration incl. days of effect - number of active ingredients - number of treated animals) / average number of occupied animal places in the considered barn unit.	no unit	≤	1,9	1,2	1,0	2,0	(27)	2	10,5	10,0	5,0	10,0	(26)
Return to oestrus rate	Number of sows returning to oestrus in relation to the total number of inseminated sows (for gilts from 1st insemination)	%	≤	8,0	8,0	6,0	10,0	(60)	≥	15,5	15,0	12,8	20,0	(60)
Abortion rate	Number of abortions before gestation day 110th, in relation to the total number of litters including the aborted litters	%	≤	1,5	1,0	1,0	2,0	(55)	2	3,7	3,0	2,5	4,8	(54)
Number of litters (average)	Sum of the number of litters of all culled sows divided by the total number of culled sows in general (for the last 6 months).	no unit	2	6,2	6,0	5,5	7,0	(51)	≤	4,1	4,0	3,9	5,0	(50)
Animal losses (sows)	nber of died or euthanized animals ted to (opening stock + all entered pigs - all leaving pigs in the considered od)	%	≤	2,8	2,3	2,0	3,0	(58)	2	5,9	5,0	4,3	6,8	(58)
Pleurisy - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals	≤	2,3	2,0	1,0	2,8	(42)	2	8,3	7,3	5,0	10,0	(40)
Pneumonia - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals	≤	2,4	2,0	1,0	2,8	(42)	2	8,2	5,0	5,0	10,0	(40)
Pericarditis - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals	≤	1,7	1,5	1,0	2,0	(42)	2	5,7	5,0	3,0	6,5	(40)
Liver findings/discards - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals	≤	2,8	3,0	1,3	3,8	(42)	2	11,0	10,0	5,0	10,0	(40)
Abscesses - Slaughter findings	The following applies to slaughter findings listed:	percentage of animals	≤	2,2	2,0	1,0	3,0	(40)	2	7,7	8,0	5,0	10,0	(39)
Joint inflammations - Slaughter findings	Total number of animals affected per slaughter finding in relation to the total number of all animals slaughtered per half year	percentage of animals	≤	2,1	2,0	1,0	3,0	(41)	2	6,1	5,0	5,0	7,3	(40)
Emergency killing of animals - Slaughterhouse	pe	percentage of animals	≤	0,8	0,5	0,0	1,0	(43)	2	3,5	3,0	2,0	3,8	(42)
Bursitis - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals	≤	5,4	5,0	3,0	5,0	(41)	2	13,1	12,3	10,0	15,0	(40)
Severe claws injuries/damage - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals	≤	1,5	1,5	0,5	2,0	(43)	2	5,1	5,0	3,3	5,0	(42)

Sows			De	elphi S	urvey Ta	arget va	lue	D	elphi Sı	lue				
Animal welfare indicator	Description	Unit	l	Mean	Median	25th percen- tile*	75th percen- tile*	(n)		Mean	Median	25th percen- tile*	75th percen- tile*	(n)
Random samples (Bianr	nual)													
Nest building material	Number of sows with "suitable nest-building material available" related to total number of sows investigated. Definition for "suitable nest-building material available": For each newly animal of a group, moved to the farrowing pen, it is assessed on the day before farrowing, whether nest-building materials like straw, jute sacks, ropes, or comparable materials are provided that she can take into her mouth, manipulate on the floor or carry around and shows signs of use, and is not soiled with feces.	percentage of animals	2	98,7	100,0	100,0	100,0	(59)	$\leq$	85,7	90,0	80,0	95,0	(56)
Stereotypies	Number of animals with stereotypies in relation to the total number of animals assessed. For each animal observe (approximately 15 seconds, not immediately before or during feeding), whether it shows at least sham chewing, bar biting, or tongue rolling.	percentage of animals		4,1	3,0	1,0	5,0	(61)	2	12,1	10,0	5,0	16,3	(60)
Manure on the body	Severely soiled animals. Def. "Severely soiled": > 30% of the surface of a randomly selected body side is deposit with feces (fresh or dried; discolorations of the skin/bristle is not assessed).	percentage of animals	≤	5,3	5,0	3,0	7,3	(58)	2	16,5	15,0	10,0	20,0	(56)
Skin lesions (except udder and shoulder lesion)	Animals with fresh or healing lesions (scabs), score 2. Def. score 2: > 15 linear lesions with $\ge$ 5 cm length or one circular lesion with a diamter of $\ge$ 2.5 cm (2-euro coin) or a fresh or healing lesion (scab) of the vulva (each size).	percentage of animals	<	6,6	5,0	2,3	5,0	(58)	2	13,5	10,0	7,8	15,0	(56)
Body condition "too thin" - MATING, WAITING and FARROWING UNIT	In the mating, waiting and farrowing unit: too thin animals. Def. "too thin" = Body Condition Score (BCS) 1: hook and pin bones are clearly visible. Flanks and the base of tail are sunken in. Spinous processes of vertebrae are clearly visible along the whole spine. Individual ribs are clearly visible.	percentage of animals	≤	2,6	2,0	0,0	3,0	(60)	2	6,9	5,0	3,3	10,0	(58)
Body condition "thin" - WAITING UNIT	In addition in the waiting unit: thin animals. Def. "thin" = BCS 2: hook and pin bones are slightly covered with tissue and can be felt when the heel of the hand is placed on bones. Flanks and base of the tail are slightly sunken in. Only individual spinous processes of vertebrae and ribs are visible.	percentage of animals		4,4	3,0	2,0	5,0	(61)	2	10,8	10,0	5,0	10,0	(59)
Body condition "very fat" - WAITING UNIT	In addition in the waiting uni: very fat animals. Def. "very fat" = BCS 5: Pelvis, ribs, dorsal and lumbar vertebrae cannot be felt even when applying firm pressure. The base of the tail is deeply sunken into the tissue and shows fat folds. Severe fat folds on the inner thighs."	percentage of animals	≤	4,4	3,0	2,0	5,0	(61)	≥	12,4	10,0	6,0	15,0	(59)
Swelling of the legs	Animals with clearly visible swelling $\geq$ 5 cm diameter on the hind leg of a randomly chosen body side per sow.	percentage of animals	≤	4,4	5,0	3,0	5,0	(57)	≥	11,0	10,0	9,3	15,0	(56)

Sows			De	elphi S	urvey Ta	arget va	lue		De	elphi Su	urvey Al	larm va	lue	
Animal welfare indicator	Description	Unit	ſ	Mean	Median	25th percen- tile*	75th percen- tile*	(n)		Mean	Median	25th percen- tile*	75th percen- tile*	(n)
Severe lameness	Animals with severe lameness (waiting unit). Def.: Minimum weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing and no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk.	percentage of animals		1,8	1,5	1,0	2,0	(61)	2	6,1	5,0	5,0	8,0	(60)
Shoulder lesion (skin clearly visible perforated)	Animals with a clearly visible shoulder lesion (farrowing unit). Def: Clearly visible open, fresh or crusted wound (lesion; skin perforated).	percentage of animals		2,3	2,0	1,0	3,0	(60)	2	7,1	5,0	4,0	10,0	(59)
Shoulder lesion plus "pressure sore"	Additionally: sum of animals with a pressure sore (clearly visible reddening of the affected area (pressure sore), but skin not penetrated) and animals with a clearly visible shoulder lesion (farrowing uni).	percentage of animals		4,1	3,0	2,0	5,0	(56)	2	11,8	10,0	5,0	11,5	(54)
Injuries of teats and udder	Animals with at least 5 fresh or healing (scabs) lesions of all sizes on the udder, or at least one injured or torn teat (farrowing unit).	percentage of animals		2,9	3,0	1,0	4,5	(59)	2	9,6	8,0	5,0	10,0	(58)
Claw alterations	Animals with claw alterations (farrowing unit). Def.: Presence of at least one of the following alterations in at least one pair of claws: - Claw (also dewclaw) too long - Injury to the claw - Bloody abrasion of the horn of the wall - Clearly visible horn cleft - Growth (keratinization) as well as crack of the sole or the heel - Long or deep crack between heel and claw horn - Deep claw inflammation with suppuration at the coronary band (panaritium)	percentage of animals		4,5	3,0	2,0	5,0	(58)	2	11,4	10,0	5,0	15,0	(57)
Insufficient water supply - INDIVIDUAL HOUSING	Number of drinkers with insufficient water flow rate based on total number of drinkers examined. Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For empty, early and late pregnant sows < 1.5 I/min, for lactating sows < 2.5 I/min.	percentage of drinkers		0,9	0,0	0,0	1,0	(58)	2	4,6	5,0	1,0	5,0	(59)
Insufficient water supply - GROUP HOUSING	Number of drinkers with insufficient water flow rate based on total number of drinkers investigated. Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For empty, early and late pregnant sows < 1.5 I/min, for lactating sows < 2.5 I/min.	percentage of drinkers		2,1	0,0	0,0	2,0	(58)	2	7,2	5,0	2,3	10,0	(59)
* Between the 25th and 75th pe	rcentile values are the middle 50% of all proposed values.													

Suckling piglet	S		De	elphi S	urvey Ta	rget val	ue		Delp	hi Surv	vey Alar	m value	9	
Animal welfare indicator	Description	Unit		Mean	Median	25th percen- tile*	75th percen- tile*	(n)		Mean	Median	25th percen- tile*	75th percen- tile*	(n)
Ongoing and final o	lata collection													
Animal losses, stillborn	Number of stillborn piglets in relation to the total number of piglets per litter. In each case, calculate the mean of all litters in the considered time period	percentage of animals	_	5,1	5,0	3,3	6,0	(58)	2	10,6	10,0	8,0	14,3	(58)
Animal losses, died or euthanized during the suckling period	suckling period in relation to the total number of live-born	percentage of animals		9,8	10,0	8,0	12,0	(63)	2	16,6	17,0	15,0	20	(63)
Random samples (I					· ·									
Runts	"Runts": Animals showing at least two of the four described signs: - Significantly smaller body size compared to pen mates - Prominent spine - Sunken flanks - Long bristles	percentage of animals	_	3,8	3,0	2,0	5,0	(62)	N	10,1	10,0	8,0	10	(61)
Skin lesion on the head	Piglets with < 3 fresh/bleeding or healing (scabs) lesions on the head	percentage of animals		4,2	3,0	2,0	5,0	(60)	IV	12,1	10,0	7,5	13,5	(59)
Skin lesion on the carpal joints	Piglets with fresh/bleeding or healing (scabs) lesions on the carpal joints.	percentage of animals		5,3	5,0	2,0	7,8	(60)	≥	14,5	10,0	7,3	20	(59)
* Between the 25th and 7	75th percentile values are the middle 50% of all proposed values.	percentage	of	animal	5									

Rearing piglets an	d fattening pigs		Delphi	Survey	Target	value		Del	phi S	Survey A	larm va	alue	
Animal welfare indicator	Description	Unit	Mean	Median		75th percen- tile*	(n)	r	/lean	Median	25th percen- tile*	75th percen- tile*	(n)
Ongoing and final data													
Animal losses - Rearing piglets	Number of died or euthanized animals related to (opening stock + all entered pigs - all leaving pigs (sale, slaughter) in the considered period)	percentage of animals	≤ 2,2	2,0	1,5	3,0	(66)	≥	5,3	5,0	4,0	5,0	(65)
Animal losses - Fatteners	Number of died or euthanized animals related to (opening stock + all entered pigs - all leaving pigs (sale, slaughter) in the considered period)	percentage of animals	≤ 1,9	2,0	1,0	2,0	(67)	2	4,7	5,0	3,0	5,0	(66)
Antibiotic Therapy Frequency HIT - Rearing piglets	Therapy frequency from "HIT" (German identification and information system for animals), calculated according to AMG § 58c (2014)	no unit	≤ 1,1	0,5	0,5	1,0	(32)	2	5,2	4,5	4,0	5,0	(31)
Antibiotic Therapy Index QS - Rearing piglets	Therapy index according to "QS" (German quality assurance system): Sum of all antibiotic treatments (treatment duration incl. days of effect - number of active ingredients - number of treated animals) / average number of occupied animal places in the considered barn unit.	no unit	≤ 2,2	0,5	0,5	2,0	(28)	2	6,5	3,8	3,0	5,3	(28)
Antibiotic therapy frequency HIT - Fatteners	Therapy frequency from "HIT", calculated according to AMG § 58c (2014)	no unit	≤ 0,7	0,5	0,5	0,5	(32)	≥	4,4	4,5	2,5	5,0	(31)
Antibiotic Therapy Index QS - Fatteners	Therapy index according to "QS": Sum of all antibiotic treatments (treatment duration incl. days of effect - number of active ingredients - number of treated animals) / average number of occupied animal places in the considered barn unit.	no unit	≤ <b>1,6</b>	0,5	0,5	0,7	(31)	2	5,3	3,0	2,0	5,0	(31)
Daily weight gain - Rearing piglets	Total weight gain [kg] - 1,000 [g/kg] / feeding days. Total weight gain [kg] during the rearing period = total weight assessed on the first day of [kg] - total weight assessed at the last day [kg] - weight of purchases [kg] + weight of losses (sales, animal losses, emergency killing). Feeding days = number of animals - number of days in which each individual animal consumed feed."	percentage of animals	≥ 479	450	450	490	(31)	≤	377	380	350	400	(31)
Daily weight gain- Fatteners	Total weight gain [kg] - 1,000 [g/kg] / feeding days. Total weight gain [kg] during the fattening period = total weight assessed on the first day of [kg] - total weight assessed at the last day [kg] - weight of purchases [kg] + weight of losses (sales, animal losses, emergency killing). Feeding days = number of animals - number of days in which each individual animal consumed feed."	g/day	≥ 832	850	800	850	(51)	≤	649	700	600	700	(47)
Tail length (at housing) - DOCKED PIGS	In docked pigs: Animals with "too short" tails (score 2). Definition: Remaining tail length < 2/3 of the original length (i.e. more than one third of the original length is missing)	percentage of animals	≤ 9,7	5,0	0,0	10,0	(54)	2	17,8	15,0	8,0	20,0	(54)
Tail length (at housing) - UNDOCKED PIGS	In undocked pigs: Animals with shortened tails, i.e. tail length is not similar to the origin length.	percentage of animals	≤ 7,1	5,0	5,0	10,0	(59)	2	18,2	15,0	10,0	20,0	(58)

Rearing piglets an	d fattening pigs		D	elphi	Survey	Target	value		D	) Delphi S	Survey A	larm va	alue	
Animal welfare indicator	Description	Unit		Mean	Median		75th percen- tile*	(n)		Mean	Median	25th percen- tile*	75th percen- tile*	(n)
Slaughter findings:														
Pleuritic inflammation - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals		3,2	2,0	2,0	5,0	(53)	≥	10,1	10,0	5,0	10,0	(53)
Pneumonia - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals		3,9	4,0	2,0	5,0	(55)	2	11,8	10,0	5,0	15,0	(55)
Pericardial inflammations - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals		2,2	2,0	1,0	3,0	(54)	2	6,8	5,0	5,0	10,0	(54)
Liver findings/discards - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals		3,3	3,0	2,0	5,0	(55)	2	12,2	10,0	6,5	13,5	(55)
Abscesses - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals		1,9	1,0	1,0	2,0	(54)	2	5,7	5,0	3,3	8,0	(54)
Joint inflammations - Slaughter findings	The following applies to slaughter findings listed: Total number of animals affected per slaughter finding	percentage of animals		2,0	1,0	1,0	2,0	(52)	2	5,8	5,0	3,0	7,0	(52)
Emergency killing of animals - Slaughterhouse	in relation to the total number of all animals slaughtered per half year	percentage of animals		0,5	0,5	0,0	0,5	(53)	2	2,4	2,0	1,0	3,0	(53)
Tail damage - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals		4,3	3,0	1,0	5,0	(55)	2	14,3	10,0	5,0	15,0	(55)
Ear damage - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals		2,8	2,0	0,8	5,0	(55)	2	11,6	10,0	5,0	10,0	(54)
Bursitis - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals	_	5,3	5,0	2,0	6,3	(51)	≥	13,0	10,0	8,0	18,8	(50)
Severe claws injuries/damage - Slaughter findings		percentage of animals		1,1	1,0	0,0	2,0	(54)	2	4,5	5,0	2,1	5,0	(54)
Random samples (Bian	nual)													
Runts	"Runts": Animals showing at least two of the four signs mentioned: - Significantly smaller than remaining animals in the group - Clearly protruding spine - Sunken flank - Long bristles	percentage of animals		2,2	2,0	1,0	2,9	(66)	2	2 5,5	5,0	3,0	5,0	(65)
Manure on the body	Severely soiled animals. Def. "Severely soiled": > 30% of the surface of a randomly selected body side is deposit with feces (fresh or dried; discolorations of the skin/bristle is not assessed).	percentage of animals		6,1	5,0	3,0	7,5	(65)	2	15,9	15,0	10,0	15,0	(65)

indicator $percent-percentilepercentage of percentage of percenta$	<b>Rearing piglets an</b>	d fattening pigs		Delphi	Survey	Target	: value		De	elphi S	urvey A	larm va	lue	
Image: Severe lameness.Image: Severe lameness.Severe lameness.Def: Store s: > 15 linear lesions (scabs), score 2.Image: Source 2: > 15 linear lesions with $\ge$ 5 cm length or one circular lesion with a diamet of $\ge$ 2.5 cm (2-euro coin) or a fresh or healing lesion (scab) of the vulva (each size).Percentage of $\le$ 3.43,43,01,0Source 2: > 10,510,00Source 2: > 10,00Source 2: > 10,00Source 2: > 15 linear lesions with $\ge$ 5 cm (2-euro coin) or a fresh or healing lesion (scab) of the vulva (each size).Ear lesionsAnimals with severe ear lesions. Def: Mostly bleeding wounds and scabs on the ear (especially on the tip, edge, rim or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen bodyside.percentage of $\ge$ 3,92,01,04,0(68) $\ge$ 8,45,05,0 $<$ Tail lesionsAnimals with severe lameness. Def: Tail with clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing point the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing point the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing	Animal welfare	Description	Unit	Mean	Median	25th	75th	(n)		Mean	Median	25th	75th	(n)
Skin lesions (except tail and ears)Animals with fresh or healing lesions (scabs), score 2. Def. score 2: > 15 linear lesions with $\geq$ 5 cm length or one circular lesion with a diamter of $\geq$ 2.5 cm (2-euro coin) or a fresh or healing lesion (scab) of the vulva (each size).percentage of animals $\leq$ $3,0$ $1,0$ $5,0$ $(66)$ $\geq$ $10,0$ $5,0$ $5,0$ Ear lesionsAnimals with severe ear lesions. Def.: Mostly bleeding wounds and scabs on the ear (especially on the tip, edge, rim or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen bodyside.percentage of animals $\leq$ $3,0$ $1,0$ $5,0$ $(66)$ $\geq$ $10,0$ $5,0$ $5,0$ Tail lesionsAnimals with severe tail lesions. Def: Tail with clearly visible beeding wound, scab or swelling weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing on the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk.percentage of animals $1,0$ $0,0$ $1,0$ $66i$ $\geq$ $4,9$ $5,0$ $5,0$ Insufficient water supplyNumber of drinkers with insufficient water flow rate": For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, fo	indicator					percen	- percen-					percen-	percen-	
and ears)Def. score 2: > 15 linear lesions with $\ge$ 5 cm length or one circular lesion with a diamter of $\ge 2.5$ cm (2-euro coin) or a fresh or healing lesion (scab) of the vulva (each size).animalsanim						tile*	tile*					tile*	tile*	
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c } \hline \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Skin lesions (except tail	Animals with fresh or healing lesions (scabs), score 2.	percentage of	≤ 3,4	3,0	1,0	5,0	(66)	≥	10,5	10,0	5,0	15,0	(66)
diamter of ≥ 2.5 cm (2-euro coin) or a fresh or healing lesion (scab) of the vulva (each size).Image: Size of the size of	and ears)	Def. score 2: > 15 linear lesions with $\ge$ 5 cm length or one circular lesion with a	animals											
Ear lesionsAnimals with severe ear lesions. Def.: Mostly bleeding wounds and scabs on the ear (especially on the tip, edge, rim or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen bodyside.percentage of animals22,01,04,0(68)28,45,05,05,0Tail lesionsAnimals with severe tail lesions. Def. Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swellingpercentage of animals3,92,01,05,0(69)21,010,05,0Severe lamenessAnimals with severe lameness. Def.: Minimum weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing on the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk.percentage of animals1,51,00,52,0(67)24,95,03,0Insufficient water supplyNumber of drinkers with insufficient water flow rate based on total number of drinkers investigated. Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigles up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigles up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigles up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigles up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigles up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigles up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigles up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigles up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigles up to 50 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l	· · · · · ,	diamter of $\geq$ 2.5 cm (2-euro coin) or a fresh or healing lesion (scab) of the vulva												
Def.: Mostly bleeding wounds and scabs on the ear (especially on the tip, edge, rim bodyside. animals <		(each size).												
or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or for faither from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen or for faither from 2, for on a randomly chosen or for faither from 2, for on a randomly chosen or for faither from 2, for faither from 2, for faither from 2, for fait	Ear lesions	Animals with severe ear lesions.	percentage of	<b>≤</b> 2,5	2,0	1,0	4,0	(68)	≥	8,4	5,0	5,0	10,0	(67)
bodyside.Image: Severe tail lesions. Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swellingpercentage of animalsSevere tail esions. animalsPercentage of animalsSevere tail esions. animalsImage: Severe tail esions. Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swellingpercentage of animalsSevere tail esions. animalsSevere tail esions. animalsPercentage of animalsSevere tail esions. animalsSevere tail esions. anima		Def.: Mostly bleeding wounds and scabs on the ear (especially on the tip, edge, rim	animals											
Tail lesionsAnimals with severe tail lesions. Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swellingpercentage of animals\$<3,92,01,05,0(69)>11,010,05,0Severe lamenessAnimals with severe lameness. Def.: Minimum weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing on the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk.percentage of animals\$1,51,00,52,0(67)>4,95,03,0Insufficient water supplyNumber of drinkers with insufficient water flow rate Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.6-1.0 l/min,percentage of animals\$1,80,00,01,8(66)>8,35,05,0		or base of the ear), clearly visible from 1 m distance, on a randomly chosen												
Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swelling Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swelling Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swelling Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swelling Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swelling Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swelling Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swelling Def: With clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swelli		bodyside.												
Severe lameness Animals with severe lameness. percentage of animals Image: severe lameness and the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing on the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. percentage of animals Image: severe lameness and the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: severe lameness animals Image: severe lameness anim	Tail lesions	Animals with severe tail lesions.	percentage of	<b>≤</b> 3,9	2,0	1,0	5,0	(69)	≥	11,0	10,0	5,0	10,0	(69)
Def.: Minimum weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between weight bearing and no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. animals Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comparison of the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Image: Comp		Def: Tail with clearly visible bleeding wound, scab or swelling	animals											
weight bearing and no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no weight bearing on the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Insufficient water Number of drinkers with insufficient water flow rate based on total number of drinkers investigated. Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.6-1.0 l/min, percentage of animals Supply Supply Supply 0,0 1,8 (66) > 8,3 5,0 5,0 5,0	Severe lameness	Animals with severe lameness.	percentage of	<b>≤</b> 1,5	1,0	0,5	2,0	(67)	≥	4,9	5,0	3,0	5,0	(67)
weight bearing on the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk. Insufficient water   Insufficient water Number of drinkers with insufficient water flow rate based on total number of drinkers investigated.   Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.6-1.0 l/min,		Def.: Minimum weight bearing on the affected limb, quick alternation between	animals											
Insufficient water supply Number of drinkers with insufficient water flow rate based on total number of drinkers investigated. Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 I/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.6-1.0 I/min,		weight bearing and no weight bearing on the affected limb ("tipping") up to no												
supply drinkers investigated. Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.6-1.0 l/min,		weight bearing on the affected limb or inability to stand up or to walk.												
Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.6-1.0 l/min,	Insufficient water	Number of drinkers with insufficient water flow rate based on total number of	percentage of	<b>≤</b> 1,8	0,0	0,0	1,8	(66)	≥	8,3	5,0	5,0	10,0	(65)
Def. "Insufficient water flow rate": For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min, for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.6-1.0 l/min,	supply	drinkers investigated.	animals											
for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.6-1.0 l/min,	11 /	Def. "Insufficient water flow rate":												
		For rearing piglets up to 29 kg above the range of 0.5-0.7 l/min,												
		for fattening pigs up to 50 kg above the range of 0.6-1.0 l/min,												
for fattening pigs 50-80 kg above the range of 0.8-1.2 l/min,		for fattening pigs 50-80 kg above the range of 0.8-1.2 l/min,												
for fattening pigs 80-120 kg above the range of 1.5-1.8 l/min.		for fattening pigs 80-120 kg above the range of 1.5-1.8 l/min.												