

Dairy cows			Delphi Survey Target value					Delphi Survey Alarm value						
Animal welfare indicators	Description	Unit	Mean	Median	25th percent- tile*	75th percent- tile*	(n)	Mean	Median	25th percent- tile*	75th percent- tile*	(n)		
Continuous data collection			(für Jahresmittel)					(für Jahresmittel)						
Cows with SCC ≤ 100,000/ml	Amount of cows with somatic cell counts (SCC) ≤ 100,000/ml milk related to the total number of lactating cows tested on milk yield.	percentage of animals	≥	74,0	75,0	68,8	80,0	(60)	≤	52,1	50,0	41,3	67,5	(58)
Cows with SCC > 400,000/ml	Amount of cows with SCC > 400,000/ml milk related to the total number of lactating cows tested on milk yield. Cows that endanger the ability to supply milk.	percentage of animals	≤	6,4	5,0	5,0	5,0	(59)	≥	14,8	10,0	10,0	15,0	(57)
Primiparous cows with SCC > 100.000/ml	Amount of primiparous cows with SCC > 100,000/ml milk related to the total number of primiparous cows tested on milk yield.	percentage of animals	≤	12,7	10,0	5,0	15,0	(57)	≥	25,0	25,0	15,0	30,0	(55)
Incidence of mastitis treatments (if no milk recording data available)	Amount of veterinary mastitis treatments in the previous 12 months related to the total number of cows.	percentage of animals	≤	13,4	10,0	10,0	20,0	(41)	≥	29,1	25,0	20,0	34,0	(39)
Risk of energy deficit, cows with a fat-protein-ratio ≥ 1.5	Amount of cows with a fat-protein-ratio ≥ 1.5 within the first 100 days postpartum (p.p.) related to the total number of cows in the first 100 days of lactation (suspected energy deficit/ 'subclinical ketosis').	percentage of animals	≤	8,0	10,0	5,0	10,0	(55)	≥	17,6	20,0	10,0	25,0	(53)
Risk of imbalanced supply of crude fibre, cows with a fat-protein-ratio < 1	Amount of cows with a fat-protein-ratio < 1.0 within the first 100 days postpartum (p.p.) related to the total number of cows in the first 100 days of lactation. Imbalanced supply of crude fibre.	percentage of animals	≤	7,6	10,0	5,0	10,0	(53)	≥	16,9	20,0	10,0	20,0	(51)
Dystocia rates	Amount of dystocia in the previous 12 months. Defined as surgical or other veterinary assistance or use of a mechanical assistance or assistance of more than one person is required.	percentage of dystocia	≤	3,5	3,0	2,0	5,0	(57)	≥	8,9	10,0	6,0	10,0	(54)
Productive lifespan	Mean productive lifespan in years from first calving to death (excluding animals selected for breeding). Average over three years in smaller herds.	in years	≥	4,5	4,0	4,0	5,0	(53)	≤	2,7	2,8	2,5	3,0	(51)
Mortality rate / Animal losses	Mortality rate = proportion of all cows that died, that died or were euthanised on the farm in the past 12 months. ¹⁾	percentage of animals	≤	2,1	2,0	1,0	3,0	(64)	≥	5,8	5,0	4,0	6,3	(60)
Biannual data collection (sample)														
Body condition 'very lean'	Defined as: at least 3 out of 4 body regions are scored as very lean when assessing subcutaneous fat cover with a simplified body condition score.	percentage of animals	≤	4,5	5,0	2,0	5,0	(57)	≥	12,3	10,0	10,0	15,0	(57)
Body condition 'very fat'	Defined as: at least 3 out of 4 body regions are scored as very fat when assessing subcutaneous fat cover with a simplified body condition score.	percentage of animals	≤	6,0	5,0	5,0	7,1	(56)	≥	14,9	12,0	10,0	16,3	(56)

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Dirty animals	Defined as: faeces adhesion amounting at least to the size of the palm of a hand on defined body regions at a randomly selected side of the cows.											
Dirty lower hind leg	Region: from the coronary band upwards including the hock joint. Inclusive the inner side of the opposite hind leg.	percentage of animals	≤ 11,6	10,0	10,0	15,0	(57)	≥ 27,8	30,0	20,0	30,0	(57)
Dirty hindquarter	Region: hindquarter excluded hock joint and udder, flank and rear view including tail without tail tassel.	percentage of animals	≤ 9,2	8,0	5,0	10,0	(58)	≥ 21,3	20,0	10,5	30,0	(58)
Dirty udder	Region: one side of the udder including the associated rear few of the udder.	percentage of animals	≤ 7,3	5,0	5,0	10,0	(59)	≥ 18,9	20,0	10,0	20,0	(59)
Integument alterations (including swellings)	Defined as: wound or scab - fresh or crusted, > 2 cm (> 10 cent piece) and/or substantial swelling - clearly visible compared to normal (on randomly selected side of the body).											
Wound/scab on the neck	Animals with wound or scab on the neck.	percentage of animals	≤ 1,5	1,0	0,0	2,0	(57)	≥ 6,4	5,0	3,0	9,8	(54)
Swelling on the neck	Animals with swelling on the neck.	percentage of animals	≤ 2,3	2,0	0,0	3,0	(57)	≥ 7,8	6,0	5,0	10,0	(54)
Wound/scab at the tarsal joint	Animals with wound or scab at the tarsal joint included the inner side of the opposite tarsal joint.	percentage of animals	≤ 1,7	1,0	0,0	2,0	(57)	≥ 6,5	5,0	3,0	10,0	(54)
Swelling at the tarsal joint	Animals with swelling at the tarsal joint included the inner side of the opposite tarsal joint.	percentage of animals	≤ 2,0	2,0	0,0	2,0	(57)	≥ 7,3	5,0	5,0	10,0	(54)
Wound/scab at the carpal joint	Animals with wound or scab at the carpal joint.	percentage of animals	≤ 1,9	1,0	0,0	2,9	(58)	≥ 7,7	5,0	3,5	10,0	(55)
Swelling at the carpal joint	Animals with swelling at the carpal joint.	percentage of animals	≤ 2,6	2,0	0,6	4,0	(58)	≥ 8,7	6,0	5,0	10,0	(55)
Integument alterations Wound/scab, swelling on the neck, at the tarsal joint and/or carpal joint	All animals in total with at least one wound or swelling on one of the above-mentioned body regions.	percentage of animals	≤ 4,2	4,0	2,0	5,0	(55)	≥ 11,7	10,0	6,5	15,0	(55)
Poor claw condition	One of the claws with at least one defect: too long and potentially bent claw tip, incomplete contact to the ground, wall lesions, irregular wall surface (on randomly selected body side).	percentage of animals	≤ 6,4	5,0	2,8	5,5	(60)	≥ 14,4	10,0	8,0	15,0	(60)
Lameness (slightly plus severely lame cows) - loose housing systems	Clinically lame cows (slightly plus severely lame cows). slightly lame defined as: - irregular timing of steps due to unloading of one leg. severely lame defined as: - distinct reluctance to bear weight on one leg or unloading of more than one leg.	percentage of animals	≤ 4,5	5,0	1,8	5,0	(59)	≥ 11,9	10,0	5,0	15,0	(59)

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Lameness severely lame cows - loose housing systems	Severely lame cows - definition see above.	percentage of animals	≤ 1,1	0,0	0,0	1,0	(60)	≥ 4,5	4,5	2,0	5,0	(60)
Lameness - tie stalls	Lame cows. Animals showing any of the following signs: - Repeated resting a foot (bearing less/ no weight on one foot). - Standing on the edge of a step (to avoid bearing weight on one foot/ Part of foot). - Reluctance to bear weight on a foot when moving sideways.	percentage of animals	≤ 3,2	3,0	0,0	5,0	(49)	≥ 9,2	8,0	5,0	15,0	(49)
Usage of lying area	3 h after feeding.											
Lying animals	Proportion of lying animals related to the total number of cows.	percentage of animals	≥ 79,0	80,0	80,0	85,0	(56)	≤ 60,4	60,0	50,0	70,0	(55)
Animals lying completely inside the lying are	Proportion of cows lying completely inside a cubicle related to all cows touching the lying are (cow comfort index). Complete defined as: at least half of the area between pin and hook bones is inside the cubicle and not beyond the edge of the cubicle.	percentage of animals	≥ 86,5	90,0	80,0	95,0	(58)	≤ 66,5	70,0	60,0	80,0	(56)
Animals lying on the slatted floor	Percentage of cows lying on the slatted floor related to the total number of cows.	percentage of animals	≤ 0,9	0,0	0,0	1,0	(58)	≥ 4,6	5,0	3,0	5,0	(56)
Abnormal rising behaviour	Defined as: break (resting > 3 s on carpal joints), difficulties (repeated lunging, colliding with housing equipment) or deviation from normal standing up (e.g. horse-like rising).	percentage of animals	≤ 4,6	5,0	0,8	5,0	(56)	≥ 12,1	10,0	9,5	15,0	(56)
Avoidance distance > 0 cm	Percentage of animals with an avoidance distance > 0 cm, animals can not be touched (cow does not allow contact without avoiding reaction when approaching slowly with outstretched arm, score 1 plus score 2).	percentage of animals	≤ 16,5	12,0	10,0	20,0	(39)	≥ 32,0	30,0	20,0	47,5	(38)
Avoidance distance ≥ 1 m	Percentage of animals that cannot be approached as closely as ≥ 1 m. Estimated distance between hand and muzzle at the moment of withdrawal (avoidance reaction to human approach) (score 2).	percentage of animals	≤ 5,9	4,0	0,8	8,1	(40)	≥ 15,2	10,0	10,0	20,0	(40)
Insufficient water supply	Less than 2 sufficient drinkers per group < 20 cows, for each 20 additional cows, less than one additional sufficient water point available.	percentage of animals	≤ 1,2	0,0	0,0	1,0	(53)	≥ 7,4	5,0	1,0	10,0	(49)
Insufficient water points	Non-functional, or without sufficient, strong-flow; flow rate less than 10 l/min for bowl drinkers or less than 20 l/min for trough drinkers.	Percentage of drinkers	≤ 0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	(54)	≥ 5,1	2,0	1,0	10,0	(48)
* Between the 25th and 75th percentile values are the middle 50% of all proposed values.												
¹⁾ expressed in simplified terms. [Correctly, the denominator contains the lifetime in animal life years (dimensionless), which is the sum of the time spent by all dairy cows on the farm in the 12 months of the year under consideration. For this purpose, the animal life days spent on the farm are summed up for all dairy cows and then divided by 365].												

Rearing calves (up to 6 months old)			Delphi Survey Target value					Delphi Survey Alarm value						
Animal welfare indicators	Description	Unit	Mean	Median	25th percentile*	75th percentile*	(n)	Mean	Median	25th percentile*	75th percentile*	(n)		
Ongoing data collection														
Incidence of respiratory disease treatments	Amount of veterinary treatments for respiratory diseases in rearing calves in the previous 12 months (based on "AUA records") related to the total number of rearing calves within the same period.	percentage	≤	4,2	5,0	2,0	5,0	(50)	≥	13,0	10,0	10,0	17,5	(47)
Incidence of diarrhoea disease treatments	Amount of veterinary treatments for diarrhoea in rearing calves in the previous 12 months (based on "AUA records") related to the total number of rearing calves within the same period.	percentage	≤	6,3	5,0	3,0	10,0	(50)	≥	17,0	15,0	10,0	20,0	(46)
Mortality rate / Animal losses, day 7 to 12 weeks	Mortality rate from day 7 to 12 weeks = proportion of calves ≥ day 7 to 12 weeks old that died or were euthanised in the past 12 months related to all calves in the same time period. ¹⁾	percentage of animals	≤	2,3	2,0	1,0	3,0	(54)	≥	7,6	8,0	5,0	10,0	(53)
Mortality rate /Animal losses, > 12 weeks to 6 months	Mortality rate > 12 weeks to 6 months = proportion of calves > 12 weeks to 6 months old that died or were euthanised in the past 12 months as a percentage of all calves in the same period. ¹⁾	percentage of animals	≤	1,2	1,0	0,0	1,8	(55)	≥	4,8	5,0	2,0	5,0	(56)
Complications after disbudding	Amount of calves with complications after disbudding related to the total number of disbudded calves in the past 12 months. 'Complications after disbudding' defined as: signs of inflammation (redness and swelling on the horn bud, wound exudation or suppuration).	percentage of animals	≤	1,2	1,0	0,0	1,0	(52)	≥	5,3	5,0	2,0	8,0	(52)
Biannual data collection														
Dirty animals	More than 25 % of the trunk covered with dirt (wet or colored fur or faeces accumulation/adhesion of fresh or dried/old dirt), excluding head, neck and legs on a randomly selected side of the body.	percentage of animals	≤	3,6	3,0	0,0	5,0	(52)	≥	12,9	10,0	5,8	15,0	(52)
Nesting score	Number of rearing calves with nesting score 1 (inadequate bedding, bedding does not cover any part of the legs) related to the total number of calves up to 6 months of age kept on straw.	percentage of animals	≤	3,3	1,0	0,0	5,0	(44)	≥	12,9	10,0	5,0	16,3	(44)
Very lean calves	Weak muscling, ribs and spine visible, often shaggy and long fur.	percentage of animals	≤	1,7	1,0	1,0	2,0	(52)	≥	5,1	5,0	2,5	6,0	(51)
Intersucking	One animal sucking any body parts of pen-mate calves (ears, tail, prepuce, umbilical, udder base). Using continuous behaviour observation for in total 30 min after feeding. Calves with nose flaps are counted as 'suckers'.	percentage of animals	≤	2,7	3,0	0,0	5,0	(49)	≥	10,2	10,0	5,0	15,0	(49)
¹⁾ Between the 25th and 75th percentile values are the middle 50% of all proposed values.														
¹⁾ expressed in simplified terms. [Correctly, the denominator contains the lifetime in animal life years (dimensionless), i.e. the total time spent by all calws up to 6 months old on the farm during the 12 months of the year under consideration. For this purpose, the animal life days spent on the farm are summed up for all calws and then divided by 365].														

Beef cattle (> 150 kg liveweight)			Delphi Survey Target value					Delphi Survey Alarm value						
Animal welfare indicators	Description	Unit	Mean	Median	25th percent- tile*	75th percent- tile*	(n)	Mean	Median	25th percent- tile*	75th percent- tile*	(n)		
Continuous data collection														
Mortality rate / Animal losses	Mortality rate = proportion of all fattening cattle that died or were euthanised on the farm in the previous 12 months. ¹⁾	percentage of animals	≤	1,5	1,0	0,9	2,0	(44)	≥	4,3	5,0	3,0	5,0	(45)
Biannual data collection (sample)														
Nasal discharge	Clearly visible nasal discharge (suppurative or of thick consistency, transparent to yellow/green).	percentage of animals	≤	2,4	2,0	0,0	5,0	(39)	≥	7,9	7,8	5,0	10,0	(38)
Very lean animals	Defined as: at least 3 out of 4 body regions are scored as very lean when assessing subcutaneous fat cover. regions: 1) tail head, 2) lumbar region, 3) transverse processes 4) pin and hook bones, ribs and spinous processes.	percentage of animals	≤	1,7	2,0	0,0	2,0	(43)	≥	6,0	5,0	3,0	8,0	(44)
Dirty animals	Faecal accumulation/adhesion (three-dimensional layers or plaques of fresh or dried/old dirt) of 25 % or more of the trunk (excluding head, neck and legs) on a randomly selected side of the body (Do not include	percentage of animals	≤	6,3	5,0	5,0	10,0	(44)	≥	16,0	15,0	10,0	20,0	(42)
Integument alterations (including swellings)	Defined as: wound or scab - fresh or crusted, > 2 cm (> 10 cent piece) and/or substantial swelling - clearly visible compared to normal (on randomly selected side of the body).													
Wound/scab on the neck	Animals with wound or scab on the neck.	percentage of animals	≤	1,7	1,0	0,0	2,0	(42)	≥	6,5	5,0	3,0	10,0	(40)
Swelling on the neck	Animals with swelling on the neck.	percentage of animals	≤	2,2	2,0	0,6	2,8	(42)	≥	7,5	6,5	5,0	10,0	(40)
Wound/scab at the tarsal joint	Animals with swelling at the tarsal joint included the inner side of the opposite tarsal joint.	percentage of animals	≤	2,1	1,0	0,0	2,0	(42)	≥	7,0	5,0	3,0	10,0	(40)
Swelling at the tarsal joint	Animals with swelling at the tarsal joint included the inner side of the opposite tarsal joint.	percentage of animals	≤	2,5	2,0	0,6	3,0	(42)	≥	7,9	8,0	5,0	10,0	(40)
Wound/scab at the carpal joint	Animals with wound or scab at the carpal joint.	percentage of animals	≤	2,3	1,0	0,0	2,0	(43)	≥	7,4	5,0	3,0	10,0	(41)
Swelling at the carpal joint	Animals with swelling at the carpal joint.	percentage of animals	≤	2,9	2,0	0,8	5,0	(43)	≥	8,2	8,0	5,0	10,0	(41)
Integument alterations Wound/scab, swelling on the neck, at the tarsal joint and/or carpal joint	All animals in total with at least one wound or swelling on one of the above-mentioned body regions.	percentage of animals	≤	4,3	4,0	1,5	5,0	(39)	≥	11,6	10,0	7,0	15,0	(39)
Injuries of the tail tip	Animals with clearly visible signs of injuries on the tip of the tail.	percentage of animals	≤	1,6	1,0	0,0	2,0	(43)	≥	6,7	5,0	3,0	10,0	(43)

