

Appendix 1 - Questionnaire

1- Socio-demographic variables

GInf00	In which province are you established?
GInf01	How many years of experience in cattle farming do you have ?
GInf02	What is your level of education?
GInf03	Are you a male or female?
GInf04	What type of herd do you have?
GInf05	What is your actual business stage?
GInf06	Are you an organic farmer?
GInf07	What was your average number of cattle heads in 2017 (all animals)?
GInf08	Number of mortalities in 2016?

2- Risk aversion

Do you agree with the following statements? (0: Fully disagree; 100: Fully agree)

Psych01[1]	I consider myself as a cautious person
Psych01[2]	I try to anticipate risks and to take specific measures to mitigate them
Psych01[3]	I always bring basic medical products with me for personal use (disinfectant, bandages and pain killers)

3- Biosecurity knowledge

Psych02	Could you give some examples (max 3) of prevention and control measures against infectious diseases in cattle farming?
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4- Susceptibility (for each disease)

Susc01	In the absence of preventive measures, what is the probability of occurrence of this disease in your herd? (0: not any chance; 100: 100% chance)
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5- Severity (for each disease)

Are you in agreement with the following sentences? (0: fully disagree, 100: fully agree)

Seve01	If this disease was occurring, there would be an important negative effect on my herd productivity.
Seve02	The economic impact of this disease on my activity over the last 10 years was very high.
Seve03	Many farmers I know have been affected by this disease over the last 10 years.

6- Health responsibility

Are you in agreement with the following sentences? (0: fully disagree, 100: fully agree)

HMot [1]	Infectious diseases represent an important risk for my farm.
HMot [2]	I make a lot of efforts to maintain a good general hygiene in the farm.
HMot [3]	The monitoring by the veterinarian is really important for my herd health status.
HMot [4]	I call the veterinarian directly if I have a problem.
HMot [5]	Disease prevention and control measures are important to preserve a good health status
HMot [6]	Disease prevention and control measures are important to preserve the environment
HMot [7]	Farmers have responsibilities towards animal food consumers in terms of public health
HMot [8]	I am responsible for the implementation of infectious disease prevention and control

7- Benefits (for each disease)

According to you, what is the efficiency of the following biosecurity measures?

(0:Useless; 100: 100% efficient)

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|--------|---|
| Bnft01 | The national control programs (mandatory and/or recommended) |
| Bnft02 | Maintaining a closed herd (no purchases of animals) |
| Bnft03 | Applying an all-in/all out system for the veal calf barns (barn fully emptied, cleaned, disinfected and dried before filling it with new calves) |
| Bnft04 | Controlling the status of the farm of origin and the serological status of animals before purchase. |
| Bnft05 | Applying a proper quarantine (21 days min in a separated barn without physical contact with other animals, specific or cleaned and disinfected clothes/boots and materials dedicated to that area) |
| Bnft06 | Preventing access of vehicles to animal transit areas |
| Bnft07 | Physical isolation of sick animals and/or aborted cows (separate barn, without physical contact with other animals, specific or cleaned and disinfected clothes/boots and materials dedicated to that area) [BVD (bovine virale diarrhoea)] |
| Bnft08 | Preventing access to surface water in pastures |
| Bnft09 | Cemented area for carcasses disposal and proper cover (closed container) |
| Bnft10 | Using feeding-dedicated equipments (not used for other purposes such as litter/manure handling, ...) |
| Bnft11 | Working from young to old animals / from healthy to sick animals |
| Bnft12 | Having maternity boxes or pen physically separated from other animals |
| Bnft13 | Doing blood testing to detect possible disease carriers by blood testing, for example: serological test at purchase, tests in case of abortion and regular screening |
| Bnft14 | Place the new-born calves in individual boxes/hutches with no physical contact with others for the first two weeks |
| Bnft15 | Use of disposable or farm-dedicated clothes and boots by professional visitors (veterinarian, inseminator, cattle salesman) |
| Bnft16 | Keeping the litter dry and clean |
| Bnft17 | Double-fencing (> 3 meters) in case of neighbouring pastures to avoid contact with cattle from other farms |

8- Barriers

Are you in agreement with the following sentences? (0: fully disagree, 100: fully agree)

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|-----------|---|
| Barr01 | I am able to prevent this disease by implementing appropriate measures |
| Barr02 | The prevention of this disease relies mainly on measures to implement by the authorities, there isn't much I can do |
| Barr03[1] | I'm optimistic about the future of cattle farming industry in England |
| Barr03[2] | I consider being properly informed and advised by veterinarians on the measures to be taken in terms of disease prevention and control |
| Barr03[3] | I consider I'm being properly informed and advised by the national animal health authority on the measures to be taken in terms of prevention and control of diseases |

9 - Intention and action

What would you say about your implementation or intention to implement the following BSM:

0: Not implementing it and I do not intend to

1: Not implementing it but I might consider it

2: Not implementing it but I will do it

3: Yes, I do implement it but sometimes only

4: Yes, I do implement it most of the time

5: Yes, I always implement it

IntA01	Having an animal health program implemented with specific objectives to be achieved in terms of diseases prevention and control
IntA02	Maintaining a closed herd (no purchases of animals)
IntA03	Applying an all-in/all out system for the veal calf barns (barn fully emptied, cleaned, disinfected and dried before filling it with new calves)
IntA04	Controlling the status of the farm of origin and the serological status of animals before purchases
IntA05	Applying a proper quarantine (21 days min in a separated barn without physical contact with other animals, specific or cleaned and disinfected clothes/boots and materials dedicated to that area)
IntA06	Preventing access of vehicles to animal transit areas
IntA07	Physical isolation of sick animals and/or aborted cows (separate barn, without physical contact with other animals, specific or cleaned and disinfected clothes/boots and materials dedicated to that area)
IntA08	Preventing access to surface water in pastures
IntA09	Cemented area for carcasses disposal and proper cover (closed container)
IntA10	Having feeding-dedicated equipments, not used for other purposes (eg: litter/manure handling, ...)
IntA11	Working from young to old animals / from healthy to sick animals
IntA12	Having maternity boxes or pen physically separated from other animals
IntA13	Doing blood testing to detect possible disease carriers by blood testing, for example: serological test at purchase, tests in case of abortion and regular screening
IntA14	Place the new-born calves in individual boxes/hutches with no physical contact with others for the first two weeks
IntA15	Use of disposable or farm-dedicated clothes and boots by professional visitors (veterinarian, inseminator, cattle salesman)
IntA16	Keeping the litter dry and clean
IntA17	Double-fencing (> 3 meters) in case of neighbouring pastures to avoid contact with cattle from other farms
