

Supplementary material to:

Lovemore Sibanda, Esther van der Meer, Courtney Hughes, Ewan A. Macdonald,
Jane E. Hunt, Roger H. Parry, Bongani Dlodlo, David W. Macdonald & Andrew J. Loveridge,

Exploring perceptions of subsistence farmers in northwestern Zimbabwe towards the African lion
(*Panthera leo*) in the context of local conservation actions,

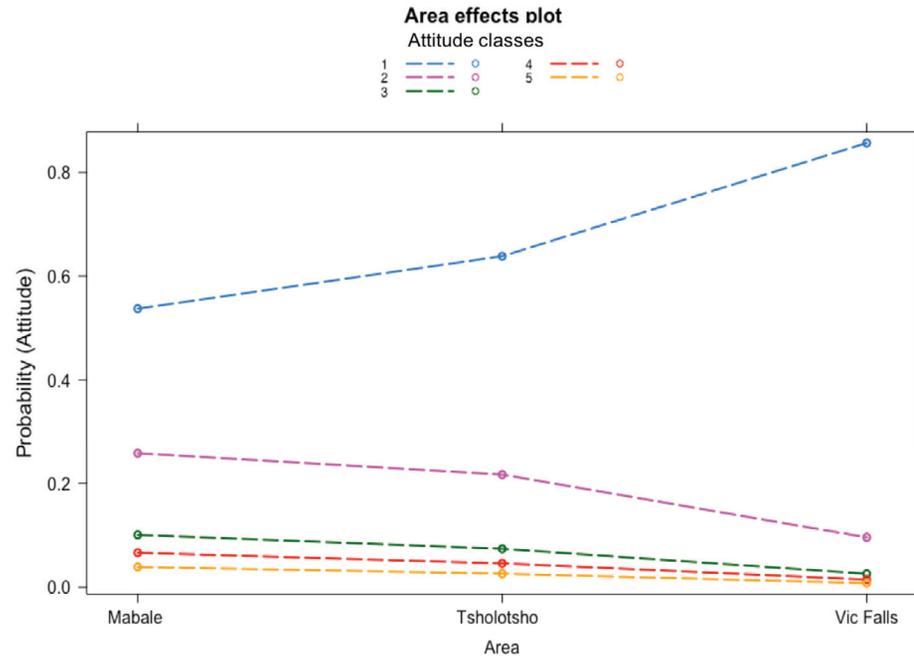
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Supplementary Table S1. Correlation between numeric predictor variables, the highlighted values represent statistically significant correlation between two variables on the x and y tabs.

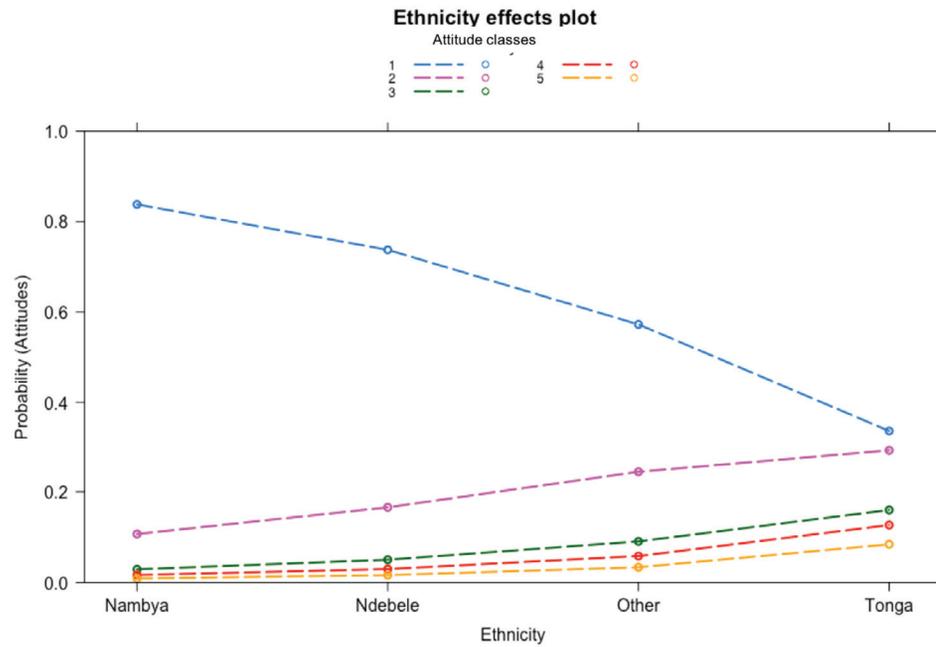
Explanatory variables	Age	Permanence	Household size	No. of cattle owned	No of donkeys owned	No of shoats owned	Ratio of donkeys killed by lions	Ratio of goats killed by lions	Ratio of cattle killed by lions	Total livestock killed by lions
<i>Correlation coefficients (R²)</i>										
Age	1.00	.54	.12	.16	.13	.06	.03	-.06	-.05	.04
Permanence	.54	1.00	.13	.17	.12	.08	.01	-.04	-.04	.02
Household size	.12	.13	1.00	.25	.19	.15	.06	-.01	.01	.12
No. of cattle owned	.16	.17	.25	1.00	.46	.48	.04	.03	-.02	.24
No. of donkeys owned	.13	.12	.19	.46	1.00	.35	.01	.00	-.01	.12
No. of shoats owned	.06	.08	.15	.48	.35	1.00	.01	.01	.00	.17
Ratio of donkeys killed by lions	.03	.01	.06	.04	.01	.01	1.00	.04	.01	.27
Ratio of goats killed by lions	-.06	-.04	-.01	.03	.00	.01	.04	1.00	.07	.40
Ratio of cattle killed by lions	-.05	-.04	.01	-.02	-.01	.00	.01	.07	1.00	.48
Total livestock killed by lions	.04	.02	.12	.24	.12	.17	.27	.40	.48	1.00
<i>p-values</i>										
Age		< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	.16	.38	.17	.25	< .001
Permanence	< .001		< .001	< .001	< .001	.06	.82	.37	.36	< .001
Household size	< .001	< .001		< .001	< .001	< .001	.16	.78	.71	< .001
No. of cattle owned	< .001	< .001	< .001		< .001	< .001	.34	.48	.54	< .001
No. of donkeys owned	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001		< .001	.75	.97	.81	< .001
No. of shoats owned	.16	.06	< .001	< .001	< .001		.77	.87	.97	< .001
Ratio of donkeys killed by lions	.38	.82	.16	0.34	.75	.77		.27	.72	< .001
Ratio of goats killed by lions	.17	.37	.78	0.48	.97	.87	.27		.09	< .001
Ratio of cattle killed by lions	.25	.36	.71	0.54	.81	.97	.72	.09		< .001
Total livestock killed by lions	.28	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	

Supplementary Table S2. Correlation between categorical predictor variables. The shaded *p*-values represent variables that are significantly correlated.

	BCAMP	BNP	Village	Position	Education	Area	Income_liv	Ethnicity
BCAMP	1.00	.13	3.56	.29	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001
BNP	.13	1.00	< .001	.13	.13	.54	.74	.48
Village	3.56	.01	1.00	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001
Position	.29	.13	< .001	1.00	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001
Education	< .001	.13	< .001	< .001	1.00	< .001	< .001	< .001
Area	< .001	.54	< .001	< .001	< .001	1.00	< .001	< .001
Income_liv	< .001	.74	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	1.00	< .001
Ethnicity	< .001	.48	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	< .001	1.00



Supplementary Fig. S1. Graph illustrating the effects of area on attitudes towards lion. The different coloured lines represent the different attitude classes. The probability of *observing* very negative attitudes (*line 1*) is greater in Victoria Falls communal area.



Supplementary Fig. S2. Graph illustrating the effects of ethnicity on attitudes towards lion. The different coloured lines represent the different attitude classes. Evidence suggests that the probability of observing very negative attitudes was greater in the Nambya ethnic group.