Supplementary Information

Appendix S1. Questionnaire. Section numbers refer to the order in which questions were delivered to respondents.

Respondent type			
Resident landowner where cameras were installed (1)_____		**Questionnaire N°**	
Non-resident landowner where cameras were installed (2)_____		**DATE**	
Neighbouring land parcel where cameras were set up (3)_____		**GRID ID:**	
Resident agricultural worker (4)_____		**GENDER**	
Other _____ (5)_____			

Second Section (RRT)														
RRT	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
1			3			5			7			9		
2			4			6			8			10		
Have you killed **[*species*]** in the last 10 years?												11		

First section. Sociodemographics and household economy		
12	What is the size of your property? hectares	
13	How long have you lived here? Where are you originally from?	
14	What is your age?	
15	What is your level of schooling? years	
16	How many children do you have?	
17	Please classify the following economic activities in order of importance for your overall income	____Crops ___ Livestock ____Forestry ____Urban services _____Agricultural services _____Tourism ____Subdivision of land for residential development _____Other_____
18	What is your average monthly income?	

Third section

Loss of domestic animals due to predation		Bovine	Ovine	Chickens	Birds	Other
19	What are your animal holdings during the year					
20	In the last 10 years, how many animals have you lost because of the puma? If higher frequency, how frequent? and if further in the past, how many and when?					
21	Same for the guiña					
22	Same for the fox					
23	Same for the Harris hawk					
24	Same for domestic dog					
25	Same for skunk					
26	Same for weasel					
27	Other?					

Fourth section		Wild boar	Puma	Guiña	Fox	Harris Hawk	Domestic dog	Skunk	Lesser grisson	Lagomorphs
28	From your knowledge, hunting the animal prohibited (0) No (1) Don't know (2) Yes									
29	How frequently do you observe (or a sign or sound) of this animal on your property? Monthly, yearly									
Fith section										
30	**Let's suppose that you have 100 Sheep** **Let's suppose that you have 100 Chickens**		(1) Call authorities (2) Intent to hunt/kill it (3) Capture and call authorities			(4) Use deterrents (5) Nothing (6) Management of livestock				
			2	10		25	50	>50		

31	What do you think you would do if the puma kills X/100 sheep					
32	What do you think you would do if a dog or group of dogs kills X/100 sheep					
33	What do you think you would do if the guina kills X/100 chickens					
35	What do you think you would do if the Harris hawk kills X/100 chickens					

36	Does someone from your family hunt for sport?	Yes_____	No_____
37	Do strangers enter the property to hunt, with or without permission?	Yes_____	No_____
38	How frequent? Monthly, yearly		
39	Do you know what they hunt?		

Sixth section			Ovine	Chickens	Others	Dogs	Cats
40	How do you keep your animals at night? (1) Closed housing (2) Open corral (3) Open field with dog (4) Open field without dog (5) Other, how?						
41	At what distance do you keep your animals at night? meters						
42	How many dogs/cats do you have?					A.	B.
43	What do you do with your dogs/cats at night? (1)Closure; (2) Tied (3) Free-roaming (0) Other	Size of dogs:				A.	B.
44	With what do you feed your pet? (1) Comercial pellet (2) Kitchen scraps (3) Mix of pellets/kitchen scarps (4) Grain (5) Nothing (6) Mix of grain/kitchen scraps (7) Other				Frequency	A.	B.

Appendix S2

Model selection process for güiña and domestic dog due to instability of parameter estimates. Full model, univariate and subset multivariate models are shown. To ensure stability we made sure that at least one predictor of our categories was included. All variables were checked univariately, then with a subset of variables, for consistency in terms of direction and significance. Final models exclude variables that were not significant in either univariate or multivariate subset models.

```
> summary(Guina_ALL_BACKWARDS1) CONVERGENCE PROBLEMS
Call:
RRlog.formula(formula = RRT ~ zIncome + IncomeAct + Rules + zChK +
    zEnsp + zPredsp + T2a, data = rrt.Guina, model = "FR",
    p = c(0.166, 0.166), LR.test = TRUE, fit.n = 3, EM.max = 1000,
    optim.max = 500)
Model fit:
  n    logLik
 224 -118.1447


             Estimate StdErr Wald test Pr(>Chi2,df=1)  deltaG2 Pr(>deltaG2)
(Intercept) -5.0399e+15     NA       NA            NA 406.7899     < 2e-16 ***
zIncome      1.0652e+13     NA       NA            NA   3.2285     0.07237 .
IncomeAct    6.1472e+14     NA       NA            NA   3.2285     0.07237 .
Rules       -4.7901e+14     NA       NA            NA  12.9140     0.00033 ***
zChK        -1.0011e+15     NA       NA            NA   3.2285     0.07237 .
zEnsp        6.2076e+14     NA       NA            NA   3.2285     0.07237 .
zPredsp      3.3886e+14     NA       NA            NA   3.2285     0.07237 .
T2a          1.5024e+15     NA       NA            NA   3.2285     0.07237 .
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1
```

```
summary(Guina_zAge)
Call:
RRlog.formula(formula = RRT ~ zAge, data = rrt.Guina, model = "FR",
    p = c(0.166, 0.166), LR.test = TRUE, fit.n = 3, EM.max = 1000,
    optim.max = 500)
Model fit:
   n    logLik
 233 -126.3738

            Estimate   StdErr Wald test Pr(>Chi2,df=1) deltaG2 Pr(>deltaG2)
(Intercept) -2.17487  0.45733  22.61592        0.00000 68.2240       <2e-16 ***
zAge        -0.49425  0.36570   1.82662        0.17653  1.9147       0.1664
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1
```

```
> summary(Guina_IncomeAct)
Call:
RRlog.formula(formula = RRT ~ IncomeAct, data = rrt.Guina, model = "FR",
    p = c(0.166, 0.166), LR.test = TRUE, fit.n = 3, EM.max = 1000,
    optim.max = 500)
Model fit:
   n    logLik
 233 -127.3243

            Estimate   StdErr Wald test Pr(>Chi2,df=1) deltaG2 Pr(>deltaG2)
(Intercept) -2.28620  1.32088   2.99575        0.08348  4.3489      0.03703 *
IncomeAct    0.06442  0.55477   0.01348        0.90756  0.0137      0.90692
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1
```

```
summary(Guina_ALL) #subset excluding tolerance to predation

Call:

RRlog.formula(formula = RRT ~ zAge + zIncome + IncomeAct + Rules +

    zChK + zEnsp, data = rrt.Guina, model = "FR", p = c(0.166,

    0.166), LR.test = TRUE, fit.n = 3, EM.max = 1000, optim.max = 500)

Model fit:

   n    logLik

 233 -123.7024

             Estimate   StdErr Wald test Pr(>Chi2,df=1) deltaG2 Pr(>deltaG2)

(Intercept) -2.42567  1.98886   1.48749        0.22261  1.3310      0.24863

zAge        -0.41173  0.42942   0.91928        0.33766  0.7614      0.38288

zIncome     -0.00187  0.55387   0.00001        0.99730  0.0000      0.99715

IncomeAct    0.02371  0.82807   0.00082        0.97716  0.0008      0.97710

Rules        0.48088  0.77350   0.38651        0.53414  0.3195      0.57191

zChK        -0.18261  0.71485   0.06526        0.79837  0.0813      0.77557

zEnsp        0.85036  0.50350   2.85235        0.09124  4.1812      0.04088 *

---

Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1
```

Domestic dog. Sheep holding was excluded.

```
> summary(Dog_ALL)

Call:

RRlog.formula(formula = RRT ~ zAge + zIncome + IncomeAct + Rules +

    zSheep + zEnsp + zPredsp + T2a, data = rrt.Dog, model = "FR",

    p = c(0.166, 0.166), LR.test = TRUE, fit.n = 3, EM.max = 1000,

    optim.max = 500)

Model fit:

   n    logLik

 231 -137.7204


              Estimate      StdErr    Wald test Pr(>Chi2,df=1) deltaG2 Pr(>deltaG2)

(Intercept) -8.7049e+01  6.9945e+05  0.0000e+00     9.9990e-01 13.8989      0.00019 ***

zAge         -5.9521e-01  3.6066e-01  2.7236e+00     9.8870e-02  3.4631      0.06275 .

zIncome      -1.8087e-01  3.4030e-01  2.8249e-01     5.9508e-01  0.3317      0.56466

IncomeAct    -4.1160e-02  3.9448e-01  1.0880e-02     9.1691e-01  0.0108      0.91709

Rules         3.0759e-01  3.9000e-01  6.2205e-01     4.3029e-01  0.6700      0.41305

zSheep        2.5441e-01  4.4264e-01  3.3035e-01     5.6545e-01  0.3370      0.56159

zEnsp        -6.1000e-03  3.0950e-01  3.9000e-04     9.8428e-01  0.0004      0.98428

zPredsp       3.5037e+00  1.8452e+00  3.6056e+00     5.7580e-02  6.8101      0.00906 **

T2a           4.3673e+01  3.4972e+05  0.0000e+00     9.9990e-01 89.3010      < 2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1
```

univariate

```
 summary (Dog_zSheep)

Call:

RRlog.formula(formula = RRT ~ zSheep, data = rrt.Dog, model = "FR",

    p = c(0.166, 0.166), LR.test = TRUE, fit.n = 3, EM.max = 1000,
```

optim.max = 500)

n logLik

232 -154.5638

	Estimate	StdErr	Wald test	Pr(>Chi2,df=1)	deltaG2	Pr(>deltaG2)	
(Intercept)	-0.66873	0.21755	9.44911	0.00211	10.5417	0.00117	**
zSheep	**0.31887**	**0.24542**	**1.68816**	**0.19384**	**1.6319**	**0.20145**	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

SUBSET

```
> summary(Dog_ALL_test)
```

RRlog.formula(formula = RRT ~ zAge + zIncome + IncomeAct + zSheep +

T2a, data = rrt.Dog, model = "FR", p = c(0.166, 0.166),

LR.test = TRUE, fit.n = 3, EM.max = 1000, optim.max = 500)

Model fit:

n logLik

231 -141.9106

	Estimate	StdErr	Wald test	Pr(>Chi2,df=1)	deltaG2	Pr(>deltaG2)	
(Intercept)	-12.03660	103.13754	0.01362	0.90709	18.3039	2e-05	***
zAge	-0.51049	0.33228	2.36027	0.12446	3.2756	0.07032	.
zIncome	0.12533	0.31707	0.15626	0.69263	0.1941	0.65950	
IncomeAct	-0.19983	0.49386	0.16372	0.68575	0.2149	0.64299	
zSheep	**0.50849**	**0.43288**	**1.37983**	**0.24013**	**2.3193**	**0.12777**	
T2a	6.26041	51.96181	0.01452	0.90410	22.5029	< 2e-16	***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1