Table X. Mixed-effects logistic regression model on the effect of treatment on specific outcomes.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome** | **Treatment (ref = cow)** | **Odds Ratio (95% CI)** | **p-value** |
| Sniff (% of time) | Food | 0.02 (0.01 – 0.02) | <.001 |
|  | Lion | 3.7 (1.8 – 7.2) | 0.001 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ears forward (% of time) | Food | 0.1 (0.1 – 0.2) | <.001 |
|  | Lion | 4.0 (2.6 – 6.1) | <.001 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Withdrawing (% of time) | Food | 4.1 (1.4 – 11.7) | 0.016 |
|  | Lion | 2.3 x 104( 588, 6.4x105) | <.001 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Interacting (% of time) | Food | 0.1 (0.01 - .06) | 0.015 |
|  | Lion | <.001 (<.001 - <.001) | 0.998 |

Language for methods section…

We used mixed effects logistic regression model with repeated measures to analyze the effect of the different treatments on the following outcomes: percent of time spent sniffing, percent of time with ears forward, and percent of time withdrawing from the container. In order to account for the heterogeneity between individual animals, we included random effects for the intercept, group assignment, and approach latency. The model failed to converge when analyzing the percent of time spent interacting with the food container, therefore we removed the random effects from the model. Treatment effects were estimated as odds ratios with the corresponding 95% confidence intervals using the PROC GLIMMIX method in SAS (SAS software for Windows version 9.4, SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC).