Can ecotourism change community attitudes towards conservation?—CORRIGENDUM

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Table 3 was incorrect in this Article. The correct table is provided here.

Reference

Ziegler, J., Araujo, G., Labaja, J., Snow, S., King, J.N., Ponzo, A. et al. (2020) Can ecotourism change community attitudes towards conservation? *Oryx*, published online 5 May 2020.

Table 3 Conservation outcomes of whale shark tourism activities at the four tourism sites, as reported in n interviews at each site.

Conservation outcomes	1. Mass (Oslob, n = 25)	2. Mid-tier (Donsol, n = 24)	3. Small (Pintuyan, n = 40)	4. Failed (Talisayan, n = 25)	Test statistic	P	Effect size
Changes in fishing[1]							
% fishers for whom tourism has changed the amount of fishing they do (n)	87.5 (14)	40.9 (9)	19.4 (7)		$\chi^2 = 21.285$	< 0.001*	0.467
Mean ± SE % change in fishing due to whale shark tourism	-54.9 ± 7.85^{a}	-66.7 ± 7.55^{a}	-5.7 ± 16.42^{b}		$F = 8.259$	0.002*	0.616
% fishers who changed from fishing to tourism as main source of income (n)	92.3 (12)	31.8 (7)	0.0 (0)		$\chi^2 = 22.944$	< 0.001*	0.706
Changes in attitudes towards whale sharks							
% respondents who changed their view of whale sharks	72.0	95.8	95.0	52.0	$\chi^2 = 23.218$	< 0.001*	0.451
% respondents who like whale sharks	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.0	$\chi^2 = 22.547$	< 0.001*	0.445
% respondents who believe whale sharks are an important animal in the Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.0	$\chi^2 = 56.818$	< 0.001*	0.706
% respondents who believe whale sharks should be protected from being killed	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.0	$\chi^2 = 91.641$	< 0.001*	0.897
% respondents who believe the Philippines will change if whale sharks go extinct	64.0	70.8	87.5	8.0	$\chi^2 = 42.550$	< 0.001*	0.611
Changes in behavioural intentions							
Mean ± SE score for desire to protect whale sharks	4.0 ± 0.04^{a}	4.0 ± 0.00^{a}	4.0 ± 0.04^{a}	2.9 ± 0.23^{b}	$F = 23.187$	< 0.001*	0.624
Mean ± SE score for desire to protect ocean	3.8 ± 0.10^{a}	$4.0 \pm 0.00^{a,b}$	$3.9 \pm 0.05^{a,b}$	$3.3 \pm 0.17^{a,c}$	$F = 9.524$	< 0.001*	0.456
Changes in behaviours							
% respondents who changed their behaviour to protect whale sharks	48.0	75.0	92.5	44.0	$\chi^2 = 22.940$	< 0.001*	0.449
% respondents who changed their behaviour to protect the ocean	64.0	79.2	95.0	64.0	$\chi^2 = 12.495$	0.006*	0.331

Post-hoc tests were calculated for ANOVA results using least significant difference if equal variance assumed (i.e. if Levene statistic $P > 0.05$) and Games-Howell if equal variances not assumed (i.e. if Levene's statistic $P < 0.05$); normal distribution of data not tested because it does not affect the outcome of parametric tests (Vaske, 2008); means with different superscript letters in the same row are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

*Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

[1]The percentages reported in this section are not based on the total sample size for each site but the number of respondents who were fishers at each site (Donsol: n = 19, Oslob: n = 15, Pintuyan: n = 34, Talisayan: n = 21).