

Supplementary data

Climate Change Perception–Impact–Adaptation Pathways Among Farmers: Evidence from Seven Major Agricultural Governorates in Egypt

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Table S1. Spearman correlations between adaptation practices and key climate–agriculture variables (N = 2,953)

Variable	API	BAI	CISI	STI	CAI	Crop change due to pests	Productivity change	Years of experience
API	1.000	0.260**	0.568**	−0.562**	−0.048**	0.579**	0.797**	0.675**
BAI	0.260**	1.000	0.251**	0.140**	−0.121**	0.085**	0.116**	0.501**
CISI	0.568**	0.251**	1.000	−0.465**	0.002	0.392**	0.726**	0.691**
STI	−0.562**	0.140**	−0.465**	1.000	0.283**	−0.690**	−0.585**	−0.412**
CAI	−0.048**	−0.121**	0.002	0.283**	1.000	−0.143**	0.013	−0.168**
Crop change due to pests	0.579**	0.085**	0.392**	−0.690**	−0.143**	1.000	0.599**	0.542**
Productivity change	0.797**	0.116**	0.726**	−0.585**	0.013	0.599**	1.000	0.680**
Years of experience	0.675**	0.501**	0.691**	−0.412**	−0.168**	0.542**	0.680**	1.000

Note: Index. ** p < 0.01 (2-tailed) for all correlations.

API = Adaptation Practices Index; BAI = Barriers to Adaptation Index; CISI = Climate Impact Severity;

STI = Support & Training Index; CAI = Climate Awareness.

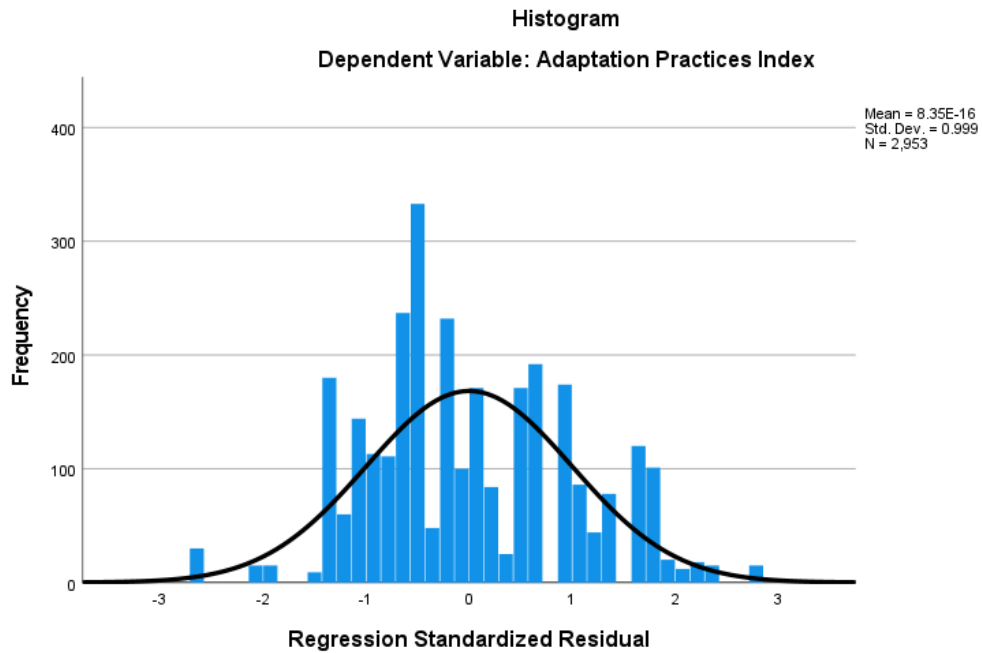


Figure S1. Histogram of standardized residuals showing approximate normality.

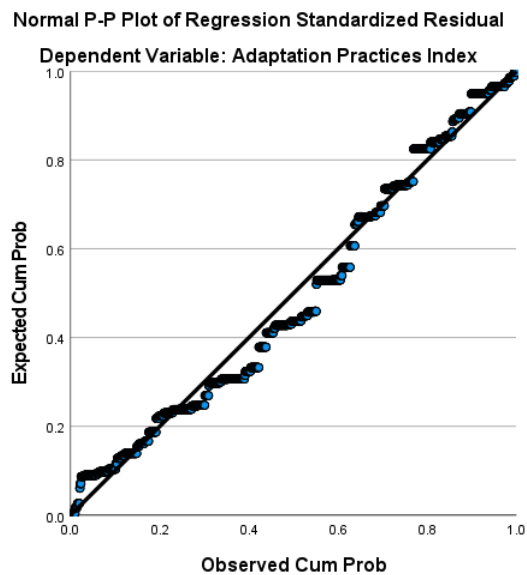


Figure S2. Normal P–P plot demonstrating linear fit between observed and expected residual distributions.

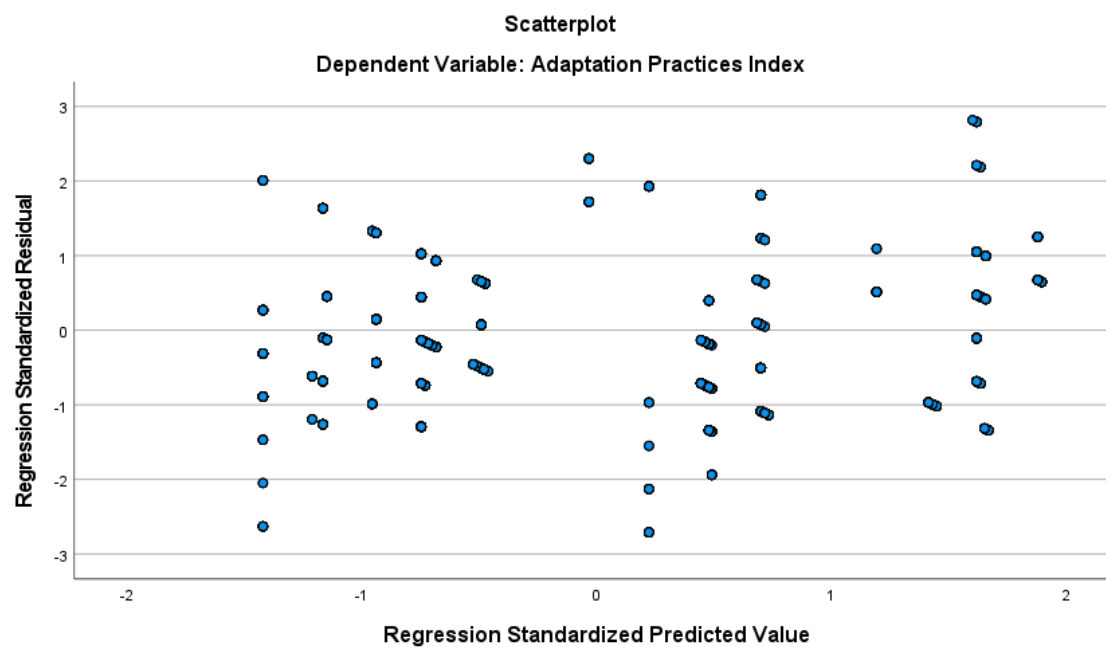


Figure S3. Scatterplot of standardized predicted values vs residuals illustrating homoscedasticity.