

Wild meat consumption in urban Sierra Leone during the COVID-19 pandemic

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 1 Questionnaire used to investigate wild met consumption in Sierra Leone.

A. Consent form (read to all study participants, oral consent obtained).

- Purpose of the Research:** To understand patterns of wild meat consumption by residents in Freetown.
- What You Will Be Asked to Do in the Research:** You will be asked a series of questions relating to wild meat consumption.
- Voluntary Participation:** Your participation in the study is completely voluntary and you may choose to stop participating at any time. Your decision will not influence the nature of your relationship with University of Sierra Leone.
- Confidentiality:** We are not recording names, phone numbers or addresses. All responses are anonymous.
- Withdrawal from the Study:** You can stop participating in the study at any time, for any reason, if you so decide. Your decision to stop participating, or to refuse to answer particular questions, will not affect your relationship with the researchers or University of Sierra Leone. In the event you withdraw from the study, your responses to the questionnaire will be immediately deleted and not used in the data analysis. If you want the phone number of the lead researcher in case you wish to withdraw later, please record this number.
- Risks and Discomforts:** We do not foresee any risks or discomfort from your participation in the research. You have the right to not answer any questions. We are not working for any government agency or other conservation organisation trying to reduce wild meat consumption in Freetown. We are only scientists interested in describing patterns of wild meat consumption in Freetown and compare them to those reported in other cities in West Africa.

B. Questionnaire

Q1. Gender

Q2. Age

Q3. Do you prefer wild meat or meat from domestic animals?

Q4. How often do you eat wild meat? (once per week, once per month, less than that, never)

Q5. Are there special circumstances for eating wild meat?

Q6a. Why do you eat wild meat? (cheap, taste, cultural value...)

Q6b. Why do you not eat wild meat?

Q6c. If response to Q6b is not accessible, then ask “*If there were no constraints on availability, would you eat more wild meat?*”

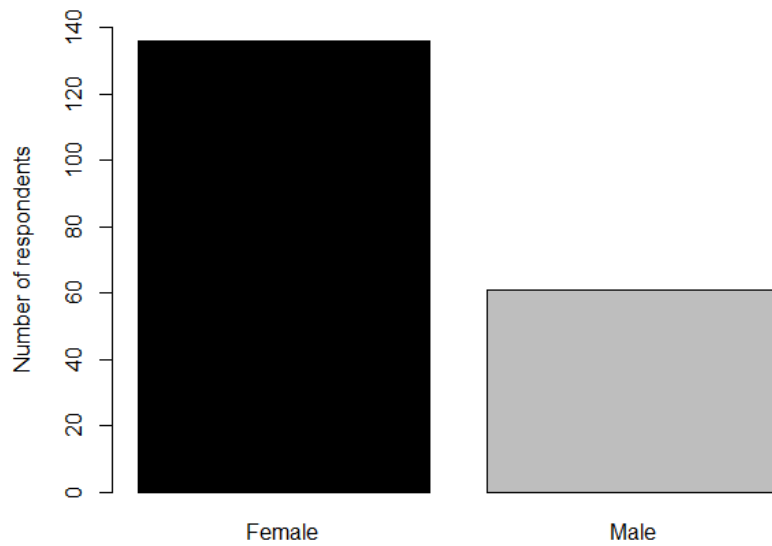
Q7. Which is your favourite species of wild meat?

Q8. Which is the species of wild meat you eat most often?

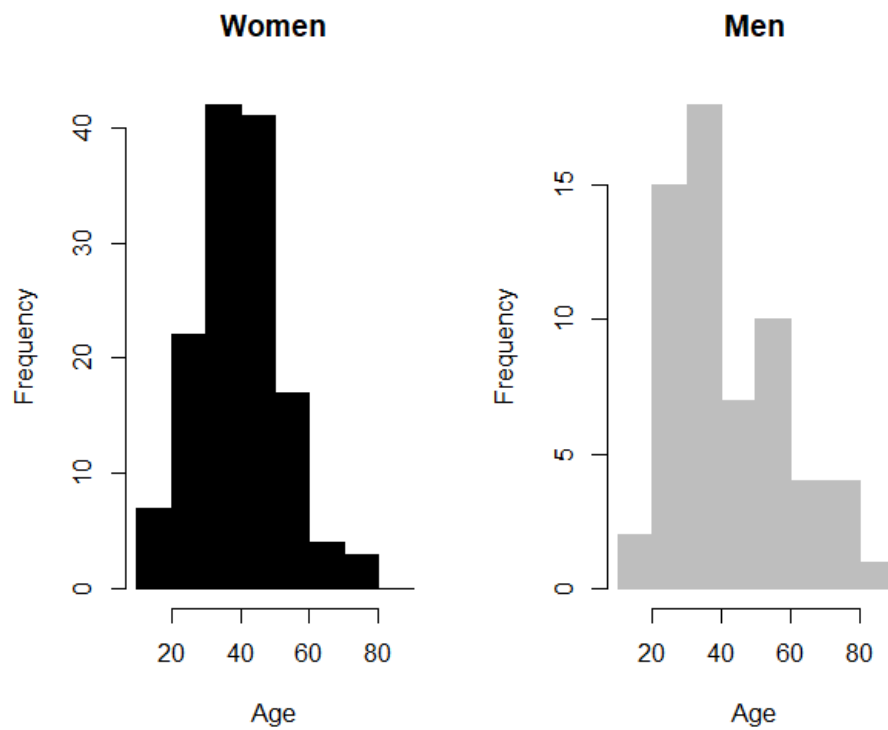
Q9. Where do you buy wild meat? (Market, road, relatives bring it to me...)

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 2 Overview of responses to the questionnaire.

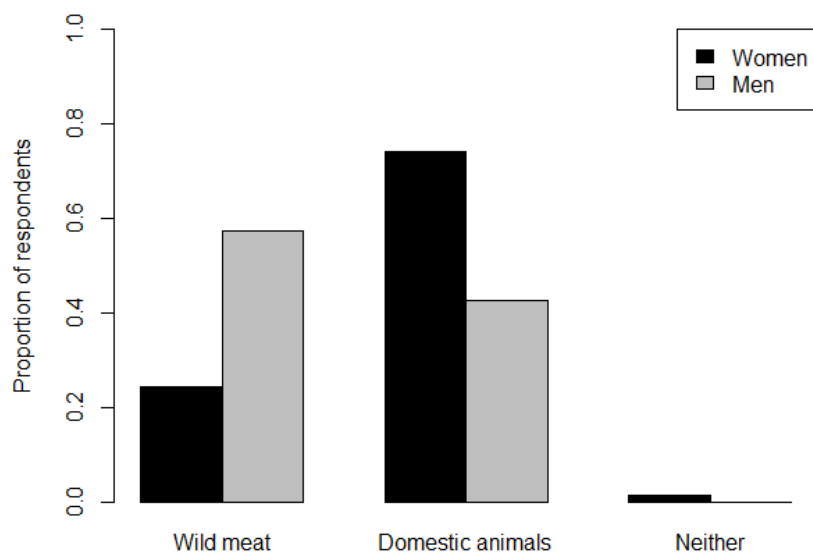
Q1. Gender



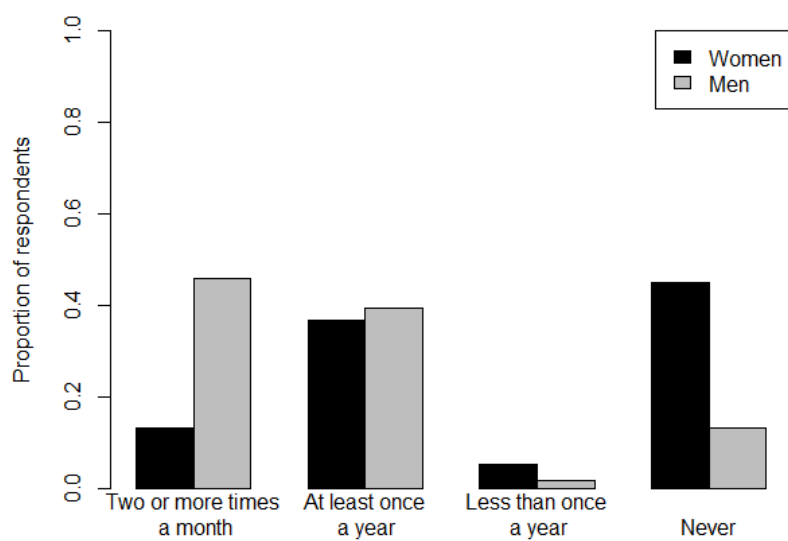
Q2. Age



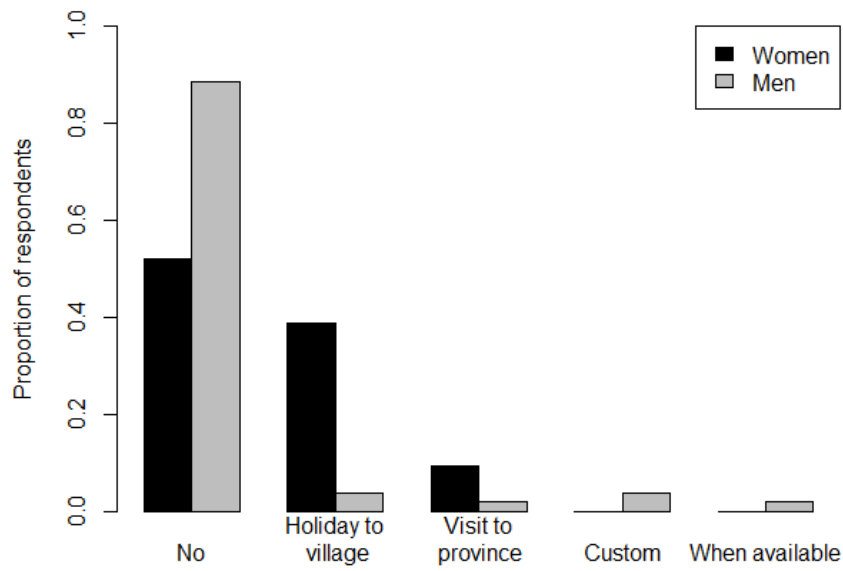
Q3. Do you prefer wild meat or meat from domestic animals?



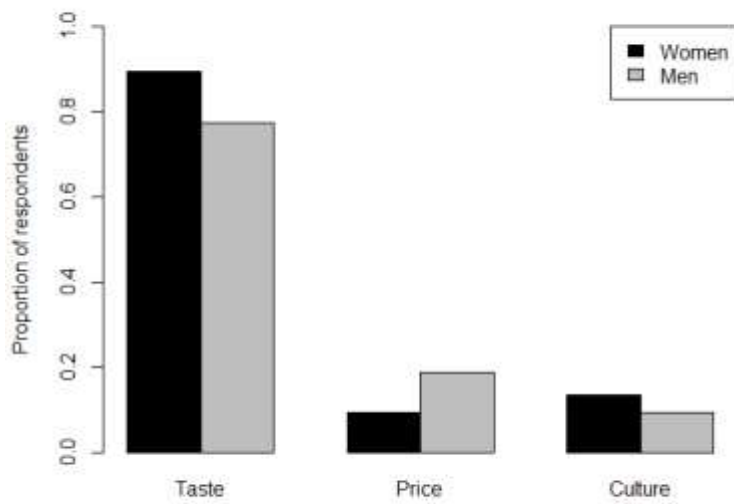
Q4. How often do you eat wild meat?



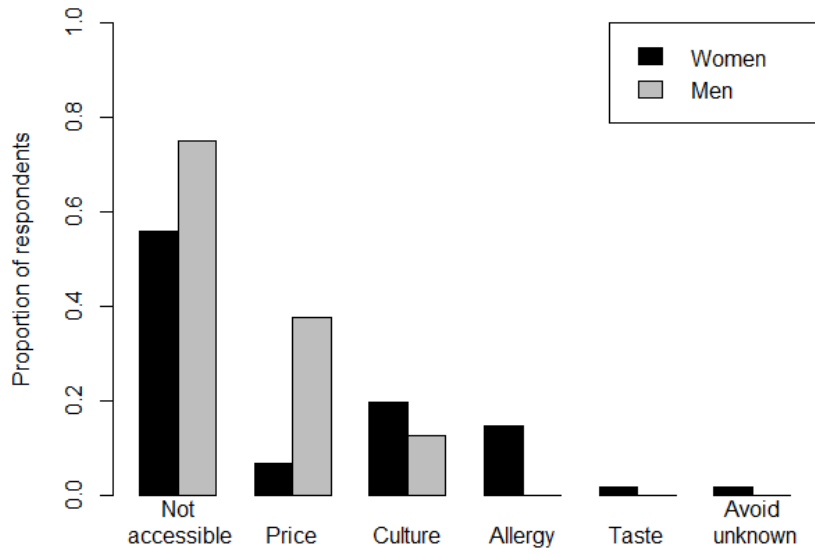
Q5. Are there special circumstances for eating wild meat?



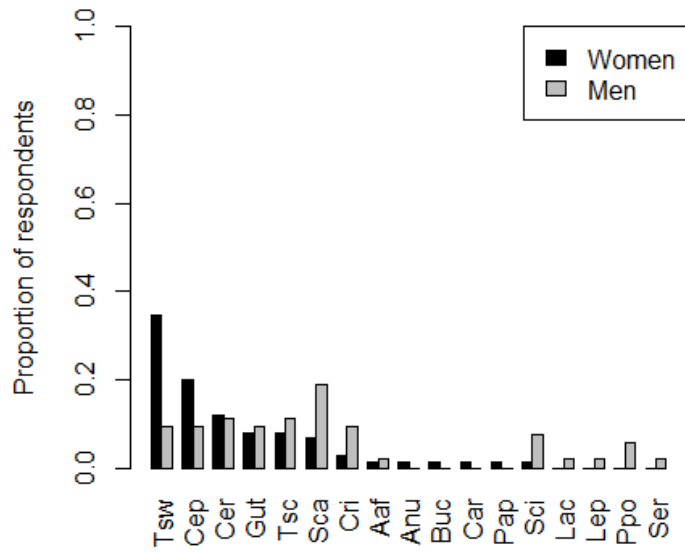
Q6a. Why do you eat wild meat?



Q6b. Why do you not eat wild meat?

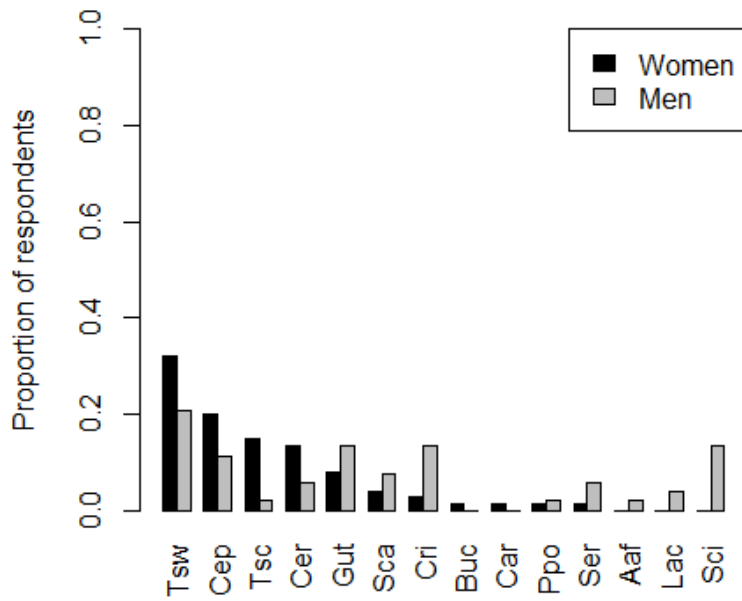


Q7. Which is your favourite species of wild meat?



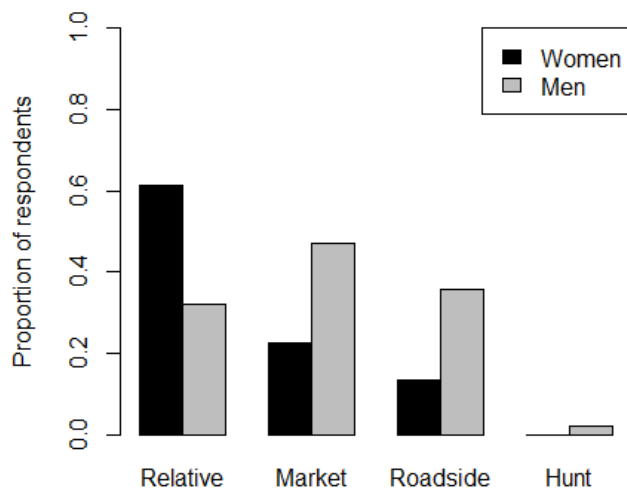
(See Fig. 2 in the main text for taxa abbreviations.)

Q8. Which is the species of wild meat you eat most often?



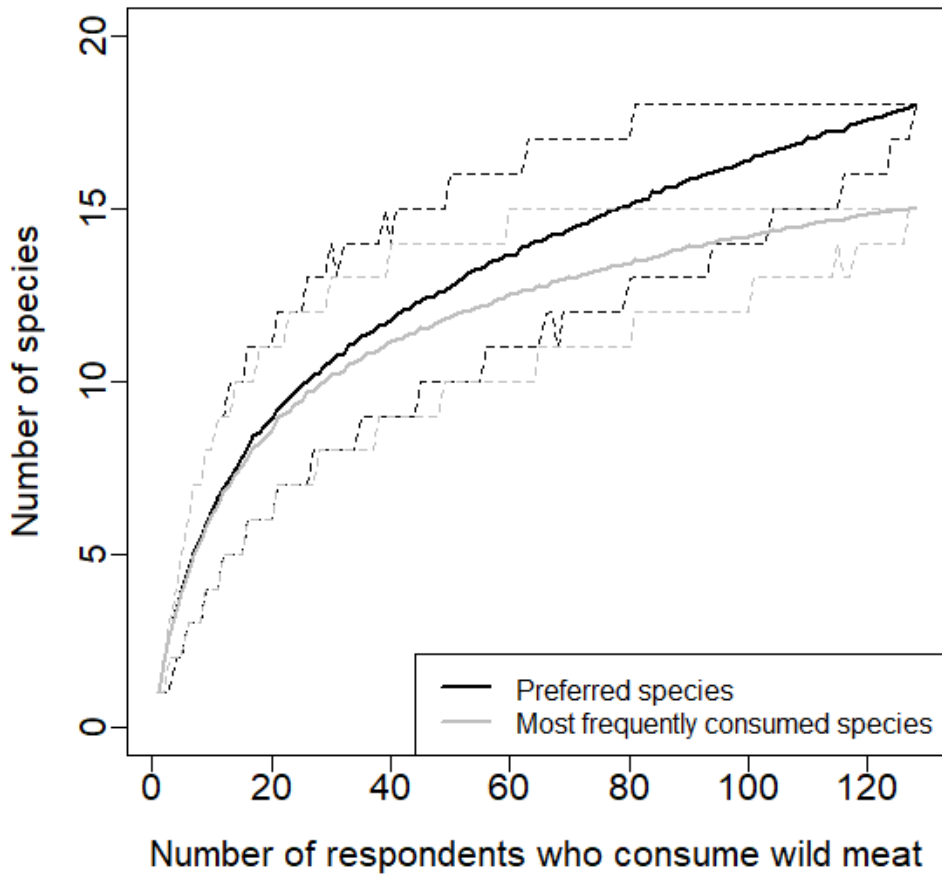
See Fig. 2 for taxa abbreviations.

Q9. Where do you buy wild meat?

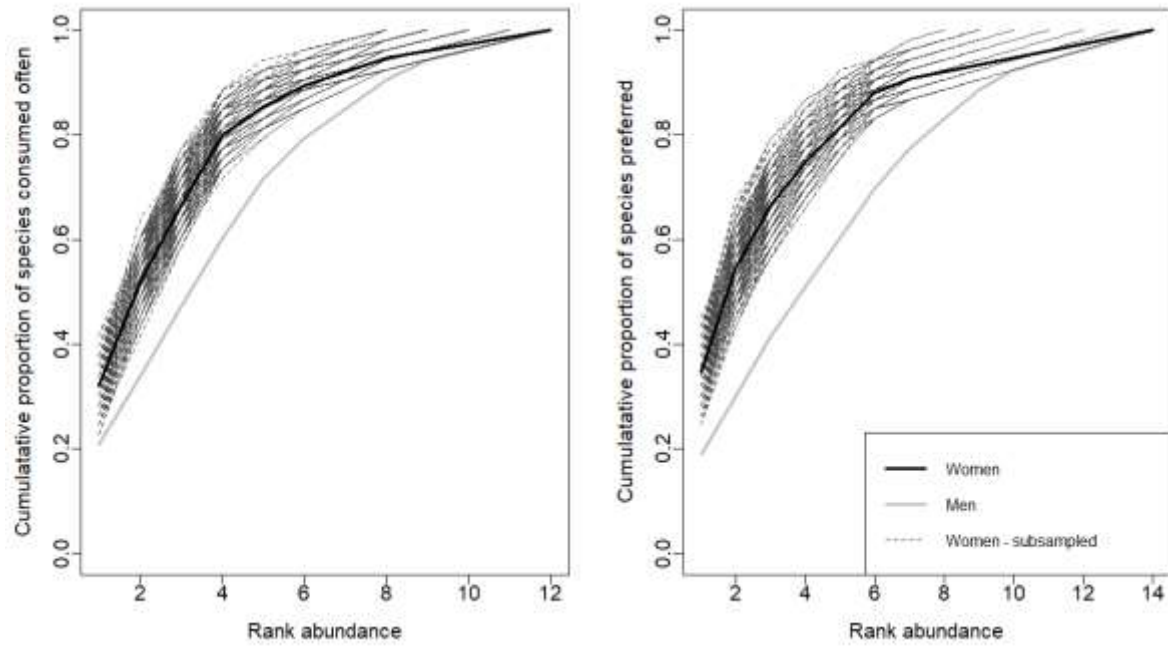


SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1. Coefficients of binomial generalised additive models relating preference and consumption of wild meat to age and sex.

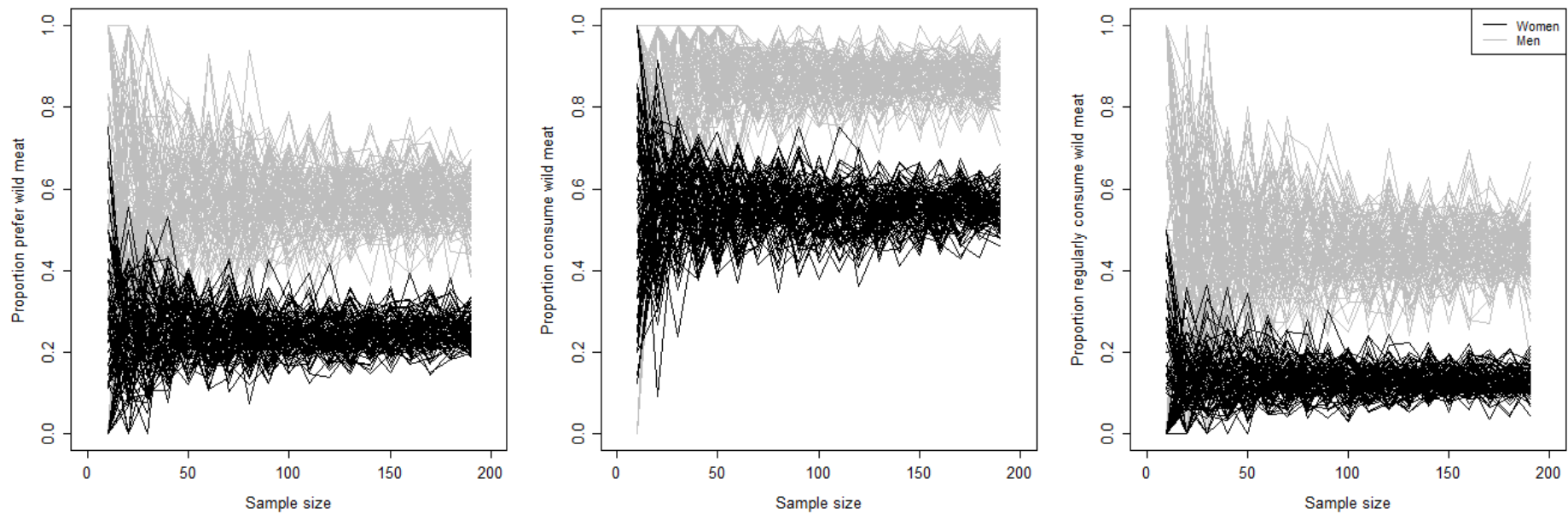
	Q. Prefer wild meat to domestic meet				Q. Consume wild meat				Q. Regularly consume wild meat			
	Estimate	SE	Z	P	Estimate	SE	Z	P	Estimate	SE	Z	P
Intercept (women)	-1.12	0.2	5.55	<0.001	0.2	0.17	1.12	0.248	-1.88	0.25	7.42	<0.001
Men	1.4	0.33	4.25	<0.001	1.94	0.52	3.76	<0.001	1.7	0.36	4.68	<0.001
		EDF	χ^2	P		EDF	χ^2	P		EDF	χ^2	P
Age - women		1	0.73	0.392		1	0.71	0.398		1	0.00	0.950
Age - men		1	0.94	0.333		1	3.16	0.076		1.24	0.13	0.851
Deviance explained	8.4%				10.1%				11.3%			



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. 1. Change in the number of taxa identified as preferred or most frequently consumed with sampling effort. Respondents who consumed wild meat were sampled without replacement 1000 times; solid lines show the median number of taxa mentioned for each sample size, and dashed lines show 95% confidence intervals.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. 2. Relationship between the taxa rank abundance and the cumulative proportion of respondents mentioning that taxa or more abundant taxa. Relationships are shown for men and women. To investigate if differences were due to the greater sample size of women, we resampled the number of women respondents to be the same size as men (dashed lines). This indicates that differences between men and women are not just due to sample size differences.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. 3. Sensitivity of inferences about the proportion of respondents preferring, consuming or regularly consuming wild meat to survey sample size. We subsampled our dataset at sample sizes of 10 to 190 respondents (in increments to ten), subsampling with replacement (rather than without replacement) to reduce the extent to which results are conditional on our dataset for larger subsamples. Lines show results of each of the 100 subsampling iterations. The proportion of responses and variation between iterations is relatively invariant with sample size over $n=100$.