

**Questionnaire:**  
**Indigenous language, culture and health**  
Version: colloquial English

Part I *The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview.*  
*Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.*

1 What is your name? \_\_\_\_\_

2 How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Sex of the participant:<sup>1</sup>  
 Masculine  
 Feminine  
 Other

4 Where were you born? \_\_\_\_\_

5 And now tell me, did you study? Until what level?<sup>2</sup>  
 Primary  
 Highschool  
 Technical / vocational  
 University \_\_\_\_\_

6 What is your job / what kind of work do you do?  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a \_\_\_\_\_? <sup>3</sup>  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

<sup>1</sup> This may be a culturally sensitive issue and depends on the cultural context. Please make sure to adapt to local sensitivities. For example, in Peru, due to cultural reasons the information was inferred by the interviewers. It might be different in another cultural context

<sup>2</sup> Potential additional information: grade completed

<sup>3</sup> Possibilities: a) ‘\_\_\_\_\_ person,’ where ‘\_\_\_\_\_’ = the name of the linguistic/cultural community (e.g. “quechua person”); b) simply ‘\_\_\_\_\_’ (e.g. “shipibo-konibo”); etc.

Part II *Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue<sup>4</sup> is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.*

8 Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? <sup>5</sup>

- a) [Primary indigenous language]
- b) [Dominant language of the country]
- c) Other indigenous language
- d) Other language(s)<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

9 In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you?

- a) [Primary indigenous language]
- b) [Dominant language of the country]
- c) Other indigenous language
- d) Other language(s) \_\_\_\_\_

10 Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school?

- a) [Primary indigenous language]
- b) [Dominant language of the country]
- c) Other indigenous language
- d) Other language(s) \_\_\_\_\_

11 Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family?

- a) [Primary indigenous language]
- b) [Dominant language of the country]
- c) Other indigenous language
- d) Other language(s) \_\_\_\_\_

12 Do you speak [dominant language of the country]?

- Yes
- No
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>4</sup> Another word for this is “native language”. This will depend on the community.

<sup>5</sup> Depending on the language in which the questionnaire is administered, each of the multiple options may be converted into yes/no questions. That was the case in Quechua.

<sup>6</sup> Examples might include other local languages, English, etc.

13 If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it?

- a. Before you the age of primary school
  - b. When you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family
  - c. When you were an adult.
- 

14 Which languages do you use when you are:

- a. At home with the family: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. With friends: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. In your community: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. [At work]<sup>7</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_

15 Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things?

- [Primary indigenous language]
  - [Dominant language of the country]
  - Both
- 

16 In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)?<sup>8</sup>

- [Primary indigenous language]
  - [Dominant language of the country]
  - Both
- 

17 Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them?<sup>9</sup>

- Yes
  - No
  - Other
- 

---

<sup>7</sup> This term must be community specific, e.g. “in the fields” for the primarily agricultural community, etc.

<sup>8</sup> A possible adaptation: “Can you understand.....[...] in \_\_\_\_\_ language?”

<sup>9</sup> An alternative form of the question: “Can you ask elders in your community about what they remember, and retell their stories?” This form of the question is more complex (involves embedding) and will reveal higher proficiency in comprehension.

18 Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud?

- Yes  
 No  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

19 Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region?

- Yes  
 No  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

20 Do you think of yourself as a part of the [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] community?<sup>10</sup>

- Yes  
 No  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

21 Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)?

- Yes. This person works at a local clinic.  
 Yes. This person is a [a word from the primary indigenous language].  
 No, my community does not have a medical/healthcare provider of any kind.
- \_\_\_\_\_

Part III *I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...*

Instructions

22 Have you heard of the coronavirus?

- Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 No \_\_\_\_\_

23 What is coronavirus? \_\_\_\_\_

24 Is it a disease or not? \_\_\_\_\_

---

<sup>10</sup> Depending on the context of the community, this could be “indigenous community”, or “native community”, or “farming community”, or even “this local community”. The goal of the question is to see if the participant considers themselves a *member of the indigenous group*.

25. What causes the virus? \_\_\_\_\_

26 Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 No \_\_\_\_\_

27 If you say you know another name for coronavirus, what is it? \_\_\_\_\_

28 How have you heard about coronavirus?

- a Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook \_\_\_\_\_
- b From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances \_\_\_\_\_
- c Clinic \_\_\_\_\_
- d Community leaders/ healer \_\_\_\_\_
- e Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
- f Other forms \_\_\_\_\_

29 Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]?

[Dominant language of the country] \_\_\_\_\_  
 [Primary indigenous language] \_\_\_\_\_  
 Both \_\_\_\_\_

30 If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?

- a. The official government radio spots<sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Local radio/municipal radio/community radio<sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Other \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>11</sup> This can be adapted to the religious authorities in the community.

<sup>12</sup> This can be adapted to the local media available.

<sup>13</sup> In the original questionnaire we included audio speakers that are installed in public places. If any other well-known media can be identified in the community, it can be added here.

31 Do you feel<sup>14</sup> that you understand everything that you hear about the coronavirus?

Yes

No

---

---

32 Do you feel that you understand almost nothing that you hear about coronavirus?

Yes

No

---

---

33 Do you feel that you understand some things but not everything about Coronavirus?

Yes

No

---

---

34 Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus?<sup>15</sup>

---

35 How do you know someone has coronavirus?

---

36 What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more?

---

37 How do people get sick with coronavirus?

---

38 What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around?

---

---

<sup>14</sup> A possible amendment: depending on what the language allows, "believe" or "think" may be better options here. Additionally, depending on the linguistic proficiency, the interview may need to reduce the number of embedded clauses, resulting in "Do you understand [...]?" The aforementioned is true for ##32-33 as well.

<sup>15</sup> It is important to make sure to ask a direct question targeting the symptoms, not the ability to answer.

39 Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?

a. From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook <sup>16</sup>

b. From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances

c. Clinic

d. Community leaders/ healer

e. Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)

40 Do you believe this information?

Yes

No

41 Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus?

Yes

No

42 If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus?

43 If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus?

44 How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick?

45 Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses?

Yes

No

---

<sup>16</sup> Interviewers should be instructed to use contextually appropriate predicates, e.g. 'listening', 'watching,' reading.'

46 If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus?

Yes

No

---

---

47 How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus?

---

48 Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics?

Yes

No

---

---

49 If yes, which is it?

---

Parte IV *Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?*

50 Taking a hot bath does not prevent coronavirus

True  False

---

51 Being cold does not prevent coronavirus

True  False

---

52 The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus

True  False

---

53 Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects

True  False

---

54 People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus

True  False

---

55 Most people who get coronavirus do not get better

True  False

---

56 If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS.

True  False \_\_\_\_\_

57 Every day the government<sup>17</sup> talks about how many people died from coronavirus

True  False \_\_\_\_\_

58 The government (officials/authorities) reports do not talk about how to become cured or healed from coronavirus

True  False \_\_\_\_\_

59 The Ministry of Health<sup>18</sup> mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick.

True  False \_\_\_\_\_

60 If you are always healthy and never get sick, you do not need to use gloves or a mask. This is because \_\_\_\_\_

True  False \_\_\_\_\_

61 Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus.

True  False \_\_\_\_\_

62 How would you prefer to receive information about Coronavirus?

- a From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots<sup>19</sup>
- b People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
- c Clinic
- d Community leader/ healer
- e Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
- f Others: \_\_\_\_\_

---

<sup>17</sup> Using official government information channels, such as radio or TV. This will differ depending on the cultural context.

<sup>18</sup> A possible adaptation: some other contextually relevant authority

<sup>19</sup> Here too any local form of media that is widespread can be added after a /.

Evaluation Table: levels of linguistic ability in [primary indigenous language].

<p>1. This conversation is impossible in [primary indigenous language], and the interview was switched to the [dominant language of the country]</p>	<p>Beginner: low + med = 1</p>
<p>2. This conversation is difficult to have in [primary indigenous language]. The participant understands the language and it is possible that in their answers, the participant switches to [dominant language of the country] a lot.</p>	<p>Beginner: high =2</p>
<p>3. This conversation is possible to have in [primary indigenous language]. However, the participant does not know many words I ask. They can easily talk about things they know about, but when the questions are difficult, or when we talk about Corona, they stumble and switch to the [dominant language of the country].</p>	<p>Intermediate: low + med = 3</p>
<p>4. This conversation is easy to have in [primary indigenous language]. However, for some words/ideas it is possible that the participant will need to switch to [dominant language of the country],</p>	<p>Intermediate high – Advanced low = 4</p>
<p>5. This person can say everything in [primary indigenous language].</p>	<p>Advanced high = 5 = native/native-like</p>