

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-001)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-01
2	How old are you? A: 47 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Ma'an Township, Liangshan prefecture, Sichuan province.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I went to school until I graduated from elementary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My Work is farming.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are also speakers of Chinese (Sichuan dialect), but most speak Nuosu Yi.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: I learned it when I was about 12 or 13 years old.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: alking in the Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Talking in the Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes, I can. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes, appreciated.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	
	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Coronavirus is supposed to be a lung disease, right?
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: Heard from the national news.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the primary indigenous language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A:n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not really know in detail.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I know it. The two symptoms, fever and cough, are known.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Nucleic acid testing.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: The elderly, children, people with low immunity.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Airborne. That's what I've heard.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do not go to a crowded place, so take care. Then wash your hands, ventilation, etc.
37	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/Weibo/Wechat Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: These were heard through news reports about doctors.
38	Do you believe this information? A:I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Usually? Usually go to the hospital if you are not feeling well and do the religious rituals of the Nuosu Yi.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If I get infected, then isolate myself, isolate in the hospital, don't go home, and don't infect my family. Follow your doctor's instructions (for treatment).
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Three shots of the vaccine are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I know it from the news, from what is shown on TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: True.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False. It's just air, airborne.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It is said to be true.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	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 A: True.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: Heard from government news.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-002)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-002
2	How old are you? A: 56 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Vatabuxlu.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Not considered to have gone to school, only up to the first grade.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My work is raising poultry and livestock and doing farm work.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: I usually speak Shypnra language at home. [Primary indigenous language.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: I was surrounded by Suopndip speakers, Shypnra speakers, and Yynuo speakers.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: I spoke this kind of language until I was in Primary school, speaking Nuosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: When I got to school age, I didn't know much Chinese, so, I still spoke this kind of language at home, and I didn't know much Suondip (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: When my friends speak Yynuo, I still answer in the same language, and when my friends say Suondip, I still answer in the same language.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community:

	A: Within my community, I still speak Shypnra dialect of Nosu Yi.
d.	[At work]: A: I still speak this language at work.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Discussions are held in Shypnra (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Talking about things is also done in Shypnra.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Not really able to, only remember some, some can not remember.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: I can speak about the general content. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: I can still understand these contents.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: I was born in Vatabuxlu, but am now a part of this village.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes. There are both Bimox and doctors.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I have not contracted the New Coronavirus myself, but have heard from others that it is said to be a lung disease.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Although I have not contracted it, it is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: Infectious diseases just keep coming out, so others say.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: The only other word for it is "Naddutashyt". In Chinese, we call it "Xinguan bingdu".
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: The government cadres told us to take care and take care of ourselves. Then we were

	told everywhere to protect ourselves.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: primary indigenous language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: They told us to take care of ourselves, and once we catch the new coronavirus, a lot of people will die from it, so we are taking good care of ourselves.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: These are what the leaders of the organization told us, the government people, to wear our masks well, and if we don't wear them we are prone to infection.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The only way to find out is to do a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is said that people in their 40s, 50s, and 60s are susceptible to the infection, as well as younger people.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Infection can occur without wearing a mask and without careful disinfection.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I've heard that we have to wear a mask and disinfect well with medication.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: The government leadership cadre taught us that.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes, I do.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No, I don't.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can't prevent it because I don't have the knowledge and I don't know the medicine. Now, the government is making us take shots to get the medicine (vaccine) into our bodies, and we've already had three shots.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: If you get sick, go to the hospital and get treatment, then pay attention to your diet, etc.

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If I am infected with the new coronavirus, first I will be injected with medication, then I have to wear a mask at all times, and disinfection with medication.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: It has been injected with something called "vaccine", and now it has been given three shots, and it is said that with this vaccine, the virus cannot survive.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I learned about it through the organization's leading cadres, the group leader, the village head, the secretary, the township, and the township all notified us.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Know a little, but there are some I don't know.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: Yes.
52	If yes, which is it? A: The method is to drink hot water, wear a mask, and then listen to the government's instructions to vaccinate should be able to get well.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people can not prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be true, about this.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by virus. () True () False A: True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: True. It is also said to be transmitted through mosquitoes.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: n/a.

59	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 A: will have a preventive effect? I don't think so.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: Yes.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It was said.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: If you have not been sick, it is said that the resistance will be better, so you do not need to wear it, but it is better to wear it.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: The leading government officials informed us.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-003)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-003.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 76 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Xuanshengba, Zhaojue.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I went to school until the second semester of grade one.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My work is doing farm work in the village.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I am Shypnra (a dialect of Nosu Yi) because I have been away since I was a child.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: I spoke my own language before I went to school, and the books were taught by Han Chinese. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: My nation's own language. [Primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: My nation's own language. Then only went to the 2nd semester of the 1st grade and gave up. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: My nation's own language. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: I speak Nosu Yi when I am with my family.
b.	What about with friends? Do you also speak your nation's own language? A: Yes.
c.	Do you also speak your own language in your community?

	A: Yes.
d.	[At work]: A: n/a.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Only our nation's own language is used, and nothing else.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: n/a.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I can tell stories, I just don't have time.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: There are some I can understand and some I can't. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: n/a.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Now there is. Now my daughter-in-law is a doctor.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Never heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is said to be "Xinguan feiyan".
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know how that came about.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: It is said to be a lung disease.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: I heard about it in Xichang because I live in Xichang.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard it on TV.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: I heard it on the street.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Don't understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I don't know.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: I don't understand it anymore.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: I don't know anymore. (They said, to) wear a good mask, there is a new coronavirus, beware of being infected. If you don't wear a mask, you won't be allowed to ride the bus.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: The New Coronavirus, I believe, originated in the United States.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I will wear a mask and I will try not to go outside.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: My family told me that, my kids taught me that.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No, I can't.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated and then doing your best to prevent it is prevention.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I don't have the knowledge, how can I prevent it?
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: I don't know how to say it. I can't take care of myself anymore.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: When I go to the hospital and take medication, is there anyone else who can take care of me?
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I don't know.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I heard it on the street.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: No understanding at all.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't know.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: Is it true that I do not know, but I use hot water to wash.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It is said to be true.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It is said to be caused (by a virus).
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: Some people say so.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: True.
59	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 A: True.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It was said.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It was said.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: True.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: It is better to see through the news.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-004)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-004
2	How old are you? A: I'm 75 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Vattussejjip, Ma'an.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I didn't go to school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My work is doing farm work.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: I speak my nation's language in the family. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: No other languages are spoken.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Only this language is spoken. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: My nation's language. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: I don't speak Putonghua.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: My nation's language. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: My nation's language. [Primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Speak my nation's language when I am in the community. [Primary indigenous

	language]
d.	[At work]: A: n/a.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Speak my nation's language when I am in the community. [Primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: n/a.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I'm not very good at those.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: I don't really understand those either.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: There was one called "Dr. He Yyhxox ".
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: If it's the kind of disease that requires a mask, I've heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I'm not sure about this one, but it seems to be to prevent illness.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: About where this virus comes from, I'm not sure.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I'm not too good at talking about these either.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: The news also informs, and it comes out on TV.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: friends told me about it. And the meeting place, the meeting informed me.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I don't know anything.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I'm not sure about that.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Seeing (getting to know) because of fear of infection.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: I'm not sure about that.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I'm not sure anymore about how to take care of myself.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: I heard all this here, in Xichang (from a friend).
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No, I can't.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know about the new coronavirus. I will take precautions by not going out, wearing a good mask, etc., and wearing a good mask on the bus.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: I have never been sick.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I had to take care of myself because I was afraid of infection.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: About this, I'm not so sure.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Oh, that, my daughter-in-law injected me, injected.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: n/a.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes, it's been injected twice.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: Whether there are other ways this, I am not sure.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: Although I usually wash with hot water, but I do not know if it can prevent.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: I'm not sure about these either.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It is possible that this is the case.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: I don't think so.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: Is not infectable, these words someone said so.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: I'm not sure if it's going to get better.
59	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 A: About this, because I have not drunk, so I'm not sure.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False

	A: I can't remember any of this.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: I don't know if they said that.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: This, I guess, is true.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: Yes, no need to wear it.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: This should also be true.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: In this case, in the hospital, I would also like to see in the hospital.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-005)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-005.
2	How old are you? A: 75 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Yanyuan. _
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't. _____
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: _I used to farm mostly when I was young, but now I mainly rest, occasionally graze and herd cattle. _
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Suodi, It's not Suodi, it's somewhere in the middle, it's neither B nor an Suodi
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: We've been speaking the middle language from the beginning.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Around me, we live in Tiejia village, which is shizha up from Tiejia village, and Suodi down from Tiejia village to Dechang, so we're kind of in the middle.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: We've been this impure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi) from the beginning.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: It's still the impure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I haven't been to school, so I can't speak dominant language of the country.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: impure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).
b.	With friends: A: mpure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi)
c.	In your community: A: Impure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).

d.	[At work]: A: Labor,herding,plowing,weeding,planting rice and so on ,I can only do these , all speak Yi language, not Chinese
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: When we talk , It's also our language.There is nothing else.No matter when we go to work or whatever , we only speak Yi language.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Just Nuosu Yi ,nothing else.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	18. Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: No Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: No.____
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: _Yes____
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have.but we are not allowed to go far.we can go from home,but we are not allowed to come back from the other provinces..
Part III Instructions	
<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>	
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes._I heard about it now.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I heard lung lesions,cough,chills,fever.That's what I heard during meetings in Yi language
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes,_and It's a very serious disease,but now the country is more strong,can be treated
25	What causes the virus? A: For what reason I don't know, now the government have a meeting to tell us to be careful and wash our hands when we come home from outside.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes,we do have a other name.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Some people call it "na bu guo bi", because of it, so we can't go out.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____

d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: There is a broadcast in our village, and meetings are often held there, because the meetings are held in Yi language, so I heard some of them.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard these messages in primary indigenous language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Local radio/municipal radio/community radio
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Full understanding can't do it. It is said that people should not go out, live in groups, we need to wear masks in meetings. And they say it can spread to each other, from 50 meters away, the announcer said during the meeting.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: The announcer said it started with fever, diarrhea, cough, and then the lung disease, so you have to go to the hospital quickly.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: n/a.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: I don't know.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: It's not clear how it's transmitted. It's spread by air contact, close together, and without a mask. Therefore, people should not be too close to each other. If they breathe out, they will be blown by the wind and infect each other. Therefore, they should wear masks.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: About this, it is said that they should pay attention to themselves, do not go out, do not go to crowded places, quickly put on a mask.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: The broadcast of the village council. We heard it when we were herding cattle over there.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes, we believe it. "Wear a mask" is to prevent infection, for our own good.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: How to prevent it? If you are not in the hospital, you can not prevent it. So you need to go to the hospital immediately if you are not feeling well.

40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It can't be prevented. I'm not defensible anymore. But the hospital's close.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: The kids would buy me medicine, whatever worked best.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will go to the hospital immediately to have a check, and buy some medicine to take
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: The vaccine came out a while ago, and I've had two shots of the drug
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: The vaccine? The village committee informed us to get vaccinated in the village committee
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: n/a.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yed,I did.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: n/a.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: True____
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True____
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: True____
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.____

58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False____
59	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 A: n/a.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True__
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: n/a.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: n/a.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False__
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Weixin/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: It was heard everywhere. Meetings are often held and the announcer was always saying. I don't really remember, but there were a lot of meetings. I can't remember. I'm old. announcements/Weibo/Weixin/radio-spots

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-006)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-006.
2	How old are you? A: 41 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Yes,until the third grade of primary school
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Do farm work at home, transplanting rice seedlings, threshing rice, ploughing land and so on.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nothing else, No matter where we are, we just say Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: We almost speak Primary indigenous language, besides, we talk in Chinese during school.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Most of the time we say Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] , I only speak Chinese when I'm working outside.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: I can understand ,but I don't good at it.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.

c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: n/a.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: I am not good at discussion, but I can speak Nuosu Yi .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I shouldn't be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have doctors, Bimos.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it, just like broadcast and TV.
23	What is coronavirus? _____ RNA virus. _____ A: The announcer said that the lungs would be diseased, and there would be runny nose, fever and so on.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease, so it is advised to wear a mask, do not go out, do not go to crowded places.
25	What causes the virus? A: That's less clear, although the state does say that.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I think there is, but I don't know, it was on the radio, but I can't remember exactly what it was.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: I heard it in meetings, I heard it on the radio, I heard it on TV occasionally, I heard it on cell phones, I heard it in text messages. Yeah, I heard about it, but I can't remember it over time. I can't.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: When holding meetings at the meeting place, han nationality hold meetings in Chinese and Yi nationality in Yi language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It's said that a very serious disease.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: It was reported in meetings, on TV, on cell phones, and on broadcast.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: what's kind of people, I'm not sure about this.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: About this, the cadres (outside) said that this virus is contagious, do not get too close, wear masks, I do not understand, should mean that it will spread through the air. Don't sit too close to other people. Don't gather in groups. Airborne transmission is contagious.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Yeah, I know. Even when they say they should go to the hospital if they don't feel well at the meeting, the doctors in the hospital also say.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: These are heard from the meetings and broadcast.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes. let the doctor to prevent treatment is ok. Once we get sick, call the cadres, call the doctors, they will quickly drag us to the hospital.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can call the hospital, let the doctor to check what's wrong with me .
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to receive treatment, to take some medicine, to drink hot water and tea, which will be helpful .

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: These words, or call the doctor, if I feel a little uncomfortable, first go to the hospital to prescribe some medicine to take, if it is more serious, go to the hospital in Xichang, to the hospital in Hexi.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I can't remember that. Although han Doctors have said, but I can't remember, so I can't tell its name.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These are also in the meetings, we were told that we should get vaccinated, if not so, the disease will become serious, I have three shots, have hit the strengthened vaccine.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Just a little bit.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: It's can be heal, Lot's of doctors which is with good skills.
52	If yes, which is it?
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: n/a.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: n/a.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: True
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: n/a.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: n/a.

59	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 A: True
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: From TV, cell phone, broadcast.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-007)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-007.
2	How old are you? A: I am 15 years old according to the Yi algorithm and 14 years old according to the Han algorithm.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm still in school, second year of middle school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Since I am still a student, I mainly read.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi [primary indigenous language].
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi [primary indigenous language].
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] .
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During the school year.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Generally speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community:

	A: The Yi language is spoken in my community most of the time.
d.	[At work]: A: Speak Chinese at school.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] .
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Most can understand. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Not really able to speak. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: n/a.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is crown-shaped.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, it's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: For indiscriminate eating of wild animals.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I think there is. But I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: I don't know about that.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____

e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: It is heard on the village radio, cell phones, movies and TV.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: The main (contents) are known.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Body fever, fever, weakness of limbs.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: n/a.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is true that people who are already physically ill are prone to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Droplet transmission, etc.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I have heard that wearing a good mask, washing hands regularly, more ventilation, vaccinations, etc.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Radio, mobile, TV, etc.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Wear a mask, get vaccinated, wash your hands regularly, and have more ventilation.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital.

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital immediately.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Two injections have been given so far, and the third one has not been given yet because the time has not yet come.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone, TV, radio, etc.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not very well known.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Two injections have been given so far, and the third is not yet due.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: True.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be true.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: n/a.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False
59	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 A: False.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False, I've had pneumonia once before.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: Heard from TV, cell phones and other such above.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-008)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-008.
2	How old are you? A: 40 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a farmer doing farm work at home.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: I only use primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: I'm only speak primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: Nuosu Yi .
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Primary indigenous language
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Primary indigenous language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: n/a.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes, understand, but can't talk in primary indigenous language.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's said that coronavirus is supposed to have a fever, right?
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: Yeah, they say it's from eating wild animals.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. But I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A:
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: Cell phones; broadcasts ; government documents.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through both of them.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Local radio/municipal radio/community radio , they said.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, and then diarrhea.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A:
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: The elderly are said to be susceptible to infection, as are those who are not in good health themselves. I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A:
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Try not to go out, then do not go to a crowded place.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These are seen from the phone ,village committee and broadcast.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes, always in case.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Doing your best to prevent.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Drink hot water, wash hands, take medicine and wear a mask.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No,we have no long-term illnesses in my home.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Wear a mask, and wash hands.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it, It would be nice to get vaccinated regularly.

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: the phone,TV,broadcast.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood, just part of it.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be True.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be True
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False
59	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 A: False I don't know.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said, every day.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False, we all need to use.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: I think it is go through the phones, TV, broadcast.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-024)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-009.
2	How old are you? A: 50 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Tiejiang village
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My work was mainly herding cattle and doing farm work.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____ ? A: I'm shi zha (one of dialect region of the Yi nationality)
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Sichuan dialect.
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.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: When staying with yi friends, I speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: When staying with yi friends, I speak Nuosu Yi; when staying with Han friends, I speak Chinese.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: We speak Nuosu Yi most time. [Primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Primary indigenous language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes; 2. I can't tell the whole story to someone; 3. Yes, I can understand.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: n/a.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions <i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>	
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Symptoms fever, headache, stomachache.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: No, I don't know.
25	What causes the virus? A: n/a.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
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) _____
f	Other forms _____
	A: I choose a and c. There is a broadcast in our village, and it's on the phone, on the TV.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard these messages in Primary indigenous language.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: There is a broadcast in our village, I heard from it.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not much.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Symptoms: headache, fever, stomachache, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The hospital told me through every day news.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Old people and kids are more likely to be infected.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: They got it from eating wild animals
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wash your hands and wear a mask so you can protect yourself.
37	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 Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I heard it on my phone, I heard it on TV, I heard it on the broadcast in the village over there, so I heard it.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes, I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It is said that vaccines should be made in advance to prevent it.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Washing hands, buy some medicine to take.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Washing hands, wearing mask.

46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: The vaccine needs to be given three shots at the hospital.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ WhatsApp/
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
f	Others: A: From phone, TV, broadcast.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True .

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A:I choose a Evaluation Table: levels of linguistic ability in [primary indigenous language].

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-010)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-010.
2	How old are you? A: Now 20 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Yanyuan, Sichuan.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: University.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Go to school.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in junior high school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: When I am at home, I speak Nuosu Yi Shypnra. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: When I am with my friends, I look at what they say and speak both Mandarin and Shiza
c.	In your community:

	A: Speak Nuosu Yi Shypnra. [Primary indigenous language]
d.	[At work]: A: Speak Chinese at work (study).
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: When discussing these, I use Chinese with my Han Chinese friends and Yi with my Yi friends.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi Shypnra. [Primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I was able to tell part of those in Yi.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Can speak part of those. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, my brother-in-law is a Bimo.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: I hadn't heard of it before, maybe it's only come out in recent years.
23	What is coronavirus? A: About the new coronavirus, the infected person is not seen, but according to the government will have fever, headache, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: It seems to be unclear about where exactly the new coronavirus comes from.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I don't think so.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer

e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: The government is promoting it, and it comes out often in cell phones, so hear it.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: It is still because of the government's propaganda, and I often hear about it myself on mobile TV, etc.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partially understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: If I get a new crown infection, I get a headache, dizziness, cough, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: People infected with Neocon will have fever and cough, most of which can only be known in the hospital.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older people are more likely to be infected, and children are a little more likely to be infected.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: It's not clear where it came from. Whether the infection came from eating wild animals or from airborne transmission.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I heard that people just need to wear a mask and (wash their hands). Then try not to go outside and don't gather in groups.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: These were also heard through government propaganda.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It is said to be preventable with a vaccination.

41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Usually, whenever you are sick, you go to the hospital to take medicine.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If you have an infection, go to the hospital and receive treatment.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: The vaccine is divided into three shots, first one, then another, and finally just the third shot.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: n/a.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: These about vaccines are also known through government propaganda, more is not clear.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't think so.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It doesn't seem to be true.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It seems to be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: This is also false. Most are said to heal.

59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False, false, must be worn all the time.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-011)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-011.
2	How old are you? A: 14 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Junior High School.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Study.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Chines Han (Sichuan dialect).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Chines Han (Sichuan dialect).
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Putonghua [dominant language of the country].
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Studying in primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Yi and also Chinese (Sichuan dialect).
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Chinese Han.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Both can speak.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes, I can. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes. He is a Bimo.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I don't know.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes.
25	What causes the virus? A: n/a.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms

	A: Cell phone and TV.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Local radio/municipal radio/community radio
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partially Understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, stomach pain, headache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: n/a.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Low immunity.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Airborne.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, stay home, and wash hands.
37	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/Weibo/Wechat Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone and TV.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital and take medication.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Wear masks, wash hands, and go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Three injections.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On TV, on the phone, on the radio.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Partially Understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: Family and neighbors.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-012)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-012.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 9 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: The third grade of primary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Continue to go to school.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Suondip dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language] .
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During the primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language] .

d.	[At work]: A: Putonghua [Dominant language of the country].
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language] .
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language] .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes, I can. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Headache, fever, stomach pain.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____

f	Other forms _____ A: Cell phone, TV, radio.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language] .
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Heard on the phone, on TV.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partilly understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Headache, fever, stomach pain.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Hospital.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: n/a.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, wash hands, and go to the hospital.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone, TV, radio.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital and take medication.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Three injections.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone, TV, radio.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: partially understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: Government Documents.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-013)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-013.
2	How old are you? A: 10 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: The forth grade of primary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Still in school.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are no other languages.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Studying in primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han Chinese friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi Chinese friends.
c.	In your community: A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].

d.	[At work]: A: Chinese Han.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: No, I can't. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Headache, stomach pain, fever.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms

	A: Cell phone, TV, radio.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Putonghua. [dominant language of country].
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partially Understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Headache, stomach pain, fever.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for examination.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Elderly, children, low immunity.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, wash hands.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
f	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone TV, radio.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital and take medication.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital and take medication.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Wear masks, wash hands, and go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Three injections.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On TV, on the phone, on the radio.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Partially Understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: Family and neighbors.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-014)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-014.
2	How old are you? A: 50 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Tiejiang village.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I did, until university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a village cadre of the Tiejiang village .
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Primary indigenous language, we don't speak other languages at home.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Before I started primary school , I speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Chinese (Sichuan dialect) .
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Not really, a little bit.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
b.	With friends: A: I generally speak the Yi language, but occasionally the Sichuan dialect.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi and Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: I speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Use Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not? very much ,we should speak our own language.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes, I'm part of my community, I live here.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: The lungs become diseased, similar to catching a cold. The coronavirus causes lung disease.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not? It is a serious disease, and even people may die.
25	What causes the virus? A: Haven't done much research on this .
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: We named it “na du a shi,” and “xinguanfeiyan” in Chinese. That’s 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) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: Clinic, and the government documents say so, too.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through those two language.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: There is a broadcast in our village, and the government ,I heard from them.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Everything.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Headache, dizziness, nausea ,fever, stomachache, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: We were taught about it by the government, we were taught about it by the hospital, and it was on a broadcast and TV all the time, so we learned about it from there.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older and younger are more likely to be infected for now, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: The infection is mainly through people's breathing, but if they don't wash their hands properly, the virus can also stick to their hands, and then can also stick to the outer layer of the mouth mask.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: People have to get their shots, and I've had all three.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These words, the people's government will often remind us, the country often remind us, so when the time is long to take (vaccine).
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not? How can you get vaccinated if you don't believe ? It is said that all these vaccines can prevent a bad cold.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Prevention, should be through hit vaccine to prevent hair. If infected, immediately rushed to the big hospital, must go there, and stay at home is wrong . If you get vaccinated, go to the hospital and get well, it should be prevention.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: If you don't feel well, you go to the hospital. You have to go to the hospital. If you don't go to the hospital, you can know where your pain is, but you can't know what the disease is.

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If you are infected with COVID-19, you should go to a national hospital and follow the doctor's instructions for treatment.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: In terms of vaccines, now Coronavirus vaccines, I have been taking them since I was a child until I was 12 or 13 years old. There are many kinds of vaccines, but all the same I can not say, now I feel a little tired, more and more older.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/ Weixin
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: From government documents , hospitals , broadcast.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Most of them, but not all of them.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes. I've been vaccinated since I was a kid. I've had all shots. There's nothing I haven't had.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A:n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
54	It is said that once the weather gets cold, COVID-19 cannot be prevented. () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be true.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.

59	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 A: It should be true.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be true.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be false.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: It should be true.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A It should be false.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
	Clinic
	Community leader/ healer
	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
	Others:_____
	A: It's better to find out through government documents, and then through TV and cell phones.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-015)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-015.
2	How old are you? A: 17 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in ghigh school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Occasionally there are Chinese speakers.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Chinese (dominant language of the country).
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use both of them.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Headache, fever, stomachache. general weakness.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm not sure about this.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: b and d.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____

b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, headache, and then diarrhea.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Young and old people, those with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible and keep the room ventilated.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated .
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital and take medicine as instructed.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Isolation at the hospital as directed by the doctor.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?

a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: On the cell phone, then TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No,there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said thatcold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.

64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: c

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-016)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-016.
2	How old are you? A: 16 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm studying in junior school
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: They also speak Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Sichuan dialect.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect and Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks dominant language of the country.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use both of them.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Use Nosu Yi language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Headache, fever, stomachache.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm not sure about this.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a, b, c, d, e
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the Putonghua.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____

b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partially know.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, headache, stomachache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Younger people , and older people those with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: No,I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible, Keep the room ventilated
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a,b,c,d,e.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A:
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to receive treatment.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital and follow the doctor's instructions.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____

b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some, not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it?
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS.. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: It should be false.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be false.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.

65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: a,b,c,d,e.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-017)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-017 .
2	How old are you? A: 23 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are speak Chinese and Tibetan .
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Most of them spoke the Yi language, with occasional sprinkling of sichuan dialect
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do well in speaking dominant language of the country.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Before I went to the primary school .
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese and Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is only spoken. [primary indigenous

	language]
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Chinese (dominant language of the country).
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use both of them.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's a serious illness. I've never heard of anything like it.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, it is said to be a very unpleasant disease once infected.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know much about that either.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A:
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A:a, b,c,d,e.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Heard through TV and cell phone.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Everything.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, headache , stomachache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: A patient has a cough, young and old people, those with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Yes, I know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible and keep the room ventilated.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to take medicine as instructed and have hot water
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A:I'll go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On the cell phone, then TV, national government documents.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A:Fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No,there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said thatcold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: a,b,c,d,e.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-018)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-018.
2	How old are you? A: 23 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
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.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, but just a little bit .
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Before I went to the primary school .
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect and Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect and Nuosu Yi.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use both of them.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: n/a.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Not until now, but a lot these days.
23	What is coronavirus? A: A little. It's kind of like having a cold.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know much about that either.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: "It's kind of like having a cold."
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through both of them.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Heard through TV and cell phone.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Everything.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It's kind of like having a cold, fever, headache , stomachache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: People who don't wear masks, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: If you spend a lot of time together, if one person gets infected, they can spread it to others.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
f	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: c.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I'll go to the hospital.

46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On the cell phone, then TV, government documents.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: c.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-019)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-019.
2	How old are you? A: 23 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Daba Jizhen
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying, so I'm a student.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Before I went to school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi, Sichuan dialect.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes, I can understand and talk.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: n/a.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: As for the Novel Coronavirus, it is said that once infected, there will be body discomfort, fever, stomach discomfort, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: Some say it came to China from America, and then it spread from China, from Wuhan... Some people say they got it from eating bats, but I'm not sure about this.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Naguonabi
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Just a little bit.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, stomachache , and cough.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Now you have to go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test, and when the nucleic acid test results come out, you will know whether there is a novel coronavirus infection.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: The ones who don't wear masks, the smug ones,I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A:Do not wear masks,then.....
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: If I were you, I would wear a mask every day, do disinfection every day, and try not to go to crowded places.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated and wearing masks.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Put yourself in the hospital and get shots, fluids, pills, and that's it.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will isolate myself in a room first and then take the temperature every day and let the doctor take care of me. Then put on the mask.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required. I have now two injections, there is an injection because haven't arrived at the time so haven't hit.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: n/a.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: A little bit.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No,there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be True.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: True

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: a.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-20)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-020.
2	How old are you? A: 26 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I work in a learning center now.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, if they are Yi nationality, then I speak the Nuosu Yi language.

d.	[At work]: A: Most of the time I speak Chinese, some time I speak Nuosu Yi too.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Most of the time I speak Nuosu Yi, but occasionally speak Sichuan dialect too.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to retell most of them.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Not until now, but a lot these days.
23	What is coronavirus? A: They say they get headaches, dizziness, kind of like a cold. Then there will be lung pain, fever, diarrhea and so on.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: It's said to have been caused by eating wild animals, originally it was said to have been caused by eating bats. Someone said so.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Some people call it "Nabuguobi".
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Most of the time I heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Dizziness, headache, fever, and then diarrhea.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test, or we can't know.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It's said that older people who are with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: It is said to be transmitted by breathing.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: You should be able to take care of yourself by wearing a mask, washing your hands, keeping your room ventilated, and avoiding crowded places.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: About this, try to stay indoors and get vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital immediately, then follow the doctor's instructions and drink plenty of hot water.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital immediately, then follow the doctor's instructions to take medicine.
46	Now that the coronavirus vaccine is out, did you know that? A: n/a.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On the cell phone, TV , government document and broadcast of the village.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yeah, I've had two shots, and I haven't had the third one yet .
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? _____
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't know, maybe there is't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: False.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: n/a.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: All of the above.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-021)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-021.
2	How old are you? A: 21 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm a student now.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi. (Primary indigenous language)
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I'm studying in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Most of the time I speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to .
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: They say it's kind of like a cold, hoarse, sore throat, fever, so on.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: It must have come to China from abroad .
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Maybe, but I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Wechat/Weibo
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?

a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: b
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: n/a.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: If you have any of the symptoms I just described, go to the hospital and get checked out so that your doctor can detect infection.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Those people who are with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: You pass it to me, I pass it to you.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: You should be able to take care of yourself by wearing a mask, and avoiding crowded places.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: About this, try to stay indoors ,wear masks and get vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A:
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: I'll go to the hospital immediately, then follow the doctor's instructions to take some medicine.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: Yes.we have .
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A:No.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I'll go to the hospital myself and get treated until I get better. don't spread the virus to others.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Yes,I did.

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: From the school, cell phone, TV , government.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yeah.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't know.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: True.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: a. From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-022)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_040-022.
2	How old are you? A: 19 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in high school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are speak Primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: The Nuosu Yi language.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I do to school .
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Almost of the I speak Nuosu Yi, but occasionally also speak Sichuan dialect.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nosu Yi language.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nosu Yi language.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nosu Yi language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes. most of them I can understand, but some of them I can't understand.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's said that like fever, then general weakness.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, why not.
25	What causes the virus? A: It is said that people get infected by eating wild animals.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Called "nabuguobi".
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weichat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the primary indigenous language.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Symptoms? I heard the symptoms are similar to the flu. Then I felt sick and had a fever.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: People who are not in good health, elderly people, and people with pre-existing diseases.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Do not eat with others, however, it is said that if you stay in groups for a long time you will get infected.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Try not to go out, and then stay away from infected persons in the Novel Coronavirus, wear a mask, when going out. Then take good exercise. If you take good exercise, you can keep healthy.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a, b.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Wearing masks, don't go to the crowded place.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to take medicine as instructed, then have hot water, and wear a mask.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Follow your doctor's instructions, wear a mask, and try not to interact with others.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I have had two injections so far, and I haven't had the last one because I haven't got the time yet.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On the cell phone, then TV, and teachers .
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? _____
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No,there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be true.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: True.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: b.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-023)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-023.
2	How old are you? A: 22 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Ganluo.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I graduated from university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm a teacher now.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I want to be an excellent teacher.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] ,some time also speak Sichuan dialect.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I'm in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect and Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks dominant language of the country.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Sichuan dialect.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes, I can understand and talk.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. He is a doctor.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's an infectious virus that spreads from person to person.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: From a virus.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Na du'a shi
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____

b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Fully understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Once infected, it is very difficult to cure.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: I didn't know until I saw it on the news.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: N/A. People who gather in large groups and don't wear masks are susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: People with weak resistance are more likely to get infected first, without a mask.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I usually wear a mask, and do not go to crowded places, and then stay at home do not go to high-risk areas.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I choose a. Experts on the news tell us to stay home.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I listened to the country, followed the country's instructions, tried to stay at home should have prevented.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Put myself in the hospital to check, then take some medicine, and that's it.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If I am infected, I will go to the hospital to cooperate with the doctor to receive treatment and eliminate the virus.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: n/a.

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: n/a.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: n/a.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: n/a.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: n/a.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: True
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: n/a.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
	Clinic
	Community leader/ healer
	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
	Others: _____
	A: a

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-024)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-024
2	How old are you? A: 27 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Until university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: n/a.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language) and Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language) and dominant language of the country
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] ,some time also speak Sichuan dialect.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I'm in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Among friends, they speak all languages, but when they are with yi friends, they usually speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]

c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken. [Primary indigenous language]
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi language. [Primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi language. [Primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: I'm not good at.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes,I can understand and talk.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated,why not.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's like headache.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, and it's transmissible .
25	What causes the virus? A: The exact cause is unclear, just a viral infection.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
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) _____
f	Other forms _____

	A: a and e.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
	The official government radio spots _____
	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I don't think I can fully understand it. After all, I'm not a doctor. I just know those self-protection measures.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I think it's mainly fever, stomachache, and general weakness.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Look at the nucleic acid test report.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older adults, children, and those with weaker immune systems are more susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: When people touch each other, it spreads through saliva and so on and then it gets infected because it's contagious.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: The most important thing is to wear masks, try not to go to crowded places when going out to public places, and pay attention to personal hygiene.
37	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 Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I choose c and e.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Daily disinfection, wear masks, vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Put myself in the hospital, let doctor to check

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If infected, I think I will first go to isolation, and then follow the hospital's instructions to receive treatment.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I had two injections before, but there was a strengthening injection at the back, so now I have three injections to prevent it and better protect it.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ WhatsApp/
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
f	Others: A: Through doctors and community outreach.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Probably not fully, not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I'm not so clear.
52	If yes, which is it?
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: I'm not sure.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I'm not sure.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: c and e .

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-025)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-025
2	How old are you? A: 31 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Leibo.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Until primary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Potato farmers.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Nuosu.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Sichuan dialect.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I'm in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: Sichuan dialect.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi language.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes,I can understand and talk.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated,why not.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No.
23	What is coronavirus? A: They say headaches, liver pain, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A:
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) _____
f	Others. A: e.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____
	A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I can fully understand it.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I know. They say headaches, fever, liver pain, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Do nucleic acid test report.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older adults, children.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, wash hands, ventilate and avoid crowded places.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I choose e.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Put myself in the hospital to do nucleic acid test and take some medicine.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I had three injections .

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: Through TV and cell phone.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I'm not so clear.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False

	A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: e .

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-026)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-026.
2	How old are you? A: 70
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine._
4	Where were you born? A: Jinyang__
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't, I just taught myself
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My job is to serve the people.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm one of those uneducated people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Primary indigenous language.
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. At the same time, we also speak the Sichuan dialect.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Primary indigenous language.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Primary indigenous language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: n/a.
18	18. Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes,I can speak too. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: I just understand.____
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: _Yes____
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No,I heard about it now.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's said to cause lung problems, fever, headaches, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes,It's a disease, an epidemic.
25	What causes the virus? A: For what reason I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms

	A: There is a broadcast in our village, and meetings are often held there, because the meetings are held in Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language], so I heard some of them.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard these messages in dominant language of the country.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Local radio/municipal radio/community radio
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I guess that's pretty clear
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Symptoms: fever, headache, dizziness, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: As long as you get a flu shot (vaccine), you won't get infected, so I get a flu shot.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: The elderly, children, diabetics, hypertension and so on are more susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: It's said to be spread by wind and rain, spread through the air.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: It is said to wear masks, wash hands and open Windows for good health.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Clinic, Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes, I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It is said that prevention can be prevented by vaccination, washing hands, wearing masks and opening Windows for ventilation.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: I go to the hospital if I have a fever or a headache.

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Rely on medicine, hospitals to take care of myself.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: For vaccines, they say one shot, two shots, three shots, every six months and that's it.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: n/a.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: n/a.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes, I did.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, This, should have no, if not the hospital, the individual should be unable to treat.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False__
54	It is said that cold weather can not prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: True__
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True__
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: They say he got it from eating bats
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know. __
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False__
59	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 A: False__

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True__
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: _I don't know
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-027)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-027.
2	How old are you? A: 50 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My job is to sew clothes, like tailor.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Xichang people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Primary indigenous language.
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.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi language. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: I'm not good at. Primary indigenous language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: No (may be the interviewee misunderstand); 2. Yes; 3. Yes, I can't understand.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: The lungs become diseased, fever, cough.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, it's said that a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: No, I don't know actually.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: We named it "na du a shi", and Chinese is "xinguanfeiyan". That's 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) _____
f	Other forms _____
	A: I choose e. and the Bimo, Suni say so, too.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard these messages in Primary indigenous language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?

	The official government radio spots _____
	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A: The government's official broadcast program.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Symptoms: headache, dizziness, cough, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: n/a.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older and younger are more likely to be infected for now.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: No, I don't know actually.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Washing hands, wearing mask.
37	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 Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I choose a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes, I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Prepare for prevention through vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: If you don't feel well, I will go to the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will go to hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I need to get three shots of the vaccine.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ WhatsApp/

b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
f	Others: A: From cell phone and TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Nothing.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A:n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A:False .
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A:False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A:False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A:False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	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 A: I don't know .
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A:True .
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: n/a.

64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True .
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. Bimox, Sunyit, Mopnyit)
f	Others: _____
	A: a,e.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-028)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-028.
2	How old are you? A: 24 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Hui li.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a student, temporarily unemployed
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Suondip (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
b.	With friends: A: Suondip (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
c.	In your community: A: Suondip(a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).

d.	[At work]: A: Suondip (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: I speak Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to retell most of them.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: They kind of like a fever, cough, stomachache.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: It's from America.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A:
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: A little bit.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Headache , fever, and then stomachache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: From TV news.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It's said that younger and older people who are with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Go to crowded places without wearing a mask.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Do not go to crowded places without wearing a mask.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Do not go to crowded places without wearing a mask.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A:
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital immediately, then follow the doctor's instructions to take medicine.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Wearing masks, do nucleic acid tests.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Yes.

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: From TV news.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: A little bit.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yeah.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? _____
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be true.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: a.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-029)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-029.
2	How old are you? A: 67 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I did, until highschool.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am now doing business.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm a Nuosu Yi people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Before I started primary school, I speak Sichuan dialect.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: At that time, Nuosu Yi language was spoken at home and Chinese (Sichuan dialect) was spoken outside.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in junior high school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese(Sichuan dialect) with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.

c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken. [primary indigenous language]
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: I speak Chinese(Sichuan dialect) with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Use Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I shouldn't be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: We take it very seriously around here.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Regarding the new coronavirus, the Han people call it "New Coronary Pneumonia" and the Yi people call it "Nadu Ashi". It came from Europe and then spread from Wuhan, China. At first, it will cause lung lesions and fever.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: As for the coronavirus, it has been suggested that the original transmission is through mosquitoes, initially originating in fish.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Somebody called it "na shi" or "ce yi a nuo".
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____

f	Other forms _____
	A: a,c.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____
	A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood, There is now said to be a new coronavirus, a new coronavirus in Africa and the United States.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It is said that once infected with the new coronavirus, it will first produce symptoms such as fever and cough.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: In this case, there will be fever, lung lesions, cough at the beginning, and we need to prevent (treat) these symptoms.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: People with diabetes, chronic diseases and pneumonia are more likely to be infected. , I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Go to crowded places without wearing a mask.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: They said we should take preventive measures firmly, take care of ourselves and get vaccinated against COVID-19.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/ Weibo/Weixin, Clinic
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It is said that national vaccines should be made in advance to prevent it.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.

42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Usually if the body is not well, I go to the hospital and take care of myself through the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If you are infected with COVID-19, you should go to a hospital for a check-up instead of visiting relatives or friends.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: No, I didn't know.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine? a. From 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) _____ A: The vaccine needs to be given at the hospital and in the same place as the shots.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood. I've heard three shots, one to three, and that's it.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that once the weather gets cold, COVID-19 cannot be prevented. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be true.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be true.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be true.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: n/a.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.

59	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 A: It should be true.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be true.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be false.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: n/a.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A It should be false.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
	Clinic
	Community leader/ healer
	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
	Others:_____
	A: The hospital says it first, then let us know through news or movies.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-030)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-030.
2	How old are you? A: 24 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Fiminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm graduate from vocational-technical school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm a teacher now.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm a Shama qubi from the same blood as Jige.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Dominant language of the country.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: We almost speak Primary indigenous language, Nuosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: We say Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] .
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: I can understand .
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Almost I'm in junior school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialectd.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken. [primary indigenous

	language]
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: I can speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, my uncle is doctor.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Sounds like have a fever and cough.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm not so clear.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I think there isn't.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: Public officials.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Dominant language of the country.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It's said that kind of like fever and cough.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: It's said that go to the hospital to do nucleic acid to know.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It's said that older people and kids who are with poor immunity.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Airborne transmission.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Yeah, I know. Wearing masks , caccinations, disinfection and so on.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These are heard from public officials.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Wearing masks , caccinations.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I'll go to the hospital .

46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: It is said that the vaccine requires three injections and each dose is valid for six months.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These are also in the TV and phone.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: There isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be True.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: I don't know.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know,either.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False
59	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 A: I don't know,either.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know, I don't think it worked.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: e.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-031)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-031
2	How old are you? A: _19_
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang_____
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm a freshman now.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm a freshman now._____
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Nuosu Yi people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Sichuan dialect.____
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Sichuan dialect.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.____
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: I grew up in the city, so I learned it. ____
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Nuosu Yi.; when staying with Han friends, I speak Chinese.____
c.	In your community: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Chinese
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]__
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]__
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes.,I can.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes..__
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes..____
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,This person is called Bimo who is a healer of Yi nationality.__
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.__
23	What is coronavirus? A: RNA virus.____
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes,_It's a disease.__
25	What causes the virus? A: We don't know where it came from at this stage .
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
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) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: when I was surfing the internet,I heard about it ,_like computer or something._____

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Heard it on the government radio.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely clear.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: have a fever,headache._____
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: You cannot tell if you have COVID-19 until you have a nucleic acid test,but you should not touch someone with a high body temperature.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Young people,elderly people,and people who have had lung problems before that.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: COVID-19 is spread through the air.____
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: We should wear a mask,get vaccinated,and don't go anywhere crowded..
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I heard it from government and computer.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes._____
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes._ .
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can wear a mask,get vaccinated,and don't go anywhere crowded.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: when I get sick,I go to the hospital and trust the government. _
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will consult a doctor.____
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: The vaccine is for the Novel Coronavirus infection.I have had two injections so far,and I'm ready for a third booster._
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: They're from friends,and they're also on the Internet._
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understand
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yed,I did.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: True__
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False_____
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: False_____
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False__
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.____
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False__
59	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 A: I don't know.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True__

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False_
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True_
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know._
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: n/a.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-032)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-032.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 55 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Yangyuan.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I did not attend school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My Work is doing farm work in the village.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I am a Nuosu Yi myself.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are also speakers of Chinese (Sichuan dialect), but most speak Nuosu Yi.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Generally speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Talking in the Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Talking in the Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Some can, and some can't.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: I can understand some of them. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Some I can, and some I can't. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Some I can, and some I can't.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes. There are both doctors and Bimo.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Never heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is said to cause headache, fever, dizziness, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____

f	Other forms _____
	A: Hospitals and government.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Putonghua. [dominant language of the country]
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Can't figure it out.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It is said to cause fever, headache, and dizziness.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The only way to find out is to do a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is said that the elderly, young people will be a little more susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, wash hands, etc.
37	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/Weibo/Wechat Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Hospitals and government.
38	Do you believe this information? A: I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can't, because I don't know (about new coronavirus).
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to hospital for treatment.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for examination.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I heard about the vaccine because I had to take it three times, (one month), and it is said to be valid for 6 months once.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On TV, on my cell phone, and in government documents.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS, do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: I don't know.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	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 A: It should be false.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False

	A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: Through government officials, computers and television.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-033)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-033
2	How old are you? A: I'm 80 year's old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Yanyuan.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I didn't go to school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: _ Worked in agriculture.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Nuosu Yi.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Occasionally a few words of Chinese (Sichuan dialect) were spoken.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Y
b.	With friends: A: Also speak Nuosu Yi
c.	In your community: A: Normally speak Nuosu Yi.

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Both are used (Nosu Yi and national lingua franca).
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No.
18	. Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: _ Yes._
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: There are people who take care of the body (doctors, nurses, etc.)
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Never heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is said to cause headaches, body aches, cold shivers, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
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) _____
	Other forms _____ A: Heard through policies communicated by the government.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: National lingua franca.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.

a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I don't know.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I don't know.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: I don't know.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is said that if you do not wear a mask, you are susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: ou have to wear a mask to do so, wash your hands, etc.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: From the computer, what you hear in the computer.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can't anymore because I don't know the drugs.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: A: Go to a national hospital to receive treatment.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Through national drug therapy.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Prevention (vaccine) injection 3 times, it is said that after injection 3 times can be managed for 6 months (valid for 6 months).
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?

a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Countrie, countrie(government) convey.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: I don't know anymore, I heard that the vaccination will be fine.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. A: I don't know anymore, I am not convinced.
54	Being cold does not prevent coronavirus. A: I don't know anymore, I am not convinced.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus A: I don't know.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects A: A: I don't know.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus A: I don't know.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better A: It should be cured, partly.
59	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. A: I don't know.
60	Every day the government talks about how many people died from coronavirus A: True
61	The government (officials/authorities) reports do not talk about how to become cured or healed from coronavirus A: It was said.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick. A: True.
63	f you are always healthy and never get sick, you do not need to use gloves or a mask. This is because _____ A: Wear (these) to be good.

64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. A: I don't know.
65	How would you prefer to receive information about Coronavirus? A: Heard through the government.
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: Both. Through the media, and neighbors have spoken out..

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-034)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-034.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 24 year's old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Shymian Ya'an.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I've graduated from college and am now preparing for my job exam.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Now there is nothing to do, read a book at home.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm a Shypnra (a dialect of Nuosu Yi)
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: I speak both Nuosu Yi and Chinese (Sichuan dialect) at home.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: I still mostly speak Nosu Yi.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: I still mostly speak Nosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: When I went to school, I began to speak a Chinese(Sichuan dialect) mixed with Nuosu Yi language.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are: With friends:? A: Friends mostly speak Chinese (sichuan dialect).
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: I still speak Nosu Yi for the most part in the community.

16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, we often tell each other what they have said.
18	Can you understand when people talk about family and community matters in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes. Are you able to talk in [the main native language] like they do? A: Not really, can only say those daily.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: We have a mixed Yi-Chinese population there, so it's average.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: : There is a elder sister, and a uncle, is similar to the village doctor for people to treat the kind of disease.
Part III Instructions <i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>	
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: This, I've heard of it, it's only getting better now.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I think that it is somewhat similar to the flu.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, how could it not be?
25	What causes the virus? A: The news said that the infection was due to indiscriminate eating of livestock
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I've only heard of the one you call "Naduashi", not the others.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
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) _____
	Other forms _____ A: Both from what I hear from others and what I see on TV and on my phone.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: National lingua franca..
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____

b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A: Heard it on the government radio.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Unable to figure out.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It is said to cause fever, headache, and dizziness.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The only way to find out is to do a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is said that the elderly, young people will be a little more susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, wash your hands, etc.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: It was said on TV, and the message was received on the phone
38	Do you believe this information? A: I believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: That is, not to go to crowded places, and then wear a mask when you go out, etc. Then you have to get vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: At such times, go ahead and get the disease checked out and then take the medication.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Hurry to the hospital and take medication after going to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: About this , there were a lot of people infected in our country, but then the vaccine came out, and now there are not many infected. There are a lot of infected people in other countries, and a lot of people have died, especially in India and the United States.

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Mostly I hear about it from national news broadcasts and on my cell phone.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Only know a little, not completely ignorant, there are some still know.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: Not sure anymore. It should be how the hospital says to treat it.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. A: About this, I do not believe. It just means that washing your body clean, maintaining good hygiene and being in better health will prevent it to some extent.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? A: I think, false. According to experts, the virus is less active when the weather is cold, so I don't think it is.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus A: That's exactly what happened.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects A: I've only heard of AIDS being transmitted through mosquitoes, but not the other way around.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus A: Never heard of it, nonsense, right?
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better A: How is that possible? There are so many drugs available now and most of them have been cured.
59	I 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. A: I think it should be the case, drinking resistance will be weakened.
60	Every day the government talks about how many people died from coronavirus A: True.
61	The government (officials/authorities) reports do not talk about how to become cured or healed from coronavirus A: The experts have been talking.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick. A: Exactly, about this.
63	If you are always healthy and never get sick, you do not need to use gloves or a mask. This is because A: How is this possible? It's contagious if you don't wear a good mask, in which case it's serious.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. A: I don't know.
65	How would you prefer to receive information about Coronavirus?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____ A: For us, cell phones and TVs are more convenient in this day and age.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-035)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-035.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 18 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: I am from the town of Daba. _
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Already not studying.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Repairing cars.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of Nuosu Yi) people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Both Nosu Yi and Chinese (Sichuan dialect) are spoken.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes,I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Learned in primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Generally speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: n/a.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Both in Nuosu Yi and Chinese.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	. Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.____
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: : Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes._
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is the "Xinguan bingdu" well.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: How can it not be? It's just a disease. the country is more strong,can be treated
25	What causes the virus? A: There are all kinds of claims. Some people say that they are infected because they eat bats, others say that they are mutated from the seafood market, each has its own version, I'm not sure.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: The new coronavirus, in Chinese is "Xinguan bingdu", and then after the mutation called "Omicron ", as to whether there are other words, I'm not sure.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
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) _____
	Other forms _____ A: Watch TV, look at your phone, and neighbors are talking.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: The national lingua franca. And then people are saying it (with Nuosu Yi) too.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Both on TV and on cell phones.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Only know a little.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Get a cold, then ask questions to the 30s, high-temperature fever, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: There is a health code, then now if you feel like this (with these symptoms), then go to the hospital to check, and then the test results show the red code is infected.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: If you don't wear a mask, you're infected because it's airborne.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: If you don't wear a mask and then all gather and play together in a crowd, you will easily get infected.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, wash your hands, take a shower, then maintain personal hygiene and wear a good mask and you're almost done.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Look at the phone (and you'll see).
38	Do you believe this information? A: Half-believe, half-doubt
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: : If you can prevent, you still want to prevent as long as you can prevent (live).
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I will go to the hospital if I don't feel well, and I will be taken care of there.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It can't be prevented. I'm not defensible anymore. But the hospital's close.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: n/a.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: n/a.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will go to the hospital to be admitted.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On cell phones and on TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Know a little.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Not yet vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: I haven't had the vaccination yet because I don't have time.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: Yes, now there is a preventive (vaccine) , after the first and second vaccination, it will be good.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: Can prevent.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: How can you not get infected? It can get infected.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: Will get better._
59	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 A: It will not get better, drinking beer is not allowed.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: About these were not spoken.

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: : I'm not sure about this, but only about the vaccination.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: This is true, just like SARS before it, by concentrating on quarantine and narrowing the scope.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False. Because without it all, it might be a matter of luck. But even if you don't get infected this time, that doesn't make it right.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I'm not sure, I think it's fake.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: Both. Through the media, and neighbors have spoken out..

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-036)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-036
2	How old are you? A: 16 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Ma'an.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm in school, now in my second year of high school._____
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Student.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Suondi (A dialect of Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Chinese (Sichuan dialect).
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: : Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Chinese (Sichuan dialect).

d.	[At work]: A: n/a.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: No.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is a bad (disease).
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Naddutashyt.
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) _____
	Other forms _____ A: I saw it on TV.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____

b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Grandparants, they said.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Only know a little.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Flu (same as).
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Those who do not wear masks.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It was detected in the hospital.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Two people without masks, and then together every day.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Stay at home more often and wear a mask when you go out.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: On TV, and from the teachers at school.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Wear a mask.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: No.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Yes, I know.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____

b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: I know a little bit.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes,I did.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: There should be.
52	If yes, which is it? A: It should be possible for people in hospitals and countries engaged in research to study new methods.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't think so, this.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: I don't think it will work either._
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True__
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: True__
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False._
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False__
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said that.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said that.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False. Because without it all, it might be a matter of luck. But even if you don't get

	infected this time, that doesn't make it right.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: I Both of these are good.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-38)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-037.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 21 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Mianning.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I graduated from college.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: A primary school teacher.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language. [dominant language of the country]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Speak both the country's (lingua franca) and my own (language).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: My own language. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: When I was in school, I spoke the country's (lingua franca). [dominant language of the country]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in primary school, my family taught me to say it.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak my own (language). [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak both my own (language) and the country's (lingua franca).
c.	In your community: A: Speak my own (language). [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Speak the country's (lingua franca) at work.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Speak the country's (lingua franca) , when I'm at work.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Speak my own (language). [Primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes, after all, it is our nation's own language.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: In country's (lingua franca), it is called "Xinguan bingdu"
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: Because eating the "wild food", I don't know how to say "wild food" in Nuosu Yi.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	Other forms _____ A: Heard through the phone.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the Putonghua. [dominant language of the country]

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Fully understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Colds, coughs, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: There were informations about the coronavirus on the phone, so I looked through there.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Those who are less physically fit are prone to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: The infection was caused by eating the "wild food" indiscriminately.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, do not go to crowded places, and usually disinfect more when you are at home.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I learned about it through my phone. Usually, the national news is putting it on, and I have a little common sense myself.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Do not go to crowded places, do not go out easily, wear masks, etc.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: When I'm sick, I lock myself in my room.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: First, the doctors would come and isolate some of our patients for observation.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I know, I've been vaccinated.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I heard about it from my cell phone, and then my own village was being notified.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Already vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: For now, just get vaccinated, take precautions and all that.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: This, I think, also has this factor.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False. It's just air, airborne.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: Nowadays, the medicine is more powerful, so it can recover.
59	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 A: If you're sick, you shouldn't be able to drink, right?
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said it.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It's all been said.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: Those who return from other places need to be quarantined and observed because it is not known that the person is not infected with the virus so they need to be observed.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: It's better through the media.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-38)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-038.
2	How old are you? A: 25 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Already graduated from college.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am now working as a village official.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: n/a.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in first grade.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community:

	A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken. [primary indigenous language]
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Use both, and use Chinese (Sichuan dialect) when I don't know how to speak.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I shouldn't be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Haven't seen much of it.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Coronavirus is supposed to be a lung disease, right?
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm not sure about this.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I think there is. But I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Naddut ashyt.
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) _____
	Other forms _____ A: News.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the Putonghua.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Grandparants, they said.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, fever, cough, and then diarrhea.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: It was reported in the news, on TV, and on cell phones, and it was not until after the condition was very serious that we were notified and heard about it.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Young people, those with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Airborne.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Try not to go out, then do not go to a crowded place, then wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible, disinfection.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These are seen from the phone.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated and then doing your best to prevent it is prevention.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can't because I don't know (new coronavirus).
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to receive treatment.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my own words.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I can't take care of Myself. Not if I go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: When I was still in school it was the teachers who said that. On the news, then the phone, and the unit, which is where the work is.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated, and I've had two shots.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't know.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false. If so, if hot water can prevent it, then how can so many people still die? For example, India, the United States, etc. will still have so many people died?
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be, right. Right.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False. It's just air, airborne.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: Will get better ah, there are some are cured ah, just heard that after healing there will be sequelae.
59	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 A: I don't know.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said, every day. It is the time when the epidemic is more serious often update the data, and now the epidemic has eased a lot, so
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: I don't know if they said that.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False, I've had pneumonia once before.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: I think it is better to go through the media, so that there is a bit of scientific basis. Otherwise, they will talk nonsense if the family does not understand.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-039)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-039.
2	How old are you? A: 47 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I went to school until grade two.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a farmer.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Others speak Suondip [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Speak Shypnra . [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: I learned it in elementary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
c.	In your community: A: n/a.

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Talking in the Shypnra .
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Talking in the Shypnra .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes, I can. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes, appreciated.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	
<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>	
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: I haven't heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: What is coronavirus I know.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a
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) _____
	Other forms _____ A: All contain.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the national lingua franca.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not really know in detail.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I know it, headache , fever, cough.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The government announced it in the national language.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: n/a.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A:to wear a mask , Don't go anywhere crowded.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: The head of the government said so.
38	Do you believe this information? A:I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A:Go to the hospital .
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If I catch the Novel Coronavirus, I stay at home or go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Yes, There are three kinds of vaccine and three injections are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I know it, the government says so.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Do not know much about.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: false.
54	It is said that cold weather could not prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: false, True, false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: True, False.
59	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 A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False .
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: All of the above.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-040)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<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.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-040.
2	How old are you? A: 54 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: male.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in The blacksmith village.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Read until the third grade of primary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a farmer.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Suondip says we are Shypnra, Shypnra says we are Suondip. (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue 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.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: We used to say Shypnra Suondip, .[a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Speak pure Shypnra, speak pure Suondip if it is Suondip.[a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Always use Nuosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: It's still Nuosu Yi, which is the only language we've been using all our lives.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: I understand it, but I can't speak it very well.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: I learned it in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Just using Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese when I am with Chinese friends and speak Nuosu Yi when I am with Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: When I was in the community, I just talked about Nuosu Yi.

d.	[At work]: A: Depending on the situation, Nuosu Yi is spoken where there is a lot of Nuosu Yi at work, and Chinese is spoken where there is a lot of Han nationality.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Same thing, when I have Chinese friends they can't understand me without speaking Chinese, but when I have Nuosu Yi I still speak Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: The use of Nuosu Yi .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I just forgot most of them. If I could remember them, how could I not repeat them as Nuosu Yi?
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Intelligently understand Nuosu Yi and Chinese without understanding a word of other languages. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Listen to also don't understand, say also can't say how can understand. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: How can the language of our nation not be valued?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: How could I not be part of the community?
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Never heard of it before, not since the onset of the disease.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I heard it's lung disease with a fever.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: We haven't seen it yet, but it is said that it is not only a disease but also a severe disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
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) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: First I saw it on the news, then I heard about it through government propaganda.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: First in the national language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A:n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A:Full understanding is not possible, but the government keeps telling us how to protect ourselves.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: n/a.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: This did not know, anyway the body is uncomfortable, have a fever is about to go to a hospital to diagnose ability to know, how can we know ourselves possibly.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: I hear older people are more susceptible.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I heard it was airborne.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A:n/a.
37	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/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These are the aspects that the government has been guilty of telling us during the meetings.
38	Do you believe this information? A:Believe it. I believed it as soon as it came out of the news.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Prevention. Protecting yourself is prevention. That's what the government says.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A:Do not go to crowded places, wear masks, wash hands frequently will not be infected.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Usually, take medicine.

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Don't go to crowded places and hurry to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: We don't know about any other drugs, except that there is a vaccine that can be prevented, and we don't know about any other drugs.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I found out during the government meeting.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Know nothing.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: There might be.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>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?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: Maybe.
54	It is said that cold weather could not prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It's not that it can't be prevented, it's just that it's more contagious when it's cold.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: I don't know.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: I don't know if it's real, but it could be contagious.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: These are fake.
59	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 A: I don't know about that, but you can't drink after you've been vaccinated.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: Yes.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: Yeah, that's what anyone would think.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: It's a must.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others:_____
	A: It's in government documents. It's on TV and phone.

The proficiency level of [primary indigenous language]: 5