

## **Perceived Ethnic Discrimination Scale: Research progress on ethnic discrimination whith urban Mapuche youth in Chile.**

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### **KEYWORDS**

Ethnic discrimination,  
perceived ethnic  
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subjective perception  
of ethnic  
discrimination.

### **ABSTRACT:**

The present study is framed in the context of historical violence in the central-south zone of our country, as a result of the conflict between the State, the Chilean society and the Mapuche people. The study presents an advance of a larger research, which aims to contribute to the understanding of the impact on mental and physical health of ethnic discrimination in Mapuche and non-Mapuche young people, high school and college students, who live in urban areas of the Metropolitan, Biobío and Araucanía regions. This paper shows the preliminary results obtained from the validation of a scale of perceived ethnic discrimination, which was obtained with the participation of 246 young students, who declared to be part of the Mapuche people. The findings suggest schools and justice centers are the places where the highest level of discrimination is perceived.

### **1. Introduction**

At present, we have sufficient evidence to assert that both native peoples and social and ethnic minorities in various parts of the world are affected by psychosocial problems such as ethnic and cultural discrimination. It was documented in both developed and developing countries. Some of them are the United States, Canada and Australia, in addition to Chile, Peru and Ecuador. (1–3)

Let us understand discrimination, as a type of social abuse, which can be exercised directly from one human being to another; or indirectly, for example, through the State, public or private institutions and public policies, among others. Discrimination always manifests itself in a context of power asymmetry, where one sector of the population devalues the other, generally through stereotypes, stigmas and prejudices, which are passed down from generation to generation. When this type of violence is directed at a specific group of people, just because they belong to an ethnic group different from that of the dominant outgroup or social group, it is called ethnic discrimination. The young and urban population of these minorities of these groups is usually more exposed to this type of abuse, since it remains in constant interrelation with the dominant group,

mainly from the schooling processes, but also because many of them have always inhabited the city. (4) (5) (6)

However, young students not only perceive themselves as discriminated against by the outgroup, but also accuse them of receiving discrimination from their own group of belonging or ingroup. This type of abuse is particularly painful, as it permanently questions these people's feelings of belonging. This process of constant questioning of their identity generates anxiety-depressive symptomatology, feelings of both physical and mental discomfort. (7,8) (9,10)

## 2. Development

This publication presents a part of the procedure used to investigate a series of psychosocial factors that are related to the perception of ethnic discrimination and the impact that these can have on the subjective well-being of young Mapuche students, from urban areas of three regions of Chile. All of them are characterized by a high demographic presence of the Mapuche population. (11)

### 2.1 The sample

The sample was intentionally selected in relation to the objectives of the research, the participation of educational establishments from different urban areas that are installed in the large cities of these regions was requested, trying to obtain people from different provinces. In the selection of the sample, care was taken to ensure that it was balanced considering the variable declaration of biological sex of each respondent. For this, three classifications were used, male (103), female (136) and others (7). The third classification sought to generate a space in case it was necessary to reflect some dissidences, but it was withdrawn from the final data analysis, because statistically it did not provide significant information. Another of the strategies used to attract participants was the Snow Ball technique, adding participants from the same people who voluntarily agreed to be part of this sample, as referrals.

### 2.2 Procedure and ethical considerations

The procedure began with the presentation of the project and the signing of the informed consents and assents (for minors); In the latter case, the authorization must be delivered by a parent or guardian of legal age. In the event that he or she chose not to participate, despite the fact that his or her parents gave their authorization, his or her decision was evidently respected. The letters of introduction, invitation, consents and informed assents were approved by the ethics committee of the University of Concepción and presented in all the educational institutions that facilitated our access.

The sample collection stage began with porters and significant informants, which allowed a first approach to educational establishments and/or cultural groups. A pilot was carried out to observe the behavior of the Perceived Ethnic Discrimination Scale when applied, but not before consulting six expert judges. Three of them, prominent researchers on issues such as discrimination and/or indigenous peoples. And three others, representatives of the target population. After reviewing the comments and suggestions, it was applied to the final sample. For this stage, there was a team of 9 surveyors, all belonging to the last years of careers such as anthropology and psychology. This team was led by a field manager, a sociocultural anthropologist, with extensive experience in working with different native populations of our country, both in the north and in the south.

### 2.3 Instrument characteristics and validation

The Perceived Ethnic Discrimination variable seeks to measure the subjective perception of ethnic discrimination that the participants of this study reported through an online survey on the Google Forms platform. Considering that we live in a post-pandemic social scenario, we made the decision to use an online tool as a primary source of information, as it seemed to us the most appropriate. In

cases where there was no access to the internet or the facilities for online application, the interviewers had the instrument on paper. We worked with a Spanish adaptation of the scale of Krieger et al., (2005), experiences of discrimination (EOD). Although other researchers in our country used this adaptation, there was no validated version in Chile, so a confirmatory factor analysis was performed. The analysis confirmed that it is a unifactorial instrument that is made up of 9 items. These are presented on a Likert scale, where the participant must score from 1 to 7, the perception of having been discriminated against for reasons that allude to their belonging to an indigenous people, in this case Mapuche. Number 1 is the absence of perception of discrimination and number 7 is the maximum perception of feeling ethnically discriminated against in different social dimensions such as educational, labor, judicial, among others.

The EOD has been used since 1990, with a Cronbach Alpha of .74 and a reliability of .70. This scale has been used mainly in health institutions, especially mental health institutions, to demonstrate the impact of racism, ethnic discrimination or social injustice on people's health. In a systematic review, the DOE is reported as one of the scales that has acceptable psychometric properties, when evaluated together with 23 other scales that measure racism or discrimination. (12)

The version validated in this research presents a Cronbach Alpha of .86. The results of the confirmatory factor analysis are presented in the ANNEXES section.

#### 2.4 Conclusions

When Mapuche researchers and/or those of us who work with indigenous populations or social minorities (migrants, LGBT+ communities or others) in our territory, we always face the great difficulty of demonstrating through figures the impact that psychosocial dysfunctions, such as discrimination, have on the physical and mental health of people who perceive themselves as discriminated against. Despite the fact that there is research in the world that relates racism with anxiety-depressive symptomatology, substance abuse and episodes of school violence for years, in our country there are very few instances and/or references in which this type of abuse has been studied quantitatively. (10,12–15)

Although there is a long tradition in the study of discrimination, from the perpetrators we find less documentation when we turn to research that speaks from the voice of those affected. In this sense, we have great researchers who have been working on this qualitative line of research for more than 20 years, such as Aravena and Merino. However, when it comes to quantitative research, we find very few studies that focus on the northern macrozone of the country. (16) (17) (18) (19,20)

In the tireless search to make visible the asymmetry and historical violence of the State towards our native peoples, we have wanted to strengthen the voice of those who have been affected daily for centuries by stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination; This path has led us to work from discourse analysis on the stories of discrimination and its consequences in Mapuche youth and adults. Thus, through a critical epistemological perspective, it provides us with a clear and detailed overview of the damage and pain with which these people live during practically their entire lives. However, we do not know the relationship that ethnic discrimination has on the incidence of diagnoses such as mood disorders, anxiety disorders, disorders related to trauma and stressors, behavioral disorders and food intake, and substance use disorders and addictions, among others. (21) (22)

Studies on stigmas present in health workers about people with diagnoses of the spectrum of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder have clearly shown us that the health of these people is differentially harmed, compared to the population with other types of diagnoses. We have also observed this phenomenon in the attitude of teachers towards young people in secondary education with a diagnosis of mental disorder. (23,24)

It does not seem unreasonable to conclude that the perception of ethnic discrimination is reducing the health of our young Mapuche students, accentuating the gap of inequality in access to health, education and social justice between the Mapuche and non-Mapuche population. Authors such as Bourdieu and Passeron propose how education and school is a fundamental element to understand culture, so that the imposition of cultural symbols or meanings on an ethnic minority group or not, makes visible the imposition and symbolic violence associated with the force of cultural agency. Therefore, as he puts it, educational spaces, such as schools, are not neutral structures but rather prepare students in a differentiated way according to the social and economic structural forces of the broader institutions, and ideologically tie the schooling process to the reproduction of gender, class and racial inequalities, these constitutive ideologies of social discourse become part of the daily life of the classroom. Giroux suggests that those who are in possession of power will be the ones who will try to define what should be considered knowledge. (25) (Giroux, 2004)

That is why it is so important that we can carry out research that aims to establish statistically significant relationships between variables such as the subjective perception of ethnic discrimination and the well-being of our native peoples and migrant minorities.

The validation of this small scale is, for us, a small big step, since it means having a fast, economical and friendly instrument to be able to measure the variable perception of ethnic discrimination. It is a starting point to be able to work on relationships with independent variables, such as intervention programs in socio-emotional skills that contribute to the identification of racial prejudice in health, education, and justice professionals. This is our proposal.

The educational context is the place where our participants perceive themselves as most discriminated against and at the same time it is the institution where all our young people spend most of their time. In Chile, the schooling process lasts about fourteen years, without considering higher education. That is, it goes through the middle of human development, considering first and second childhood, puberty and adolescence, in addition to early adulthood. It is urgent to make visible the consequences of this type of social abuse on our native peoples and/or migrants on a large scale, and it must be demanded in the agenda of any government in power to invest in economic resources for intervention programs in schools, technical-professional institutes and universities, extra and intra-curricular. In the same way, it is necessary to work urgently with health officials and the judiciary, since it is not enough to hire intercultural facilitators to support professional actions, through translation into (27) *Mapudungun*<sup>1</sup>, since the vast majority of our urban Mapuche youth do not have this linguistic resource; however, they build their identity as Mapuche from a feeling of belonging and activism to vindicate their culture. (28)

We will not be able to move forward in a more just and healthy society if we are not able to go beyond accounting for these intergroup conflicts. Focusing all efforts on the demand for land return is a risky strategy; although it is indisputable that the State must recognize and repair the usurpation of land in the Mapuche communities of the south, this does not solve the mental and physical health of thousands of young Mapuche. Young people who are always in the city, because of mobility in the countryside or because of the new educational and economic needs of globalization, are in the cities building their future from a feeling of belonging to indigenism, but with the hope of achieving social mobility through formal education. It must also be our commitment to attend to the needs of those who walk day by day through the streets of our cities, carrying their Mapuche identity, while listening to K-POP or Reggaeton on their headphones.

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<sup>1</sup> Language or language of the Mapuche People.

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## ANNEXES

### 1. Perceived Discrimination Scale

Analyzing your life experience in Chile, to what extent have you felt discriminated against in each of the following places **for being/feeling Mapuche**? Please indicate the number that best reflects your opinion, mark with an X.

Table 1.

Nº	Item	Strongly Disagree (1)						Strongly agree (7)
1	In the judicial-police system (by police, judges, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	In medical services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	In educational institutions (schools, institutes, universities)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	In a religious institution (Catholic church, evangelical church, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	In public places (restaurants, shops, banks, government offices, airport, supermarkets)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

6	On the street, in the park	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	At someone's house, at a party, at a wedding, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

N°	Item	Not Applicable (mark X)	Strongly Disagree (1)						Strongly agree (7)
8	When I have tried to rent a room, apartment or house		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Where I work or have worked		1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Table of own elaboration. Mapuche sample descriptive table

N°	Item	Mapuche (n=246)		male (n=103)		female (n=136)	
		mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
I1	In the judicial-police system (by police, judges, etc.)	3.01	2.20	2,86	2,20	3,10	2,24
I2	In medical services	2.35	1.78	2,28	1,83	2,37	1,75
I3	In educational institutions (schools, institutes, universities)	3.32	2.03	3,17	2,03	3,44	2,04
I4	In a religious institution (Catholic church, evangelical church, etc.)	2.87	2.17	2,67	2,06	3,01	2,23
I5	In public places (restaurants, shops, banks, government offices, airport, supermarkets)	2.44	1.84	2,30	1,82	2,54	1,87
I6	On the street, in the park	2.24	1.71	1,99	1,54	2,43	1,81
I7	At someone's house, at a party, at a wedding, etc.	2.50	1.79	2,49	1,86	2,54	1,76
I8	When I have tried to rent a room, apartment or house	2.07	1.72	2,01	1,64	2,10	1,77
I9	Where I work or have worked	2.37	1.85	2,25	1,68	2,44	1,98

In relation to the Mapuche sample, it was composed of 246 subjects, of whom 136 were women, 103 were men and 7 preferred not to declare their biological sex.

## 2. Confirmation of the factor structure of the perceived discrimination scale

Confirmatory factor analysis was used to evaluate the factor structure of the Perceived Discrimination Scale. The first One-Dimensional Model (M1) was tested, where when considering the  $X^2/df$  criterion the model presents an indicator  $X^2/df = 2.89$ , which is considered a good fit. On the other hand, for the CFI and TLI indicators, the model also shows a good fit, since values greater than .95 are presented. Finally, for the SRMR indicator there is a good fit ( $<0.6$ ), as well as for the RMSEA indicator, where it presents acceptable values ( $<0.8$ ).

Table 2. CFA adjustment indicators, scale of perceived discrimination.

Model	$X^2$	$X^2/df$	CFI	TLI	AGFI	SRMR	RMSEA
M1: Unidimensional	$X^2 (27) = 78.003$ $p < 0.001$	2.89	0.989	0.985	0.991	0.060	0.062

Table of own elaboration.

In relation to Cronbach's Alpha indicators and the AVE index, the Perceived Discrimination Scale presented a Cronbach's Alpha value of .86. When analyzing the possible variation of the construct, by eliminating some item, it can be observed that there are no items that generate large variations. Finally, when evaluating the AVE index, it can be observed that the construct is above .5, which is acceptable.

Table 4. Indicators of reliability and convergent validity

Item	Variable	Scale	$\alpha$ Cronbach	$\alpha$ Cronbach if the item is deleted	the AVE
1	D1	Perceived Discrimination Scale	.86	.84	.52
2	D2			.85	
3	D3			.85	
4	D4			.85	
5	D5			.84	
6	D6			.85	
7	D7			.85	
8	D8			.86	
9	D9			.85	

Own elaboration

### 3. Consents

Vice-Rectorcy for Research and Development  
Ethics, Bioethics and Biosafety Committee  
CEBB 918-2021

Concepción, May 2021.

### CERTIFICATE

The Ethics, Bioethics and Biosafety Committee of the Vice-Rectorcy for Research and Development of the University of Concepción has reviewed the protocol of **PROJECT N° 3210537**, approved in the **FONDECYT POSTDOCTORAL CONTEST 2021**, entitled "**ETHNIC IDENTITY AND SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION OF DISCRIMINATION: PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EMOTIONAL CONSEQUENCES ON THE WELL-BEING OF YOUNG MAPUCHE STUDENTS FROM THE METROPOLITAN, BIOBÍO AND ARAUCANÍA REGIONS**", NOMINATED BY **DR. NATALIA LISSETTE ZAÑARTU CANIHUANTE**, AS Principal Investigator, sponsored by **DR. PAMELA GRANDÓN FERNÁNDEZ**, an academic attached to the Department of Psychology of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Concepción, verifying that it complies with the standards, ethical principles and biosafety procedures established nationally and internationally, for scientific research that considers the participation of people in the field of Social Sciences.



In **PROJECT N° 3210537** the general objective considers validating a theoretical model explaining the relationship between ethnic identity, perceived ethnic discrimination, coping strategies of emotional regulation, positive and negative emotionality (balance of affects) and social well-being in Mapuche young people in the 4th year of middle school and 4th year of higher education or more in the Biobío regions. Araucanía and Metropolitana.

For the development of this postdoctoral research, the activities will be executed in 03 (three) specific objectives, which describe analyzing, initially, the relationship between ethnic identity, perceived ethnic discrimination, coping strategies of emotional regulation, positive and negative emotionality (balance of affects) and social well-being; then, the moderating effect of ethnic identity on the relationship between perceived ethnic discrimination and positive and negative emotionality in the face of discrimination, as well as the mediation of positive and negative emotionality, and the coping strategies of emotional regulation in the relationship between ethnic identity and social well-being, as well as in the relationship between perceived ethnic discrimination and social well-being.

The methodological work aspects will be addressed over the course of 03 (three) years, with a first (instrumental) phase, in which it aims to validate a set of instruments that are formalized in three sections: from consultation to demographic data, to study variables that were created and validated for the sample and the application of the instruments already validated in Chile previously. For the creation of the ethnic identity instrument, the Aymara ethnic identity scale or EICA will be used as a reference.

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The second phase is framed in a correlational descriptive study, which includes the application of the previously validated instruments, in addition to 2 instruments that have been validated in Chile: the PANAS scale (Watson, Clark & Tellegen, 1988) to obtain the balance of affects, specifically the version adapted for Chile, by Dufey and Fernández, (2012) and the Keyes scale (Keyes Keyes, Shmotkin & Ryff, 2002) version adapted and used in Chile (Blanco & Díaz, 2005) to measure social well-being, instruments that have acceptable psychometric properties, both in terms of reliability and dimensional validity (Blanco & Díaz, 2005).

The surveys are designed to be applied in person, however, if the context of the COVID-19 pandemic is extended to the second year of execution of this project, these surveys will be applied in digital and online format. The data record shall not include information that allows the identification of participants.

02 (two) cohorts of Mapuche youth, in 4th grade and 4th grade of higher education or above, established in the regions of Biobío, Araucanía and, in the second group, the Metropolitan Region, will be studied, the effect of perceived ethnic discrimination, similarities and differences in their ethnic identity, as well as the effect of discrimination on social well-being and positive and negative emotionality. according to the theoretical model proposed. All of the above is rigorously and thoroughly described in the "METHOD" section of the proposed research.

The participation of each subject will be based on the processes of informed assent and informed consent as appropriate, which will be duly applied and documented, according to models presented to this Institutional Committee.

The custody of the information and the results of the proposed study will be in charge of the Principal Investigator, Dr. Natalia Lissette Zañartu Canihuante.

The planned execution of the activities described in **PROJECT N° 3210537** ensures that it does not violate the rights and dignity of the participants in the study, guaranteeing their autonomy, freedom, voluntariness and privacy, presenting for this purpose the protection methods that ensure the confidentiality of the research data and strict custody of the information obtained. observing all the formal and necessary characteristics for its validity.

The Ethics, Bioethics and Biosafety Committee of the Vice-Rectorry for Research and Development of the University of Concepción, considers that the Thesis Project presented observes the rights guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the rights and principles of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Ethical Standards of the Pan American Health Organization for Research with Human Subjects, the Constitution of the Republic of Chile, Law No. 20,120 "On Scientific Research on the Human Being, its Genome and Prohibits Human Cloning", Law No. 19,628, "On the Protection of Private Life", Law No. 20,609, which "Establishes Measures Against Discrimination" and Law No. 19,253 which "Establishes Standards on the Protection, Promotion and Development of Indigenous People, and creates the National Corporation for Indigenous Development". Also, follow the Suggestions for Writing an Informed Consent in Studies with People, by the FONDECYT/CONICYT Bioethics Advisory Committee.

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The Ethics, Bioethics and Biosafety Committee of the Vice-Rectorry for Research and Development of the University of Concepción has reviewed the protocol of **PROJECT No. 3210537**, approved in the **FONDECYT POSTDOCTORAL CONTEST 2021**, entitled "**ETHNIC IDENTITY AND SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION OF DISCRIMINATION: PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EMOTIONAL CONSEQUENCES ON THE WELL-BEING OF YOUNG MAPUCHE STUDENTS IN THE METROPOLITAN REGIONS, OF BIOBÍO AND ARAUCANÍA**", POSTULATED BY **DR. NATALIA LISSETTE ZAÑARTU CANIHUANTE**, AS Principal Investigator, sponsored by **DR. PAMELA GRANDÓN FERNÁNDEZ**, AND OBSERVES THAT IT DOES NOT SHOW ELEMENTS THAT MAY TRANSGRESS THE ETHICAL AND BIOETHICAL NORMS AND PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH INVOLVING PEOPLE, AS WELL AS THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF OUR University Institution, those outlined in the Singapore Declaration on Research Integrity (2010) and the related standards formalized by the National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research – CONICYT and adopted by the National Agency for Research and Development – ANID of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation of the Government of Chile, with which this Committee resolves to approve it, conferring this Certificate.



**DRA. M. ANDREA RODRÍGUEZ TASTETS**  
**ETHICS, BIOETHICS AND BIOSAFETY COMMITTEE**  
**VICE-RECTORY FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCIÓN**

Barrio Universitario s/n,  
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Concepción, Chile



Principal investigator: Dr. Natalia Zañartu Canihuante. Sponsor: Dr. Pamela Grandón Fernández.

FONDECYT POSTOCTORADO N°3210537 Title: Ethnic identity and subjective perception of discrimination: psychosocial factors associated with the emotional consequences on the well-being of young Mapuche students from the Metropolitan, Biobío and La Araucanía regions.

### **INFORMED CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN SURVEY**

**Dear Youth:** We ask for your consent to participate in the following research: **Ethnic identity and subjective perception of discrimination: psychosocial factors associated with emotional consequences on the well-being of young Mapuche students from the Metropolitan, Biobío and La Araucanía** regions, which aims to study the relationship between ethnic identity, subjective perception of discrimination, coping strategies of emotional regulation, positive and negative emotionality, and social well-being in Mapuche youth in 4th grade and 4th higher education or more in the Biobío, Araucanía and Metropolitan regions. This research involves your availability to participate in a survey of approximately 20 minutes duration, which will be carried out at the location you agree with him or the interviewer or by email. You are part of a group of approximately 500 respondents and your participation contributes to increasing knowledge of Mapuche culture.

I agree to participate in this study on the basis of the following conditions:

- a) Participation in this study does not pose a physical risk. However, the survey may address issues that may be emotional. If it is necessary to request psychological support, contact the responsible researcher.
- b) The results of this study may be published, but the identity will not be revealed and the personal data will remain confidential.
- c) This consent is given freely, voluntarily and autonomously, without participation having been forced or forced.

- d) You can withdraw or terminate the survey at any time.
- e) Participation will not be compensated with any economic benefit.
- f) A copy of this record will be provided as support for participation in this study.

**Participant Name:** ..... (Phone or email) .....

**Responsible Research Firm  
Participating Firm  
Minister of Faith**

**Signature of the Director of the Study Center**

**Date:**

If you have any questions, you can contact the responsible researcher. Ps. Natalia Zañartu Canihuante, Rut: 13.337.412-4, in the email: [nzanartu@gmail.com](mailto:nzanartu@gmail.com). For any doubts, complaints or concerns that have not been satisfactorily resolved by the responsible researcher, you can contact Pamela Grandón Fernández, Sponsoring Academic and Director of the Department of Psychology of the University of Concepción. Phone: 041-2204323/2203956, email [pgrandon@udec.cl](mailto:pgrandon@udec.cl).



**Universidad de Concepción**

**Faculty of Social Sciences**

**Department of Psychology**

Principal investigator: Dr. Natalia Zañartu Canihuante. Sponsor: Dr. Pamela Grandón Fernández.

FONDECYT POSTOCTORADO N°3210537 Title: Ethnic identity and subjective perception of discrimination: psychosocial factors

associated with the emotional consequences on the well-being of young Mapuche students from the Metropolitan, Biobío and La Araucanía regions.



#### **INFORMED ASSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN SURVEY**

**Dear Youth: We request your consent to participate in the following research: Ethnic identity and subjective perception of discrimination: psychosocial factors associated with the emotional consequences on the well-being of young Mapuche students in the Metropolitan, Biobío and La Araucanía regions, which aims to study the relationship between ethnic identity, the subjective perception of ethnic discrimination, coping strategies of emotional regulation and positive and negative emotions, in addition to social well-being in Mapuche young people of 4th grade and 4th higher education or more, who live in the Biobío, Araucanía and Metropolitan regions.**

This research implies your availability to participate in a survey of approximately 20 minutes duration, which will be carried out at your university, your home, in another place that you agree with the interviewer or by email. You are part of a group of approximately 500 respondents and your participation contributes to increasing knowledge of Mapuche culture.

I agree to participate in this study on the basis of the following conditions:

- a) Participation in this study does not pose a physical risk. However, the survey may address issues that may be emotional. If it is necessary to request psychological support, contact the responsible researcher.
- b) The results of this study may be published, but the identity will not be revealed and the personal data will remain confidential.
- c) This consent is given freely, voluntarily and autonomously, without participation having been forced or forced.
- d) You can withdraw or terminate the survey at any time.
- e) Participation will not be compensated with any economic benefit.
- f) A copy of this record will be provided as support for participation in this study.

**Participant Name:** ..... (Phone or email) .....

**Responsible Research Firm  
Firm**

**Signature of Study Center Director/Participating**

**Minister of Faith**

**Date:**

If you have any questions, you can contact the responsible researcher. Ps. Natalia Zañartu Canihuante, Rut: 13.337.412-4, by email: [nzanartu@udec.cl](mailto:nzanartu@udec.cl). For any doubts, complaints or concerns that have not been satisfactorily resolved by the responsible researcher, you can contact Pamela Grandón Fernández, Sponsoring Academic and Director of the Department of Psychology of the University of Concepción. Phone: 041-2204323/2203956, email [pgrandon@udec.cl](mailto:pgrandon@udec.cl).

For the free development of the spirit  
Departamento de Psicología Barrio Universitario s/n Fonos (56-41) 2204301 -  
2203955 Casilla 160 C – Correo 3



Principal investigator: Dr. Natalia Zañartu Canihuante. Sponsor: Dr. Pamela Grandón Fernández



FONDECYT POSTOCTORADO N°3210537 Title: Ethnic identity and subjective perception of discrimination: psychosocial factors associated with the emotional consequences on the well-being of young Mapuche students from the Metropolitan, Biobío and La Araucanía regions.

### **INFORMED CONSENT FOR PARENTS AND/OR GUARDIANS**

**Dear Attorney-in-Fact:** Request to You. his consent for  
authorize the participation

of....., fourth-year student of the  
educational establishment..... in

the following research: **Ethnic identity and subjective perception of discrimination:**

**psychosocial factors associated with the emotional consequences on the well-being of young Mapuche students in the Metropolitan, Biobío and La Araucanía regions**, which aims to study the relationship between ethnic identity, subjective perception of ethnic discrimination, coping strategies of emotional regulation, positive and negative emotionality, and social well-being in Mapuche young people in 4th grade and 4th higher education or more in the Biobío, Araucanía and Metropolitan regions. This research involves the availability to participate in a survey of approximately 20 minutes duration, which will be carried out at the educational establishment or by email. Your child is part of a group of approximately 500 respondents and your participation contributes to increasing knowledge of the Mapuche culture.

I authorize my child's participation in this study based on the following conditions:

- a) Participation in this study does not pose a physical risk. However, the survey may address issues that may be emotional. If it is necessary to request psychological support, contact the responsible researcher.
- b) The results of this study may be published, but the identity will not be revealed and the personal data will remain confidential.
- c) This consent is given freely, voluntarily and autonomously, without participation having been forced or forced.
- d) You can withdraw or terminate the survey at any time.
- e) Participation will not be compensated with any economic benefit.
- f) A copy of this record will be provided as support for participation in this study.

**Participant Name:** ..... (Phone or email) .....

**Responsible Research Firm**  
**Firm**  
**Minister of Faith**

**Signature of Study Center Director Participating**

**Date:**

If you have any questions, you can contact the responsible researcher. Ps. Natalia Zañartu Canihuante, Rut: 13.337.412-4, by email: [nzanartu@udec.cl](mailto:nzanartu@udec.cl). For any doubts, complaints or concerns that have not been satisfactorily resolved by the responsible researcher, you can contact

Pamela Grandón Fernández, Sponsoring Academic and Director of the Department of Psychology of the University of Concepción. Phone: 041-2204323/2203956, email [pgrandon@udec.cl](mailto:pgrandon@udec.cl).



Faculty of Social Sciences Department of Psychology

Principal investigator: Dr. Natalia Zañartu Canihuante. Sponsor: Dr. Pamela Grandón Fernández.

FONDECYT POSTOCTORADO N°3210537 Title: Ethnic identity and subjective perception of discrimination: psychosocial factors associated with the emotional consequences on the well-being of young Mapuche students from the Metropolitan, Biobío and La Araucanía regions.

## COVER LETTER

**PERSON:**  
**CHARGE:**  
**DEPARTMENT:**  
**ESTABLISHMENT/UNIVERSITY**

Along with greetings, I would like to present to you the study entitled: **Ethnic identity and subjective perception of discrimination: psychosocial factors associated with the emotional consequences on the well-being of young Mapuche students in the Metropolitan, Biobío and La Araucanía regions**. We would like to extend a cordial invitation to your educational establishment and its students to participate in this project.

The objective of this research is to validate a theoretical model explaining the relationship between ethnic identity, perceived ethnic discrimination, emotional regulation coping strategies, positive and negative emotionality (balance of affects) and social well-being in Mapuche young people in 4th grade and 4th higher education or more in the Biobío, Araucanía and Metropolitan regions.

This research involves taking approximately 1000 surveys of young Mapuche students. Each survey will be carried out respectfully by a surveyor at your institution. The survey lasts approximately 20 minutes and can be carried out individually or in small groups. This procedure will be supervised at all times and/or carried out by me, in my capacity as the principal investigator.

Their participation is a great contribution, as it contributes to increasing knowledge of Mapuche culture in urban spaces.

I authorize the participation of our educational establishment in this study, based on the following conditions:

- a) Participation in this study does not pose a physical risk to our students. However, the survey may address issues that may be emotional. If it is necessary to request psychological support, contact the responsible researcher.
- b) The results of this study may be published, but the identity of our students will not be revealed and personal data will remain confidential.
- c) Consent to participate is given freely, voluntarily and autonomously by each student without participation having been forced or forced. In addition, informed consent will be requested from each student of legal age and an informed assent, plus the authorization of the parents and/or guardians for those students under 18 years of age.



Concepción Chile e. mail

<http://doctoradopsicologia.udec.cl/>



Faculty of Social Sciences Department of Psychology

Principal investigator: Dr. Natalia Zañartu Canihuante. Sponsor: Dr. Pamela Grandón Fernández.  
FONDECYT POSTOCTORADO N°3210537 Title: Ethnic identity and subjective perception of discrimination: psychosocial factors associated with the emotional consequences on the well-being of young Mapuche students from the Metropolitan, Biobío and La Araucanía regions.

- d) Each student can withdraw or end the survey at any time.
- e) Participation will not be compensated with any economic benefit.
- f) A copy of this record will be provided as support for participation in this study.

**SIGNATURE:** ..... (Phone or email) .....

**Director**

**Responsible Research Firm**

**Signature of Study Center**

**Date:**

If you have any questions, you can contact the responsible researcher. Ps. Natalia Zañartu Canihuante, Rut: 13.337.412-4, by email: [nzanartu@udec.cl](mailto:nzanartu@udec.cl). For any doubt, complaint or concern that has not been satisfactorily resolved by the responsible researcher, you can contact Pamela Grandón, sponsoring academic and director of the Department of Psychology at the University of Concepción. Phone: 041-2204323/2203956, email [pgrandon@udec.cl](mailto:pgrandon@udec.cl).



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