Native American Identity: A review of Twenty-first Century Research
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Abstract
The purpose of this literature review is to examine research on Native American identity within the social sciences in the twenty-first century in order to identify trends in research topics, various perspectives, and potential future studies. Through the review of a sample of 88 publications relating to the topic of Native American identity, the sample was utilized utilizing three scholarly databases across a wide range of fields of study. Publications are examined by area of focus and publication year.

Introduction
In the 1960's, the Native American population, as reported in census data, increased faster than it would be biologically possible (Castle 1994, p. 348). Some have argued that this increase was a result of "repartiment" (Castle, 1994, p. 348). The number of Native Americans self-identifying increased from 22,091 in 1960 to 1,072,283 in 1994 (Nagel 1995, p. 497). In 2016, 2.5 million people identified as Native American (Jacob 2014, p. 80). Several other sociopolitical influences occurred during this time including the passing of several influential pieces of legislation, and the growth in Native American identity.

Native American identity gained some attention in social research, especially anthropology, in the 1980's. "Research into the emergence of indigenous identity and their relationship to local identities...and processes of globalization... is still in its initial stages, much is legal or historical rather than anthropological" (Cohen 2000, p. 250). Anspaugh 1996; Hansen 2004; Morris 1992; Musto and Smith (2000)

Native American identity also gained focus from researchers in cultural and developmental psychology, as well as sociology, at the turn of the century. This review addresses how Native American identity has been approached by social researchers since the 1990's through a holistic approach.

Methods
How has Native American Identity been addressed in social research since 1990? The present study utilized the EBSIC Host, JSTOR, and Web of Science composite databases to retrieve social research publications focusing on Native American identity, within the time period from 1990 to 2016.

Search #1 Criteria: Directed at reviewing research primarily focused on identity
- Native American or American Indian or Alaska Native - Subject (AND)
- (AND) Identity - Title
- (AND) Cultural Identity - Subject
- (AND) Ethnicity or Part/Descent-Type
- (NOT) Education - Subject
- (NOT) Health - Subject

Search #2 Criteria: Directed at reviewing identity as addressed in ethnography
- Native American or American Indian or Alaska Native - Subject
- (AND) Scholarship or Part/Descent-Type
- (NOT) Anthropology - Subject

36 of the 484 unique publications were included from the search results. 50 studies from reference were included that met the initial inclusion criteria. (Not limited to peer reviewed articles) A total of 88 scholarly publications addressing Native American identity were reviewed.

The present review considered the following topics:
- Contemporary Native American identity
- Impact of historical trauma
- Impact of federal policy
- Role of cultural revitalization
- Role of tradition and ceremony

Table 1: Initial Search Results Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historical Trauma: The Role of Cultural Revitalization in Indigenous Identity</td>
<td>Journal of American Indian Education</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Impact of Federal Policy on Native American Identity</td>
<td>American Indian Quarterly</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Role of Cultural Revitalization in Indigenous Identity</td>
<td>Journal of Social Work</td>
<td>2022</td>
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Data Analysis
Following the completion of the search for relevant publications, the results (88) were compiled into a list. Each item was reviewed to determine the field of study to which it corresponds. Anthropology, Ethnicology, Psychology, Sociology, Education, and Other. Most frequently, this was done by noting the publication journal. Books or other publications were categorized on the basis of abstract, the author's cited text material. The total for each category was calculated. Each item was also reviewed in detail and annotated for relevance to the topics under consideration. The results were then charted by publication year and field of research. (See Figure 1: Results by Field of Study) The annotations were then parsed in order to analyze the prevalent sub-topics.

Results
Native American identity, since 1990, has become a more frequent scholarly topic. However, much of that attention has been given within the venues of the behavioral science, health, and education fields. (Primary reasons for exclusions were for research questions relating significantly to these fields.) Following the rejection of sources found in the citations that met the criteria, 88 publications were sorted based on publication year and field of research. These publications addressing identity directly were distributed across the fields of research as follows: (1) Anthropology, 34.97%; (2) Education, 16.92%; (3) Psychology, 16.05%; (4) Sociology, 13.56%; (5) Psychology, 12.83% (6) Other: (See Figure 1) Chart 1: Results by Field of Study

The topic of study continued to receive some attention from scholars in anthropology, as well as other social research. However, the results indicate that in 2004 this topic began to lose its dominance while developmental and cultural psychology continued to produce publications of research studies on this topic. (See Figure 2)

The pie chart reveals the following trends in sub-topics in relation to Native American identity:

- Historical Trauma: Historical trauma, forced relocation, forced assimilation, mandatory boarding schools, acculturation, loss of traditional modes of production
- Globalization: Discussions related to the influences and interactions between local, national, and global forces
- Identity Politics: Enrollment, membership, recognition, blood quantum, stereotyping, self-representation
- Identity Constructs: Identification, culture, land, space, history, tradition, values, and tradition, commemoration, revitalization, indigenous movement, participation
- Group Boundaries: Inclusion, exclusion, consciousness, performance, negotiation

Table 2: Field of Study Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field of Study</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3: Markstrom Model Comparison with Findings

Conclusion
In the early twenty-first century, Native American identity received some attention from anthropologists, and other social researchers. However, focus on this topic has somewhat dwindled, though it is discussed within works centered on other topics. A significant portion of the work has focused on identity politics and the role of government in shaping Native identity due to the conflicting interests of the federal and tribal governments. Research has also tended to focus on a narrow band of influencing factors, rather than addressing Native identity as a whole.

The linear model of identity formed one Native American tribe through federal policy in conflict with the fluid nature of identity and limits those groups from shaping their own membership boundaries and thereforeTheir conclusions in anthropology as a means to create a more holistic picture of Native American identity. Importantly, it may offer more insight into how influences from outside cultures are internalized in order to maintain cultural continuity and group cohesion. This may eventually lead to identifying culturally specific methods of defining membership, assist in resolving the conflict of interests between tribal and federal governments, and aid self-determination.

References
In addition to the references cited in the text, the following articles were considered for the secondary search within JSTOR were limited to the American Indian Studies, Anthropology, and Sociology categories.