

Ethnic Identity, Stereotype Threat, and Perceived Discrimination Among Native American Adolescents

Jamie Jaramillo
Oregon State University

Zena R. Mello
San Francisco State University

Frank C. Worrell
University of California, Berkeley

In this study, ethnic identity, stereotype threat, and perceived discrimination were examined in relationship to academic achievement and hopelessness in a sample of 129 Native American adolescents aged 14–19. Regression analyses with self-reported data indicated two major findings. Ethnic identity interacted with stereotype threat to predict academic achievement, where participants with high ethnic identity and low stereotype threat scores reported higher grade point averages. Ethnic identity also interacted with perceived discrimination to predict hopelessness, where participants with low ethnic identity and high perceived discrimination scores were higher in hopelessness. Findings are discussed in light of the joint role that ethnic identity and perceived bias have in relationship to developmental outcomes in Native American adolescents.

Native American adolescents exhibit stark disparities in academic achievement and psychological well-being compared with other groups. The high school dropout rate of Native Americans is twice that of European Americans and only half as many complete a college degree (DeVoe & Darling-Churchill, 2008). Native Americans have high rates of depression (National Center for Health Statistics, 2007), with almost half of Native American adolescents from the Northern Plains having reported suicidal ideation or an attempt (Brockie, 2012).

As these statistics indicate, it is imperative for researchers to develop a better understanding of the factors that facilitate academic and psychological well-being in Native American adolescents. Yet, studies on Native Americans are scarce. Scholars have posited that cultural constructs, such as ethnic identity, perceived discrimination, and stereotype threat contribute toward academic and psychological outcomes (Coker et al., 2009; Phinney & Ong, 2007; Steele, 1997).

Ethnic Identity

Ethnic identity has been defined as one's knowledge of membership in a social group and the personal meaning associated with that membership (Tajfel, 1981). Bryant and LaFromboise (2005) found no relationship between cultural identity and perceived school environment, and Middlebrook (2010) also did not observe a relationship between ethnic identity and academic achievement. However, Jones and Galliher (2007) reported that ethnic identity was associated with school identification in males, but was not associated with achievement in females. In another study, ethnic identity was positively related to academic achievement for females only (Schweigman, Soto, Wright, & Unger, 2011).

Mixed findings also exist on the relationship between ethnic identity and psychological outcomes among Native American adolescents. In some studies, ethnic identity has evidenced a positive relationship with self-esteem, ego strength, self-efficacy, and positive affect (Galliher, Jones, & Dahl, 2011; Gfellner & Armstrong, 2013), whereas other studies have indicated that ethnic identity was not related to depression nor to psychosomatic symptoms (Kenyon & Carter, 2011; Jones & Galliher, 2007). In a 2011 meta-analysis, Smith and Silva found that ethnic identity had a stronger

The first and second authors received funding from the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, to conduct the initial research for this project. Data collection was supported by an AERA and IES grant and the Academic Talent Development Program at the University of California, Berkeley.

Requests for reprints should be sent to Zena R. Mello, Department of Psychology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. E-mail: zmello@sfsu.edu

relationship (albeit still small) to self-esteem and personal well-being than to personal distress and mental health symptoms.

Stereotype Threat and Perceived Discrimination

Stereotype threat is the risk of confirming negatively held beliefs about one's social group (Steele, 1997), whereas perceived discrimination has been defined as unfair, differential treatment on the basis of race or ethnicity (Coker et al., 2009). Research has shown the negative relation of stereotype threat and academic outcomes in adolescent minority groups (for a review, see Davis & Simmons, 2009). Mousseau (2013) conducted an intervention study with Native American adolescents and reported that stereotype threat did not have a deleterious impact on math scores. In another study, Native American adolescents with higher perceived discrimination were less likely to be resilient, where resilience was defined as the presence of academic achievement and educational plans and the absence of substance use and externalizing behaviors (LaFromboise, Hoyt, Oliver, & Whitbeck, 2006). However, Middlebrook (2010) reported that perceived discrimination was not related to self-reported grade point average nor to school belonging.

Perceived discrimination has been largely associated with negative psychological outcomes in Native American adolescents. Perceived discrimination has been related to lower self-esteem, more depressive symptoms, and suicidal thoughts and attempts (Brockie, 2012; Galliher et al., 2011). Native Americans experience reminders of past discrimination that adversely affect their psychological well-being (Brave Heart, Chase, Elkins, & Altschul, 2011; Chandler, 2013).

Interactions among Ethnic Identity, Stereotype Threat, and Perceived Discrimination

Ethnic identity, stereotype threat, and perceived discrimination have been shown to interact in predicting academic and psychological outcomes among Native American adolescents. Hamill, Scott, Dearing, and Pepper (2009) found that cultural identity moderated the relationship between depression and behavioral affect, such that depression was lower in participants who had both lower behavioral affect and higher cultural identity. Romero, Edwards, Fryberg, and Orduna (2014) reported that adolescents with high ethnic affirmation and high discrimination stress had higher self-esteem and lower depression compared to adolescents with low ethnic affirmation

and high discrimination stress. Further, adolescents who were categorized as ethnic identity achieved had higher self-esteem under high discrimination stress compared with their counterparts. Yet, Mousseau (2013) found that American Indian identity did not moderate the effect of stereotype threat on affective responses or math scores. Lastly, Galliher et al. (2011) found that ethnic identity did not moderate the relationship between discrimination and substance use.

The Present Study

We addressed the following research questions in the current study. First, is ethnic identity related to academic achievement and hopelessness? We hypothesized a positive association with academic achievement and a negative association with hopelessness, given prior studies (Schweigman et al., 2011). Second, does stereotype threat and perceived discrimination relate to academic achievement and hopelessness? We expected that stereotype threat would be inversely associated with academic achievement based on past research (Steele, 1997). As stereotype threat is academically based, we did not make a hypothesis concerning its relationship with hopelessness. Regarding perceived discrimination, we expected a negative relationship with academic achievement and a positive relationship with hopelessness, given prior research (Galliher et al., 2011). Third, does ethnic identity moderate the relationship between stereotype threat or perceived discrimination and academic achievement or hopelessness? Based on limited research (Romero et al., 2014), we hypothesized that higher ethnic identity and higher stereotype threat or higher perceived discrimination would be associated with higher academic achievement and that higher ethnic identity and higher perceived discrimination would be associated with lower hopelessness.

METHOD

Participants

The sample came from a school that is the only high school in a rural district on a reservation in a Mountain state. The school had a few hundred students, all of whom were economically disadvantaged. Participants were members of one tribal group. Although district officials were willing to participate in the study, their participation was conditioned upon not identifying the school,

district, or tribe. The current study included 129 individuals who self-identified as Native American. Ages ranged from 14 to 19 ($M_{\text{age}} = 16.38$, $SD_{\text{age}} = 1.15$) and grades from 9th to 12th. Almost 50% of the sample was female ($n = 64$).

Measures

Ethnic identity. Ethnic identity was measured with the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure-Revised (MEIM-R; Phinney & Ong, 2007). The MEIM-R includes six items with response options from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 4 (*strongly agree*). A sample item is "I have spent time trying to find out more about my ethnic group, such as its history, traditions, and customs." Items were averaged to generate an overall ethnic identity score, with higher values indicating a stronger ethnic identity. Internal consistency estimates indicated that the scores were reliable in this sample ($\alpha = .88$), which is consistent with prior research (Webber, McKinley, & Hattie, 2013).

Stereotype threat. Stereotype threat was assessed with three Likert-type items (Marx, Stapel, & Muller, 2005). Response options ranged from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 7 (*strongly agree*). A sample item is "I worry that my ability to perform well on math tests is affected by my ethnicity." Items were averaged together to create an overall score, with higher values indicating more stereotype threat. Reliability estimates were acceptable ($\alpha = .81$) and consistent with prior research (Gaines et al., 2012).

Perceived discrimination. The Perceived Discrimination Measure (Whitbeck, Hoyt, McMorris, Chen, & Stubben, 2001) consisted of 10 Likert-type scale items with response options ranging from 1 (*never*) to 5 (*often*). A sample item is "How often have other kids treated you unfairly because of your racial or ethnic group?" All 10 item scores were averaged together to yield an overall perceived discrimination score for each participant, with higher scores indicating more perceived discrimination. Internal consistency estimates indicated the scores were reliable in this sample ($\alpha = .91$), and the measure has been used in prior research with Native Americans (Whitbeck et al., 2001).

Academic achievement. Adolescent self-reported grade point average was used to assess academic achievement. Adolescent participants have been shown to be reliable in reporting on

their academic performance (Crockett, Schulenberg, & Petersen, 1987).

Hopelessness. Seventeen Likert-type items were used to measure hopelessness (Kazdin, Rodgers, & Colbous, 1986), such as "I might as well give up because I can't make things better for myself." Response options ranged from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 5 (*strongly agree*). An overall score was generated that averaged responses across items. Internal consistency estimates indicated that the scores were reliable ($\alpha = .84$), and this is consistent with prior research (Kazdin et al., 1986).

Control variable. Maternal education was used as a control variable, to account for the well-established relationship between socioeconomic status and academic achievement (Chapman, Laird, Ifill, & Kewal Ramani, 2011). Average maternal education was 2.65 ($SD_{\text{SES}} = 1.31$), based on a scale from 1 (*no high school diploma or G.E.D.*) to 6 (*doctoral degree*).

Procedure

Data were collected in 2009. Self-report surveys were distributed to students in a high school. School officials administered the surveys to all students with parental consent and individual assent. Surveys contained a description of the study, parental consent, adolescent assent, and the study measures. Students who returned completed surveys were included in the study and were compensated \$10.00.

RESULTS

Preliminary Analyses

Correlations among all study variables are shown in Table 1. The family-wide alpha for the correlations was .003, and only coefficients that achieved a medium effect size ($r \geq .30$; Cohen, 1992) are interpreted as meaningful. Ethnic identity and perceived discrimination did not have meaningful bivariate relationships with either academic achievement or hopelessness. The only meaningful correlation was a positive association between stereotype threat and hopelessness ($r = .34$, $p < .001$).

Primary Analyses

We used multiple regression analyses to determine how ethnic identity, stereotype threat, perceived discrimination, and their interactions predicted aca-

TABLE 1
Descriptive Statistics and Correlations Among Study Variables

	1	2	3	4	5	M	SD	Min	Max	Skewness	Kurtosis
1. Ethnic identity						3.09	0.60	1.33	4.00	-0.25	2.75
2. Stereotype threat	-.06					2.95	1.49	1.00	7.00	0.30	2.25
3. Perceived discrimination	.18*	.18*				1.84	0.63	1.00	3.70	0.86	3.32
4. Academic achievement	.08	-.09	-.01			2.66	0.87	0.33	4.00	-0.48	2.59
5. Hopelessness	.01	.34*	.23*	-.20*		2.76	0.40	1.00	3.88	-0.33	5.58
6. Maternal education	.16	-.06	-.01	.18*	-.06	2.65	1.31	1.00	1.00	0.34	2.04

* $p < .003$.

demographic achievement and hopelessness, respectively (see Table 2). In Model 1, results indicated that ethnic identity, stereotype threat, and their interaction predicted academic achievement, $F(5,120) = 2.11$, $p < .01$. This model explained 4% of the variance in academic achievement. Simple slopes analyses indicated the slope for low ethnic identity was not significant, $b = .06$, $t(126) = 0.82$, $p = .42$, whereas the slope for high ethnic identity was significant, $b = .14$, $t(126) = 2.05$, $p < .05$. Figure 1 shows that participants with high ethnic identity and low stereotype threat had higher academic achievement than their counterparts. Estimates were generated with plus or minus one standard deviation for high and low approximations, with remaining predictors set at the average. Squared semipartial correlations indicated that ethnic identity and the interaction

between ethnic identity and stereotype threat were larger predictors of academic achievement than the other terms. The interaction between ethnic identity and perceived discrimination was not statistically significant.

In Model 2 (Table 2), we predicted hopelessness with ethnic identity, stereotype threat, perceived discrimination, and their interactions. This model explained 13% of the variance in hopelessness, $F(6, 119) = 4.88$, $p < .001$. Simple slopes analyses indicated that the slope for low ethnic identity was significant, $b = .22$, $t(126) = 2.83$, $p < .01$, and the slope for high ethnic identity was not significant, $b = .02$, $t(126) = 0.25$, $p = .81$. The interaction is shown in Figure 2. Participants who reported low ethnic identity and high perceived discrimination also reported the most hopelessness.

TABLE 2
Predicting Academic Achievement and Hopelessness in Native American Adolescents

	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	β	sr^2
Model 1: Academic achievement				
Ethnic identity	0.59*	.26	0.40	.04
Stereotype threat	0.46*	.23	0.78	.03
Perceived discrimination	0.00	.13	0.00	.00
Ethnic identity \times Stereotype threat	-0.16*	.07	-0.93	.04
Maternal education	0.11*	.06	0.17	.03
Intercept	0.67	.84		
<i>F</i>	2.11*			
Adjusted R^2	0.04			
Model 2: Hopelessness				
Ethnic identity	0.32*	.17	0.48	.03
Stereotype threat	0.08*	.02	0.30	.09
Perceived discrimination	0.64*	.27	1.00	.04
Ethnic identity \times Perceived discrimination	-0.17*	.08	-1.04	.03
Maternal education	-0.01	.03	-0.04	.00
Intercept	1.35*	.53		
<i>F</i>	4.88*			
Adjusted R^2	0.13			

Note. sr^2 = squared semipartial correlation coefficient.

* $p < .01$.

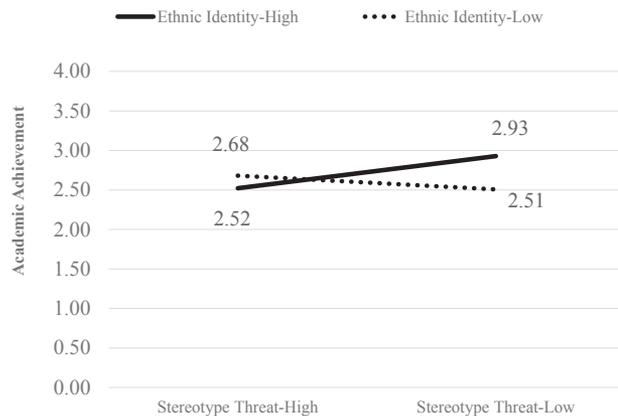


FIGURE 1 Interaction of ethnic identity and stereotype threat on academic achievement.

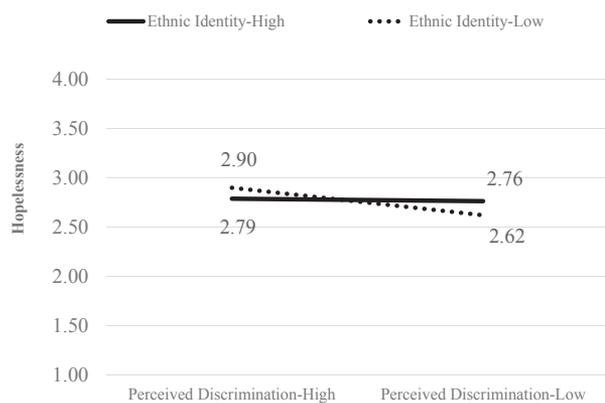


FIGURE 2 Interaction of ethnic identity and perceived discrimination on hopelessness.

ness. Estimates for the interactions were generated with plus or minus one standard deviation value for high and low approximations, with remaining predictors set at the average. Squared semipartial correlations indicated that stereotype threat was a larger predictor of hopelessness than any other predictor, although the interaction between ethnic identity and stereotype threat was not significant.

DISCUSSION

Findings suggest that it is the *joint process* of identification with one's ethnic group and the awareness of the prejudices associated with that group that are associated with academic and psychological outcomes. Specifically, Native American adolescents who reported *both* high ethnic identity and low stereotype threat scores had higher grade point averages than their

counterparts. To our knowledge, there is only one study in the literature that has examined stereotype threat exclusively with Native Americans (Mousseau, 2013), and in that study the author reported that American Indian identity did not moderate the effect of stereotype threat on affective responses or math scores. Further, participants of the current study who reported *both* low ethnic identity and high perceived discrimination scores had greater hopelessness than their counterparts. This result is consistent with Galliher et al. (2011), who showed that male participants who reported both high levels of perceived discrimination and low levels of ethnic identity also had lower self-esteem, lower social functioning, and higher substance use.

For Native Americans, the exploration of ethnic identity may be a poignant process as it involves the consideration of historical atrocities. Chandler (2013) argued that Native Americans struggle to make meaning of their identity and place in the world. The awareness of adverse experiences to one's ethnic group has been associated with depression and grief among Native American adolescents (Brave Heart et al., 2011). Conversely, belonging may facilitate coping with biases experienced by one's group. Umana-Taylor et al. (2014) have discussed the development of a sense of "common fate" with an individual's group during adolescence. This sense of belonging might negate the negative outcomes from understanding the adversity one's group has experienced. Studies on these topics would be especially useful for the development of intervention programs that focus on Native Americans (Markstrom, 2010; Spicer et al., 2011).

A similar fruitful area of future research concerns the level of analysis. Most studies have focused on the individual level, although some scholars provide compelling evidence that contextual factors make meaningful contributions to Native American adolescents' well-being. For example, Chandler, Lalonde, Sokol, Hallett, and Marcia (2003) extended the concept of identity by accounting for the social processes of colonization that negatively impact the cultural resources available to adolescents. Research has provided evidence that the availability of cultural resources varies and can protect indigenous adolescents from school dropout and suicide. For example, among indigenous Canadians, adolescent suicide rates were markedly lower in contexts where the native language was spoken (Hallett, Chandler, & Lalonde, 2007).

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

This study had some limitations. First, the sample was small and of low socioeconomic status, restricting generalizability. Second, there were issues with measurement. Although the MEIM-R (Phinney & Ong, 2007) is a frequently used instrument of ethnic identity, there is a debate about the most accurate way to both conceptualize and measure ethnic identity, including the degree to which it may be distinguished from racial identity (Umana-Taylor et al., 2014; Worrell, 2015). Further, our measure of perceived discrimination focused on individual discriminatory encounters with peers, teachers, store owners, and police. Verkuyten (1998) has suggested that minority adolescents are more likely to recognize discrimination when it is framed about their group rather than themselves.

Third, we included a single-item indicator of academic achievement. Employing standardized tests, educational expectations, or teacher reports would strengthen this area of research. Fourth, we also used a self-reported measure of stereotype threat, when the construct has been most often studied using experimental designs with identity priming. Finally, the research design used for this study was cross-sectional, which limits our understanding of the directionality between identity formation and bias awareness. Longitudinal research is needed to capture the process by which individuals come to identify with their ethnic groups and the understanding of the stereotypes associated with those groups.

CONCLUSION

Nonetheless, this self-report survey study provided evidence that among Native American adolescents ethnic identity and stereotype threat were associated with grade point averages, and ethnic identity and perceived discrimination were associated with hopelessness. Findings were interpreted in light of the combination of identity and perceived bias. Results have implications for programs aimed at promoting health. Prospective studies may delineate these constructs with attention toward contextual resources and heterogeneity across Native American groups.

REFERENCES

- Brave Heart, M. Y. H., Chase, J., Elkins, J., & Altschul, D. B. (2011). Historical trauma among indigenous peoples of the Americas: Concepts, research, and clinical considerations. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, *43*, 283–290. doi:10.1080/02791072.2011.628913
- Brockie, T. N. (2012). *Historical and contemporary factors influencing non-lethal suicidal behavior among reservation-based Native American youth* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). The John Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD.
- Bryant, A., & LaFromboise, T. D. (2005). The racial identity and cultural orientation of Lumbee American Indian high school students. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, *11*, 82–89. doi:10.1037/1099-9809.11.1.82
- Chandler, M. J. (2013). On being indigenous: An essay on the hermeneutics of “cultural identity”. *Human Development*, *56*, 83–97. doi:10.1159/000345775
- Chandler, M. J., Lalonde, C. E., Sokol, B. W., Hallett, D., & Marcia, J. E. (2003). Personal persistence, identity development, and suicide: A study of native and non-native North American adolescents. *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*, *68*, 1–130 (2, Serial No. 273).
- Chapman, C., Laird, J., Ifill, N., & Kewal Ramani, A. (2011). *Trends in high school dropout and completion rates in the United States: 1972–2009* (NCES No. 2012–006). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Retrieved November 24, 2013, from <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2012/2012006.pdf>
- Cohen, J. (1992). A power primer. *Psychological Bulletin*, *92*, 155–159. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.112.1.155
- Coker, T. R., Elliott, M. N., Kanouse, D. E., Grunbaum, J., Schwebel, D. C., Gilliland, J. . . . Schuster, M. A. (2009). Perceived racial/ethnic discrimination among fifth-grade students and its association with mental health. *American Journal of Public Health*, *99*, 878–884. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2008.144329
- Crockett, L. J., Schulenberg, J. E., & Petersen, A. C. (1987). Congruence between objective and self-report data in a sample of young adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, *24*, 383–392. doi:10.1177/074355488724006
- Davis, C., & Simmons, C. (2009). Stereotype threat: A review, critique, and implications. In H. A. Neville, T. M. Brendesha, & S. O. Utsey (Eds.), *Handbook of African American psychology* (pp. 211–222). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- DeVoe, J. F., & Darling-Churchill, K. E. (2008). *Status and trends in the education of American Indians and Alaska Natives: 2008* (NCES Publication No. 2008–084). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Retrieved November 24, 2013, from <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2008/2008084.pdf>
- Gaines, S. O., Jr., Bagha, S., Barrie, M., Bhattacharjee, T., Boateng, Y., Briggs, J. . . . Rodriques, L. (2012). Impact of experiences with racism on African-descent persons' susceptibility to stereotype threat within the United Kingdom. *Journal of Black Psychology*, *38*, 135–152. doi:10.1177/0095798411407065
- Galliher, R. V., Jones, M. D., & Dahl, A. (2011). Concurrent and longitudinal effects of ethnic identity and

- experiences of discrimination on psychosocial adjustment of Navajo adolescents. *Developmental Psychology*, 47, 509–526. doi:10.1037/a0021061
- Gfeller, B. M., & Armstrong, H. D. (2013). Racial-ethnic identity and adjustment in Canadian indigenous adolescents. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 3, 635–662. doi:10.1177/0272431612458036
- Hallett, D., Chandler, M. J., & Lalonde, C. E. (2007). Aboriginal language knowledge and youth suicide. *Cognitive Development*, 22, 392–399. doi:10.1016/j.cogdev.2007.02.001
- Hamill, S. K., Scott, W. D., Dearing, E., & Pepper, C. M. (2009). Affective style and depressive symptoms in youth of a North American Plains tribe: The moderating roles of cultural identity, grade level, and behavioral inhibition. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 47, 110–115. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2009.02.011
- Jones, M. D., & Galliher, R. V. (2007). Ethnic identity and psychosocial functioning in Navajo adolescents. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 17, 683–696. doi:10.1111/j.1532-7795.2007.00541.x
- Kenyon, D. B., & Carter, J. S. (2011). Ethnic identity, sense of community, and psychological wellbeing among Northern Plains American Indian youth. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 39, 1–9. doi:10.1002/jcop.20412.
- Kazdin, A. E., Rodgers, A., & Colbous, D. (1986). The hopelessness scale for children: Psychometric characteristics and concurrent validity. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 54, 241–245. doi:10.1037/0022-006X.54.2.241
- LaFromboise, T. D., Hoyt, D. R., Oliver, L., & Whitbeck, L. B. (2006). Family, community, and school influences on resilience among American Indian adolescents in the upper Midwest. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 34, 193–209. doi:10.1002/jcop.20090
- Markstrom, C. A. (2010). Identity formation of American Indian adolescents: Local, national, and global considerations. *Journal for Research on Adolescence*, 21, 519–535. doi:10.1111/j.1532-7795.2010.00690.x
- Marx, D., Stapel, D., & Muller, D. (2005). We can do it: The interplay of construal orientation and social comparisons under threat. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 88, 432–446. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.88.3.432
- Middlebrook, K. (2010). *American Indian adolescents' ethnic identity and school identification: Relationships with academic achievement, perceived discrimination, and educational utility* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 71 (9-A), 1541.
- Mousseau, A. C. (2013). *Implementing an incremental theory intervention with American Indian youth: Examining the effects on motivation, affect, and stereotype threat* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database. (UMI No. 3525667). Department of Psychology, University of Wyoming.
- National Center for Health Statistics. (2007). *Health, United States with chartbook on trends in the health of Americans* (DHHS Publication No. 2007–1232). Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved November 24, 2013, from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/abus/abus07.pdf>
- Phinney, J. S., & Ong, A. D. (2007). Conceptualization and measurement of ethnic identity: Current status and future directions. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 54, 271–281. doi:10.1037/0022-0167.54.3.271
- Romero, A. J., Edwards, L. M., Fryberg, S. A., & Orduna, M. (2014). Resilience to discrimination stress across ethnic identity stages of development. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 44, 1–11. doi:10.1111/jasp.12192
- Schweigman, K., Soto, C., Wright, S., & Unger, J. (2011). The relevance of cultural activities in ethnic identity among California Native American youth. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 43, 343–348. doi:10.1080/02791072.2011.629155
- Smith, T. B., & Silva, L. (2011). Ethnic identity and personal well being of people of color: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 58, 42–60. doi:10.1037/a0021528
- Spicer, P., LaFromboise, T., Markstrom, C., Niles, M., West, A., Fehringer, K., Grayson, L., & Sarche, M. (2011). Toward an applied developmental science for Native children, families, and communities. *Child Development Perspectives*, 6, 49–54. doi:10.1111/j.1750-8606.2011.00212.x
- Steele, C. M. (1997). A threat in the air: How stereotypes shape intellectual identity and performance. *American Psychologist*, 52, 623–629. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.52.6.613
- Tajfel, H. (1981). *Human groups and social categories: Studies in social psychology*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1016/j.adolescence.2011.11.003
- Umana-Taylor, A., Quintana, S. M., Lee, R. M., Cross, W. E., Jr., Rivas-Drake, D., Schwartz, S. J., & Ethnic and Racial Identity in the 21st Century Group. (2014). Ethnic and racial identity during adolescence and into young adulthood: An integrated conceptualization. *Child Development*, 85, 21–39. doi:10.1111/cdev.12196
- Verkuyten, M. (1998). Perceived discrimination and self-esteem among ethnic minority adolescents. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 138, 479–493. doi:10.1080/00224549809600402
- Webber, M., McKinley, E., & Hattie, J. (2013). The importance of race and ethnicity: An exploration of New Zealand Pākehā, Māori, Samoan, and Chinese adolescent identity. *New Zealand Journal of Psychology*, 42, 17–28.
- Whitbeck, L. B., Hoyt, D. R., McMorris, B. J., Chen, X., & Stubben, J. D. (2001). Perceived discrimination and early substance abuse among American Indian children. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 42, 405–424. doi:10.2307/3090187
- Worrell, F. C. (2015). Culture as race/ethnicity. In K. C. McLean & M. Syed (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of identity development* (pp. 249–268). New York, NY: Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199936564.013.029