

SAA Repatriation Survey Analysis

Elise Alonzi

April 22, 2016

Introduction

This survey gauges SAA members' positions on the impact of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and related legislation on archaeology, and it assesses opinions on the various ways that the SAA interacts with repatriation. The survey attempts to identify demographic trends that might be linked to certain opinions about the SAA's past, present, and future responses to NAGPRA and similar laws. Gaining a better understanding of the views of the SAA members was intended to inform the Board's decisions on SAA policies and positions on repatriation in the future, specifically in reference to the SAA's statement on the treatment of human remains. Many of the respondents submitted written comments suggesting changes to the SAA's policies or requesting support for approaching repatriation procedures ethically and effectively. The survey has revealed no great divide within the SAA on the subject of repatriation. While some individuals disagree with the path that the SAA has taken, there is no particular work setting, regional, or age group that is distinctly unrepresented in the SAA's current statements and policies.

In all, 1,905 members of the SAA responded to this survey, and the survey was sent out to 8,783 individuals, a response rate of 22%. Of the respondents 32% (n=609) provided written clarification in the open responses section. Each question had a response rate of 97.8% or higher, and no particular question was frequently skipped by the respondents. In all, the survey comprises 20 questions, addressing the broad topics of (1) demographics, (2) experience with repatriation and opinions on repatriation-related issues, and (3) open-ended written responses to the survey questions.

The analysis of the survey is straightforward. The responses to demographic questions and questions about repatriation were cross-tabulated. Percentages were calculated for each category of response including non-responses for the non-demographic survey questions. All percentages are calculated out of the total number of respondents to the survey (1,905). Please note that in the tables that cross-tabulate demographic variables to opinions on survey questions, those who did not respond to a demographic question were not included in the tables. This is meant to avoid overemphasizing the opinion of those who did not answer the demographic questions (between three to thirteen people for each demographic question).

Please note that some of the tables' cells highlighted in grey. This is meant to be a visual tool to easily show the most common response to the question within each demographic category. Responses were highlighted if they were they were significantly different from the next most common response based on a z-score test with a 90% confidence interval. Several most common responses may be highlighted if they are not significantly different.

Section 1. Background and Representativeness of Respondents

This section addresses the demographic profiles of the respondents in terms of Work Setting, Year of Degree, and Work Region. The distribution of Work Settings of the respondents

to this Repatriation Survey is similar to that of the respondents to the SAA 2010 Needs Assessment Survey (Table 1). Note that the percentages of students and retired members who responded to the Repatriation Survey are higher than those of the respondents to the SAA 2010 Needs Assessment Survey. This may be due to the wording and structure of the questions themselves, as the 2015 survey allows multiple responses for this question and the SAA 2010 survey requires the respondent to pick the most relevant category.

The summary of Year of Degree for respondents to the Repatriation Survey (Table 2) reveals that over half of the respondents received his or her highest degree in 2000 or after (56%)¹. While directly comparable information was not available from the SAA 2010 Needs Assessment Survey, it does appear that younger members are overrepresented in the Repatriation Survey. The SAA 2010 Needs Assessment Survey did record the respondent's age and highest degree. In that survey 49% had PhD's, 36% had master's degrees, and 10% bachelor's degrees. Making some reasonable assumptions about the average age for each degree², there is a weighted average of about 29 years of age at the date of the highest degree. That would suggest that the 23% of members younger than 35 would have gotten their degrees about 6 years earlier and 22% of members between 35 and 44 years of age would have gotten their degrees about 16 years earlier. Translating those dates to 2015, that would place about 23% of the members in the 2010-present degree category and 22% in the 2000-2010 category for a total of 45% in those two categories combined. This contrasts the 56% of the Repatriation Survey, in which younger members seem to be somewhat overrepresented.

The overwhelming majority of the respondents identify the United States as part of their regional focus of "research, education, and/or CRM/ Heritage work", although many also identify other regions (Table 3). Not surprisingly, the Repatriation Survey results are highly influenced by the views of archaeologists with professional ties to the United States. The next most common work region is Mesoamerica, followed by Europe, and then Asia (Table 3). Over 30% of respondents reported research, work, or study ties to each of the aggregated categories of the Old World or Latin America (Table 4).

A large majority (77%) of respondents reported some sort of experience with "repatriation-related activities" (Table 5). The most common experiences were Consultation (61.4%), which includes the categories of "Consultation with indigenous or descendant communities" and "Other communication or coordination with indigenous or local communities", and fieldwork or collections research (57.7%), which includes the categories of "Responding to inadvertent discoveries during fieldwork", "Field research to determine cultural affiliation", and "Collections-based research to determine cultural affiliation". The least common experience was drafting, which includes "Drafting repatriation or disposition agreements" and "Drafting required summaries and inventories". Importantly, individuals from all regions, not just the United States, were asked to answer this question, so these responses

¹ Note: The original survey responses were formatted with overlapping years (e.g., 1950-1955, 1955-1960, 1960-1965, etc.). This formatting may have skewed the results because two of every five years are represented in two ranges.

² I assume that bachelors degrees were typically awarded at the age of 22, master's age of 26, and PhD's at an age of 32.

do not necessarily refer to experience with NAGPRA and/or repatriation within the United States.

Work Setting	Repatriation Survey, 2015	Needs Assessment Survey, 2010
	Percentage of Total Respondents	Percentage of Total Respondents
Academic, Community College	2.7	2.4
Academic, 4-year institution without a graduate program	8.6	6.8
Academic, 4-year institution with a graduate program	31.6	26.4
CRM, Cultural Resources Consulting Firm	12.0	12.1
CRM, Environmental or Engineering Consulting Firm	4.3	5.2
CRM, Museum or University-based Consulting Organization	2.0	1.9
Education (K-12)	0.1	0.5
Government, Federal	7.7	8.8
Government, Tribal	0.8	0.7
Government, State	4.1	3.3
Government, Local	0.4	0.6
Museum	3.9	4.1
Private Foundation	1.4	1.2
Avocational	0.6	0.7
Other	4.1	5.8
Student	17.6	13.9
Retired	8.6	5.5
Total*	110.5	99.9
*The total for the Repatriation Survey is more than 100% because respondents chose multiple categories		

Table 1. Comparison of the Work Setting of respondents to the Repatriation Survey, 2015 and the Needs Assessment Survey, 2010 (n= 3,093). The Percentage of Total Respondents for the Repatriation Survey are calculated out of the total respondents (n=1905). Significantly different percentages are highlighted based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Year of Degree	Percentage of Respondents
1950-1960	0.2
1960-1970	2.6
1970-1980	9.6
1980-1990	14.0
1990-2000	17.2
2000-2010	28.1
2010-present	28.0

Table 2. Year of degree of the respondents by decade. All percentages are calculated out of the total respondents (n=1905).

Region	Percentage of Respondents
United States	81.5
Canada	7.0
Arctic	3.6
Caribbean	4.0
Mesoamerica	14.9
Central America	3.1
South America	9.8
Oceania	3.4
East Asia	2.8
South Asia	1.0
Southeast Asia	1.9
Central Asia	1.3
West Asia	4.9
Europe	13.0
Northern Africa	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.3
Other	2.2

Table 3. Distribution of work regions of the respondents. Respondents were able to choose multiple categories. All percentages are calculated out of the total respondents (n=1905).

Work Region	Percentage of Respondents
United States	81.5
Canada & Arctic	10.6
Latin America	31.9
Asia & Oceania	15.4
Europe	13.0
Africa	6.9
Other	2.2

Table 4. Simplified distribution of work regions. All percentages are calculated out of the total respondents (n=1905).

Repatriation-related Activities	Percentage of Respondents
Not Applicable	22.9
Consultation	61.4
Drafting	28.2
Field or Collections Research	57.7
Other	30.5

Table 5. Distribution of experience in repatriation-related activities. These categories are aggregated from several possible sub-categories in the survey, and reported here are the percent of respondents who answered that they had participated in at least one of the sub-categories. All percentages are calculated out of the total respondents (n=1905).

Section 2. Year of Degree, Work Setting, and Work Region in comparison to Questions 10-19

Q. 10 The NAGPRA regulation on the Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains (43 C.F.R. § 10.11) outlines a process by which human remains that have no lineal descendant and have not been culturally affiliated may be transferred to certain Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. In general, how do you think the regulation has affected archaeological research?

Only a small percentage (8%) of the overall respondents felt the effect on the field has been positive while 34% felt it had been negative and the remainder reported mixed results, little effect, or expressed no opinion. Respondents in the two most recent degree categories see this regulation in a somewhat more positive light than those with earlier degrees. However,

even in these recent degree categories, on the order of twice as many felt that the effect had been negative, as opposed to positive (Table 6).

<i>Q. 10 The NAGPRA regulation on the Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains (43 C.F.R. § 10.11) outlines a process by which human remains that have no lineal descendant and have not been culturally affiliated may be transferred to certain Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. In general, how do you think the regulation has affected archaeological research?</i>							
	Counts	No Opinion (%)	Little or no effect (%)	Mixed results (%)	Negative effect (%)	Positive effect (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	25.0	0	0	75.0	0	0
1960-1970	50	14.0	8.0	16.0	60.0	0	2.0
1970-1980	183	8.7	4.4	25.7	57.9	2.2	1.1
1980-1990	267	12.7	4.5	30.0	45.3	7.1	0.4
1990-2000	328	16.8	12.2	29.0	36.6	4.6	0.9
2000-2010	536	19.2	6.5	34.5	29.1	12.3	0.4
2010-present	533	24.4	6.4	36.6	20.3	12.0	0.4
Overall	1905	18.3	7.0	32.4	34.0	8.3	0.6

Table 6. Responses to Question 10 by Year of Degree, aggregated by decade. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 11 On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being very negative and 10 being very positive, what has been the effect of the NAGPRA regulation on the Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains (43 C.F.R. § 10.11) on your own work?

About 21% of all respondents indicated a negative effect (response 1-4) while only 13% felt the effect had been positive, with the remaining 66% providing a neutral response (5 or 6), no opinion, or no response (Table 7). The responses do not reveal patterns of the effects of NAGPRA based on Year of Degree. The median answer for those with an opinion is 5 for most Year of Degree categories.

Q. 11 On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being very negative and 10 being very positive, what has been the effect of the NAGPRA regulation on the Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains (43 C.F.R. § 10.11) on your own work?													
	Counts	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	4 (%)	5 (%)	6 (%)	7 (%)	8 (%)	9 (%)	10 (%)	11- No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	0
1960-1970	50	8.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	16.0	6.0	0	2.6	7.7	2.0	42.0	2.0
1970-1980	183	15.8	3.3	12.6	6.0	16.4	3.3	1.6	6.0	2.7	0.5	30.1	1.6
1980-1990	267	7.1	8.2	7.9	4.5	18.0	3.4	3.7	4.9	2.6	1.5	37.5	0.7
1990-2000	328	8.8	4.0	7.3	6.4	19.2	5.5	3.7	4.6	2.1	4.6	32.9	0.9
2000-2010	536	3.5	2.2	4.5	6.0	13.1	5.2	2.2	4.7	2.1	5.2	50.4	0.9
2010-present	533	2.8	1.7	3.6	3.6	9.4	3.2	3.4	4.1	1.7	3.2	62.9	0.6
Overall	1905	6.2	3.4	6.0	5.2	14.3	4.3	2.9	4.6	2.2	3.5	47.4	1.0

Table 7. Responses to Question 11 by Year of Degree, aggregated by decade. The column including the 50th percentile of respondents with an opinion is highlighted. Highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 12 Do you think that human remains from the Archaic period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?

Nearly every respondent had an opinion about this question, with very few responding that he or she had “no opinion”. Responses are strongly divided although Yes’s substantially outnumber No’s. The majority of respondents with more recent degrees answered that Archaic period remains “should be considered Native American”, whereas the majority of respondents with older degrees answered that those remains should not “be considered Native American”. The split in opinion occurs between those with degrees before and after 1980 (Table 8).

Of respondents who work in the United States 54% (n=838) answered that human remains should be considered Native American if they are from this period, and 38% that they should not (n=589) (Table 9). Archaeologists who work in Canada and the Arctic have the highest rate of answering “Yes” to this question (62.9%), and no category stands out as having a particularly high rate of answering “No” within the aggregated work region categories seen in Table 9. Opinions on this question also vary by Work Setting (Table 10). For all groups except avocational and retired archaeologists, “Yes” responses outnumbered “No” responses (Table 9).

Most respondents who have worked with NAGPRA in any capacity think that Archaic remains should be considered Native American (Table 11).

	<i>Q. 12 Do you think that human remains from the Archaic period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?</i>				
	Counts	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	0	75.0	25.0	25.0
1960-1970	50	26.0	56.0	2.0	2.0
1970-1980	183	37.2	55.7	2.2	2.2
1980-1990	267	47.9	43.4	0.7	0.7
1990-2000	328	53.4	39.0	0.9	0.9
2000-2010	536	55.4	34.9	1.5	1.5
2010-present	533	55.5	30.8	1.3	1.3
Overall	1905	52.1	38.8	9.1	1.4

Table 8. Responses to Question 12 by Year of Degree, aggregated by decade. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 12 Do you think that human remains from the Archaic period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?				
	Counts	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
United States	1553	54.0	37.9	7.0	1.1
Canada & Arctic	202	62.9	30.2	5.0	2.0
Latin America	608	43.6	43.4	11.5	1.5
Asia & Oceania	293	46.8	37.9	14.3	7.2
Europe	248	39.9	45.2	14.1	0.8
Africa	131	45.8	44.3	9.9	0
Other	42	47.6	33.3	16.7	2.4
Overall	1905	52.1	38.8	9.1	1.4

Table 9. Responses to Question 12 by Work Region, aggregated into seven categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 12 Do you think that human remains from the Archaic period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?				
	Counts	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Academic	836	51.2	35.3	8.7	1.3
CRM	450	50.2	36.2	5.8	1.6
Government	315	58.1	30.5	6.0	1.0
Museum	154	48.7	40.9	9.7	0.6
Private Foundation	41	53.7	39.0	2.4	4.9
Avocational	17	35.3	58.8	5.9	0
Retired	163	32.5	55.2	9.8	2.5
Student	335	47.5	37.6	13.1	1.8
Other and Education (K-12)	124	44.4	37.9	8.9	2.4
Overall	1905	52.1	38.8	9.1	1.4

Table 10. Responses to Question 12 by Work Setting, aggregated into nine categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 12 Do you think that human remains from the Archaic period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?				
	Count	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Not Applicable	437	40.0	43.9	14.6	1.4
Consultation	1169	57.6	35.0	6.5	0.9
Drafting	538	56.1	35.1	7.6	1.1
Field or Collections Research	1099	55.3	36.8	6.8	1.1
Other	581	60.6	31.8	6.0	1.5
Overall	1905	52.1	38.8	9.1	1.4

Table 11. Responses to Question 12 by Experience with NAGPRA, aggregated into six categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 13 Do you think that human remains from the Paleoindian period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?

Although the most common response to this question overall is that Paleoindian remains should not be considered Native American (47%), the majority of respondents who reported any experiences with repatriation-related activities responded that Paleoindian should be considered Native American (Table 15). As with the Archaic question, the percentage of those who answered that the Paleoindian period human remains should be considered Native American generally decreases as the respondents' Years of Degree becomes more recent (Table 12). Archaeologists who responded that they worked, studied, or researched in the United States were evenly split on this question (Yes-47%; No-46%) (Table 13). The Work Setting category with the most disparity between answers was Government (Yes-51%; No-42%) (Table 14). The "Yes" and "No" responses both received support from over 40% of respondents in Academic, CRM, Museum, and Private Foundation categories, indicating a split of opinion in these Work Settings (Table 14).

Q. 13 Do you think that human remains from the Paleoindian period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?					
	Counts	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	0	75.0	25.0	0
1960-1970	50	18.0	72.0	10.0	0
1970-1980	183	30.6	62.3	5.5	1.6
1980-1990	267	39.0	52.8	7.5	0.7
1990-2000	328	48.2	45.4	5.5	0.9
2000-2010	536	47.6	44.2	7.1	1.1
2010-present	533	49.5	39.0	11.3	0.2
Overall	1905	44.8	47.1	8.1	0.8

Table 12. Responses to Question 13 by Year of Degree, by decade. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 13 Do you think that human remains from the Paleoindian period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?				
	Counts	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
United States	1553	46.9	46.4	5.9	0.7
Canada & Arctic	202	57.4	35.6	5.4	1.5
Latin America	608	38.5	51.2	9.7	0.7
Asia & Oceania	293	39.2	46.8	12.3	1.7
Europe	248	32.7	53.2	12.9	1.2
Africa	131	39.7	51.1	9.2	0
Other	42	11.9	42.9	45.2	0
Overall	1905	44.8	47.1	8.1	0.8

Table 13. Responses to Question 13 by Work Region, aggregated into seven categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 13 Do you think that human remains from the Paleoindian period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?				
	Counts	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Academic	836	46.0	45.6	7.8	0.6
CRM	450	45.3	47.9	6.2	0.7
Government	315	50.5	42.2	6.0	1.3
Museum	154	46.1	46.8	6.5	0.6
Private Foundation	41	48.8	43.9	7.3	0
Avocational	17	29.4	70.6	0	0
Retired	163	25.2	65.0	9.2	0.6
Student	335	43.6	42.7	12.5	1.2
Other	124	40.5	50.0	8.6	0.9
Overall	1905	44.8	47.1	8.1	0.8

Table 14. Responses to Question 13 by Work Setting, aggregated into nine categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	<i>Q. 13 Do you think that human remains from the Paleoindian period in the United States should be considered Native American under NAGPRA?</i>				
	Count	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Not Applicable	437	34.1	52.9	12.81	0.2
Consultation	1169	50.5	43.1	5.82	0.6
Drafting	538	49.3	42.9	7.06	0.7
Field or Collections Research	1099	48.5	44.8	6.19	0.5
Other	581	54.4	39.1	5.34	1.2
Overall	1905	44.8	47.1	8.1	0.8

Table 15. Responses to Question 13 by Experience with NAGPRA, aggregated into six categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 14 Some consider NAGPRA legislation to be a compromise—that is, a balance between science and Native American rights. Do you agree?

The responses indicate that the majority of archaeologists think of NAGPRA as a “balance between science and Native American rights”, although nearly a third of archaeologists disagree with this statement. In nearly all subdivisions of respondents, by year of degree (Table 16), region of work (Table 17), work setting (Table 18), and experience with NAGPRA (Table 18) nearly all respondents had an opinion and substantially more respondents conceived of NAGPRA as a compromise than those who did not.

	Q. 14 Some consider NAGPRA legislation to be a compromise— that is, a balance between science and Native American rights. Do you agree?					
	Counts	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	Do not know (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1960-1970	50	54.0	30.0	6.0	10.0	0.0
1970-1980	183	50.8	39.3	4.4	3.8	1.6
1980-1990	267	58.8	30.7	3.4	5.2	1.9
1990-2000	328	57.6	29.9	4.6	7.0	0.6
2000-2010	536	59.1	27.4	5.6	7.1	0.0
2010-present	533	60.2	21.6	6.2	12.0	0.4
Overall	1905	58.7	28.2	5.2	8.0	0.9

Table 16. Responses to Question 14 by Year of Degree, by decade. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 14 Some consider NAGPRA legislation to be a compromise— that is, a balance between science and Native American rights. Do you agree?					
	Counts	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	Do not know (%)	No Response (%)
United States	1553	59.4	30.1	3.4	6.4	0.8
Canada and Arctic	202	55.4	23.3	7.4	12.9	1.0
Latin America	608	57.7	26.5	6.3	8.9	0.7
Asia and Oceania	293	58.7	23.2	9.9	7.2	1.0
Europe	248	56.0	27.0	6.0	9.7	1.2
Africa	131	63.4	23.7	7.6	5.3	0
Other	42	52.4	23.8	11.9	11.9	0
Overall	1905	58.7	28.2	5.2	8.0	0.9

Table 17. Responses to Question 14 by Work Region, aggregated into seven categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 14 Some consider NAGPRA legislation to be a compromise—that is, a balance between science and Native American rights. Do you agree?					
	Counts	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	Do not know (%)	No Response (%)
Academic	836	61.3	26.1	5.5	5.9	1.4
CRM	450	56.6	29.1	4.5	9.0	0.7
Government	315	55.5	32.2	4.7	7.0	0.7
Museum	154	62.3	25.3	4.5	7.8	0
Private Foundation	41	63.4	22.0	7.3	7.3	0
Avocational	17	35.3	35.3	5.9	23.5	0
Retired	163	46.0	40.5	6.1	6.1	1.2
Student	335	62.7	22.1	2.7	11.6	0.9
Other	124	56.0	25.0	7.8	11.2	0
Overall	1905	58.7	28.2	5.2	8.0	0.9

Table 18. Responses to Question 14 by Work Setting, aggregated into nine categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 14 Some consider NAGPRA legislation to be a compromise—that is, a balance between science and Native American rights. Do you agree?					
	Count	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Opinion (%)	Do not know (%)	No Response (%)
Not Applicable	437	53.1	22.0	7.6	16.9	0.5
Consultation	1169	60.2	30.3	4.3	4.7	0.5
Drafting	538	56.3	35.3	3.7	3.7	0.9
Field or Collections Research	1099	58.7	31.5	4.0	5.1	0.7
Other	581	60.4	31.0	2.9	4.1	1.5
Overall	1905	58.1	27.9	5.1	7.9	0.9

Table 19. Responses to Question 14 by Experience with NAGPRA, aggregated into six categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 15 Overall, the impact of NAGPRA on archaeology has been: Question 15 asks about the overall “impact of NAGPRA on archaeology”.

These data indicate that respondents were likely to think of NAGPRA’s impact on archaeology as mixed or positive (87%) with many fewer (16%) believing that NAGPRA’s impact has been negative. Overall and in nearly all subdivisions by year of degree (Table 20), region of work (Table 21), work setting (Table 22), and NAGPRA experience (Table 23), the most common response was mixed results, with positive being the next most common. This pattern is the same as Question 14, which suggests that thinking of NAGPRA as a compromise is connected to thinking that NAGPRA’s effect has been positive.

	Q. 15 Overall, the impact of NAGPRA on archaeology has been:					
	Counts	Positive (%)	Mixed Results (%)	Negative (%)	Do not know (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	0	75.0	25.0	0	0
1960-1970	50	18.0	44.0	34.0	4.0	0
1970-1980	183	14.8	45.9	35.0	3.3	1.1
1980-1990	267	23.2	54.7	18.0	3.7	0.4
1990-2000	328	27.4	48.8	19.8	4.0	0
2000-2010	536	31.3	51.9	11.4	4.9	0.6
2010-present	533	34.5	52.2	6.9	6.2	0.2
Overall	1905	28.5	51.3	15.5	4.7	0.4

Table 20. Responses to Question 15 by Year of Degree, by decade. The response with the highest percentage is highlighted in darker grey, and the most common response besides Mixed Results is highlighted in lighter grey. Highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 15 Overall, the impact of NAGPRA on archaeology has been:					
	Counts	Positive (%)	Mixed Results (%)	Negative (%)	Do not know (%)	No Response (%)
United States	1553	28.9	52.9	16.2	1.8	0
Canada and Arctic	202	30.7	45.0	14.4	9.4	0
Latin America	608	27.1	50.3	16.3	6.3	0
Asia and Oceania	293	6.6	48.1	16.7	8.2	0
Europe	248	24.6	49.2	17.7	7.3	1.0
Africa	131	22.1	51.9	19.1	6.1	1.0
Other	42	19.0	54.8	11.9	14.3	0
Overall	1905	28.5	51.3	15.5	4.7	0.4

Table 21. Responses to Question 15 by Work Region, aggregated into seven categories. Cells highlighted in blue represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval, and those highlighted in grey

represent the next most common response estimated using the same methods.

	Q. 15 Overall, the impact of NAGPRA on archaeology has been:					
	Counts	Positive (%)	Mixed Results (%)	Negative (%)	Do not know (%)	No Response (%)
Academic	836	32.6	49.1	13.4	4.7	0.2
CRM	450	23.7	56.2	16.6	3.3	0.2
Government	315	27.6	53.2	14.0	5.0	0.3
Museum	154	33.8	52.6	9.7	3.9	0
Private Foundation	41	26.8	43.9	17.1	12.2	0
Avocational	17	11.8	47.1	35.3	52.9	0
Retired	163	12.3	47.9	33.7	5.5	0.6
Student	335	34.6	54.9	6.9	3.0	0.6
Other	124	25.9	48.3	17.2	8.6	0
Overall	1905	28.5	51.3	15.5	4.7	0.4

Table 22. Responses to Question 15 by Work Setting, aggregated into nine categories. The response with the highest percentage is highlighted in darker grey, and the most common response besides Mixed Results is highlighted in lighter grey. Highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 15 Overall, the impact of NAGPRA on archaeology has been:					
	Count	Positive (%)	Mixed Results (%)	Negative (%)	Do not know (%)	No Response (%)
Not Applicable	437	19.7	52.9	15.8	11.4	0.2
Consultation	1169	32.2	49.9	15.4	2.5	0
Drafting	538	30.3	50.7	16.9	2.0	0
Field or Collections Research	1099	30.3	51.3	15.7	2.7	0
Other	581	36.7	47.7	12.2	2.9	0.5
Overall	3824	28.5	51.3	15.5	4.7	0.4

Table 23. Responses to Question 15 by Experience with NAGPRA, aggregated into six categories. The response with the highest percentage is highlighted in darker grey, and the most common response besides Mixed Results is highlighted in lighter grey. Highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 16 How well does the current SAA "Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains" reflect your views?

The responses to this question indicate that SAA's 1986 Statement does not systematically misrepresent the views of any group of archaeologists who have different work regions, degree years, work settings, or repatriation-related experiences. The three most common answers were "Very Well" (39.7%), "Varies by Issue" (21.62%), and "Somewhat" (21.0%), with Not At All being rare (3%). The largest percentage of individuals responded that the SAA's Statement reflects their views "Very Well" regardless of their reported experiences with repatriation-related activities (Table 27). Fewer than 11.4% of any ten-year age category responded that the statement does not reflect their views at all (Table 24). Only 3.9% of respondents working in the United States answered that the statement did not reflect their views (Table 25). Unfamiliarity about the SAA's 1986 Statement was higher amongst the respondents who do not work, study, or research in the United States (17.3%) than those who do (8.1%) (Table 25). Of the Work Settings categories, Students had the highest rate of unfamiliarity with the SAA's position (17.3%) (Table 26). Respondents working in CRM were the most likely to report that the SAA's position reflected their views "Very Well" (48.1%), whereas around one third of respondents working in Private Foundations (29.3%) and as Students (32.5%) consider the SAA's position as reflecting their views "Very Well" (Table 26). However,

students presumably have a younger average age than other Work Categories, and this may have influenced the results seen in Table 26.

	Q. 16 How well does the current SAA "Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains" reflect your views?							
	Counts	Very Well (%)	Not at all (%)	Somewhat (%)	Varies by issue (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA position on repatriation (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	25.0	0	25.0	0	25.0	0	25.0
1960-1970	50	50.0	2.6	27.0	20.0	0	6.0	6.0
1970-1980	183	46.4	9.1	40.5	16.4	2.7	6.0	6.0
1980-1990	267	40.8	2.3	35.2	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
1990-2000	328	37.8	11.4	48.2	22.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
2000-2010	536	41.0	7.4	42.6	20.0	2.4	4.3	4.3
2010-present	533	32.8	2.6	19.5	21.8	1.9	4.9	4.9
Overall	1905	39.7	3.4	21.0	21.6	10.0	4.2	2.2

Table 24. Responses to Question 16 by Year of Degree, by decade. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 16 How well does the current SAA "Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains" reflect your views?								
	Counts	Very Well (%)	Not at all (%)	Somewhat (%)	Varies by issue (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA position on repatriation (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
United States	1553	39.2	3.9	21.2	22.7	8.1	2.8	2.1
Canada and Arctic	202	32.2	4.5	18.3	27.7	12.9	3.0	1.5
Latin America	608	36.2	3.0	19.7	22.0	12.2	5.4	1.5
Asia and Oceania	293	36.2	2.0	21.8	19.1	10.6	8.5	1.7
Europe	248	33.1	2.8	23.0	20.6	14.9	3.2	2.4
Africa	131	35.9	0.8	20.6	22.1	14.5	3.8	2.3
Other	42	35.7	4.8	11.9	26.2	7.1	14.3	0.0
Overall	1905	39.7	3.4	21.0	21.6	10.0	4.2	2.2

Table 25. Responses to Question 16 by Work Region, aggregated into seven categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 16 How well does the current SAA "Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains" reflect your views?							
	Counts	Very Well (%)	Not at all (%)	Somewhat (%)	Varies by issue (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA position on Repatriation (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Academic	836	37.3	3.6	21.7	20.9	9.4	5.0	1.4
CRM	450	48.1	3.1	17.3	20.1	6.6	2.8	1.9
Government	315	39.2	3.7	22.3	24.9	4.7	3	2.3
Museum	154	39.6	7.1	18.8	20.8	9.1	3.2	1.3
Private Foundation	41	29.3	2.4	22.0	19.5	7.3	14.6	4.9
Avocational	17	41.2	5.9	23.5	17.6	11.8	0	0
Retired	163	46.0	3.1	14.7	20.9	6.7	5.5	3.1
Student	335	32.5	3.0	9.0	23.3	17.3	4.2	1.8
Other	124	37.9	2.6	18.1	25.9	8.6	6.0	0.9
Overall	1905	39.7	3.4	21.0	21.6	10.0	4.2	2.2

Table 26. Responses to Question 16 by Work Setting, aggregated into nine categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 16 How well does the current SAA "Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains" reflect your views?							
	Count	Very Well (%)	Not at all (%)	Somewhat (%)	Varies by issue (%)	No Opinion (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA position on repatriation (%)	No Response (%)
Not Applicable	437	40.5	0.7	20.1	14.9	6.6	15.8	1.4
Consultation	1169	39.2	4.4	20.6	23.4	3.2	7.1	2.1
Drafting	538	38.3	6.1	18.8	28.3	2.4	4.3	1.9
Field or Collections Research	1099	38.9	4.5	20.5	23.2	3.2	7.7	2.0
Other	581	32.7	6.9	23.1	27.0	2.4	5.9	2.1
Overall	3824	39.7	3.4	21.0	21.6	4.2	10.0	2.2

Table 27. Responses to Question 16 by Experience with NAGPRA, aggregated into six categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 17 Do you think the current SAA "Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains" needs revision?

The most common responses were that the statement should be revised to "place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholder's interests" (26.2%) and that it "Does not need revision" (25.0%) (Table 28). In only three decade-long Year of Degree categories, between 1990 to the present, did over ten percent of respondents answer that the statement "Needs revision to place greater emphasis on Native American individual and community rights", which indicates a possible shift in thought of younger archaeologists (Table 28). Of respondents who work in the United States, 26.7% think that the statement should emphasize cooperation between stakeholders more, 25.2% think that it does not need to be revised, whereas only 12.4% think that it should place greater emphasize "Native American individual and community rights" (Table 29). Roughly the same percentages of Academic, CRM, Government, Museum, Private Foundation, Student, and Other individuals think that the statement "Does not need revision" as think that the statement "Needs to place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholder's interests" (Table 30). Divisions based on experience with repatriation-related activities show similarly ambiguous patterns, with the same two most common answers mentioned above (Table 31). No category has a strong majority of individuals who prefer revising the statement in a certain way to not revising the statement.

Many respondents addressed Question 17 in the written comments. Some suggested specific changes to the language of the statement. These possible revisions include addressing: the distinction between cultural and biological affiliation (e.g., ID# 3694978621); requiring

archaeologists to consult with Native groups before beginning work (e.g., ID# 3683450590); acknowledging possible changes to views on repatriation in the future (e.g., ID# 3728118139); and defining and communicating the meaning of “respect” for remains and cultural views (e.g., ID# 3717789128, 3716936831). Several commenters suggest that the statement emphasizes scientific goals over those of Native Americans (e.g., ID# 3690043548, 3683390175, 3683199249), although other commenters stated that they agree with a stance against repatriation of unaffiliated human remains (e.g., ID# 3719184024, 3718048196, 3683848848). Overall, the comments suggest more detailed language is needed in the statement, although there is not a widespread outcry to change the sentiments expressed in it.

Q. 17 Do you think the current SAA “Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains” needs revision?								
	Counts	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholders’ interests (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on Native American individual and community rights (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on scientific values (%)	Does not need revision (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA position (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	0	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0	25.0
1960-1970	50	20.0	4.0	30.0	30.0	0	33.6	0
1970-1980	183	17.5	4.4	30.6	29.0	1.1	31.6	4.0
1980-1990	267	24.7	6.7	14.6	30.7	4.5	35.2	2.2
1990-2000	328	27.1	10.4	19.2	24.7	4.3	26.6	1.9
2000-2010	536	26.9	15.3	10.4	25.7	5.8	31.3	1.3
2010-present	533	28.7	13.1	9.0	18.6	12.8	17.3	0.6
Overall	1905	26.2	11.3	14.8	25.0	6.8	16.0	0.9

Table 28. Responses to Question 17 by Year of Degree, by decade. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 17 Do you think the current SAA “Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains” needs revision?								
	Counts	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholders’ interests (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on Native American individual and community rights (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on scientific values (%)	Does not need revision (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA position (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
United States	1553	26.7	12.4	15.8	25.2	5.8	13.4	0.8
Canada and Arctic	202	26.2	15.8	12.4	24.8	6.9	13.4	0.5
Americas and Caribbean	608	29.3	9.2	13.8	22.7	8.1	11.3	0.8
Asia and Oceania	293	20.5	9.6	11.3	27.6	9.2	19.8	0.7
Europe	248	24.2	10.9	16.9	19.0	10.9	16.9	1.2
Africa	131	22.9	12.2	16.0	20.6	11.5	14.5	2.3
Other	42	26.2	9.5	16.7	28.6	7.1	11.9	0
Overall	1905	26.2	11.34	14.8	25.0	6.8	16.0	0.9

Table 29. Responses to Question 17 by Work Region, aggregated into seven categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 17 Do you think the current SAA "Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains" needs revision?								
	Counts	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholders' interests (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on Native American individual and community rights (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on scientific values (%)	Does not need revision (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA position (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Academic	836	25.4	13.1	13.8	22.8	5.7	18.3	0.9
CRM	450	28.2	9.7	16.4	28.9	4.3	12.1	0.5
Government	315	31.2	14	15	23.6	4.3	11.3	0.7
Museum	154	26.0	14.9	16.9	23.4	5.2	12.3	1.3
Private Foundation	41	26.8	4.9	9.8	31.7	7.3	19.5	0
Avocational	17	11.8	11.8	23.5	35.3	0	17.6	0
Retired	163	16.6	3.1	27.6	30.7	1.2	19.0	1.8
Student	335	31.0	12.2	7.2	17.9	14.3	16.1	1.2
Other	124	24.1	10.3	19.0	25.0	6.0	14.7	0.9
Overall	1905	26.2	11.3	14.8	25.0	6.8	16.0	0.9

Table 30. Responses to Question 17 by Work Setting, aggregated into nine categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 17 Do you think the current SAA “Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains” needs revision?								
	Count	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholders’ interests (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on scientific values (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on Native American individual and community rights (%)	Does not need revision (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA position (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Not Applicable	437	20.1	12.8	8.0	25.6	11.9	20.6	0.9
Consultation	1169	26.4	15.6	13.4	25.9	4.5	13.5	0.6
Drafting	538	28.1	17.7	14.1	24.5	3.0	12.3	0.4
Field or Collections Research	1099	26.9	15.9	12.9	24.7	4.8	14.2	0.5
Other	581	33.0	14.5	17.2	19.6	3.4	11.5	0.7
Overall	1905	26.2	11.3	14.8	25.0	6.8	16.0	0.9

Table 31. Responses to Question 17 by Experience with NAGPRA, aggregated into six categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 18 Given the SAA’s historic and ongoing level of engagement on repatriation issues, would you like to see:

Most respondents would prefer that the SAA have “More involvement” or “The same level of involvement” in repatriation issues (Table 32). Only 2.2% of total respondents would prefer “Less involvement”. The responses do not clearly vary by year of degree category, although 36.4% of those with a degree earned 2010-present are “not familiar with the SAA’s activities on repatriation issues” (Table 32). Of the Work Region categories, more of the respondents who work in the United States would like the SAA to demonstrate “More involvement” (36.4%), than those who work outside the United States (22.7%) (Table 33). Percentages of Academic, CRM, Government, Museum, Private Foundation, Student, and Other respondents who would like “More involvement” range from 29.0% (Student) to 38.3% (Museum) (Table 34). Students have the highest rate of unfamiliarity “with the SAA’s activities on repatriation issues” (42.1%), although many individuals who belong to different categories are also unfamiliar with the SAA’s activities on this issue (Table 34). Those with no reported experience with repatriation-related activities were most likely to be unfamiliar with the “SAA’s activities on repatriation issues” (35.7%), and those with any reported experience with these

activities were most likely to respond that they would like to see “More involvement” (37.9% to 43.3%) (Table 35). No category of individuals surveyed would like to see less involvement in these issues from the SAA.

Q. 18 Given the SAA’s historic and ongoing level of engagement on repatriation issues, would you like to see:							
	Counts	More involvement (%)	Less involvement (%)	The same level of involvement (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA's activities on repatriation issues (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	25.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
1960-1970	50	32.0	4.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
1970-1980	183	41.0	5.5	35.0	8.7	7.1	2.7
1980-1990	267	36.3	1.1	43.8	12.0	6.4	0.4
1990-2000	328	37.2	4.0	36.0	11.6	9.8	1.5
2000-2005	536	32.3	1.9	28.7	24.6	11.8	0.7
2010-present	533	30.0	0.6	21.8	36.4	10.5	0.8
Overall	1905	34.2	2.2	30.1	22.6	10.1	1.0

Table 32. Responses to Question 18 by Year of Degree, by decade. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 18 Given the SAA's historic and ongoing level of engagement on repatriation issues, would you like to see:						
	Counts	More involvement	Less involvement (%)	The same level of involvement (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA's activities on repatriation issues (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
United States	1553	36.4	2.4	31.4	21.1	8.0	0.7
Canada and Arctic	202	33.2	0.5	29.2	22.8	13.9	0.5
Americas and Caribbean	608	33.9	1.2	28.1	24.0	11.7	1.2
Asia and Oceania	293	30.4	3.1	25.9	25.9	14.3	0.3
Europe	248	29.0	2.0	30.6	25.4	11.7	1.2
Africa	131	28.2	0.8	26.7	26.0	16.0	2.3
Other	42	35.7	0.0	23.8	19.0	19.0	2.4
Overall	1905	34.2	2.2	30.9	22.6	10.1	1.0

Table 33. Responses to Question 18 by Work Region, aggregated into seven categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 18 Given the SAA's historic and ongoing level of engagement on repatriation issues, would you like to see:						
	Counts	More involvement (%)	Less involvement (%)	The same level of involvement (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA's activities on repatriation issues (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Academic	836	35.9	1.7	30.7	20.1	10.8	0.7
CRM	450	34.6	2.4	31.5	21.6	9.5	0.5
Government	315	38.2	1.7	31.2	19.6	8.6	0.7
Museum	154	38.3	3.2	32.5	16.2	9.1	0.6
Private Foundation	41	34.1	0	39.0	19.5	7.3	0.0
Avocational	17	23.5	0	41.2	23.5	11.8	0.0
Retired	163	29.4	6.1	31.9	13.5	15.3	3.7
Student	335	29.0	0.9	20.3	42.1	6.6	1.2
Other	124	33.6	0	36.2	18.1	11.2	0.9
Overall	1905	34.2	2.2	30.9	22.6	10.1	1.0

Table 34. Responses to Question 18 by Work Setting, aggregated into nine categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 18 Given the SAA's historic and ongoing level of engagement on repatriation issues, would you like to see:						
	Count	More involvement (%)	Less Involvement (%)	The same level of involvement (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA's activities on repatriation issues (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Not Applicable	437	22.4	0.7	23.8	35.7	16.5	0.9
Consultation	1169	37.9	2.7	34.1	16.7	8.0	0.6
Drafting	538	43.3	3.2	33.6	13.0	6.5	0.4
Field or Collections Research	1099	39.3	2.7	32.6	16.5	8.3	0.6
Other	581	42.2	3.3	30.6	16.2	6.9	0.9
Overall	1905	33.9	2.2	30.5	22.4	10.0	1.0

Table 35. Responses to Question 18 by Experience with NAGPRA, aggregated into six categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 19 Do you believe the SAA's engagement with NAGPRA:

Of the general population of respondents to the survey, the most popular answer was that the SAA's engagement should "place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholder's interests" (30.6%), and the next most popular answer was that the SAA's engagement should "place greater emphasis on scientific values" (20.8%) (Table 36). The answer of "Needs revision to place greater emphasis on Native American individual and community rights" only attained more than 10% of responses from individuals who received their degrees after 2000 (Table 36). In contrast, the response "the SAA's engagement with NAGPRA" should "place greater emphasis on scientific values" was more popular with those who hold older degrees (Table 36). The response that "the SAA's engagement with NAGPRA" should "place greater emphasis on scientific values" was more popular with archaeologists working, studying, or researching within the United States than elsewhere (Table 37). About a quarter of respondents who work, study, or research outside of the United States responded that they are "not familiar with the SAA's level of engagement" (25.3%) (Table 37), as are 36.1% of students working in any region (Table 38). Beliefs about "the SAA's engagement with NAGPRA" pattern relatively evenly in terms of Work Setting (Table 38), and Year of Degree and Work Region seem to have more influence on archaeologists understanding and beliefs about the SAA's NAGPRA engagement. Similarly to Question 18, those who reported no experience with repatriation-related issues are most likely to have no opinion on the SAA's engagement

with NAGPRA, and the majority of those who reported any such experience were most likely to respond that the statement needs revision to address “different stakeholders’ interests” (Table 39).

	Q. 19 Do you believe the SAA’s engagement with NAGPRA:							
	Counts	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholder's interests (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on Native American Individual and community rights (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on scientific values (%)	Should continue as it has done (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA’s level of engagement (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
1950-1960	4	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
1960-1970	50	28.0	4.0	34.0	10.0	18.0	4.0	0.0
1970-1980	183	26.2	4.4	39.9	14.2	5.5	7.7	1.1
1980-1990	267	33.3	6.4	24.0	21.7	8.6	4.5	12.7
1990-2000	328	33.5	8.5	27.1	17.4	8.5	4.0	0.9
2000-2010	536	30.2	14.0	16.4	12.3	18.8	7.5	0.7
2010-present	533	28.7	11.6	11.1	9.2	30.8	7.7	0.9
Overall	1905	30.6	10.2	20.8	13.9	18.1	6.5	1.1

Table 36. Responses to Question 19 by Year of Degree, by decade. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 19 Do you believe the SAA's engagement with NAGPRA:							
	Counts	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholder's interests (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on Native American Individual and community rights (%)	Needs revision to place greater emphasis on scientific values (%)	Should continue as it has done (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA's level of engagement (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
United States	1553	31.4	11.2	21.8	14.0	16.2	4.7	0.8
Canada and Arctic	202	31.7	15.3	11.9	13.9	15.3	11.4	0.5
Americas and Caribbean	608	30.8	7.2	17.4	12.3	18.9	8.4	1.6
Asia and Oceania	293	24.6	7.8	19.8	11.6	21.5	13.3	1.4
Europe	248	27.0	8.5	19.8	12.1	23.0	7.3	2.4
Africa	131	31.3	9.9	18.3	9.9	19.8	8.4	2.3
Other	42	16.7	16.7	23.8	11.9	23.8	7.1	0.0
Overall	1905	30.6	10.2	20.8	13.9	18.1	6.5	1.1

Table 37. Responses to Question 19 by Work Region, aggregated into seven categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

	Q. 19 Do you believe the SAA's engagement with NAGPRA:							
	Count	Need to place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholder' interests (%)	Need to place greater emphasis on Native American individual and community rights (%)	Need to place greater emphasis on scientific values (%)	Should continue as it has done (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA's level of engagement (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Academic	836	30.4	11.9	19.8	13.0	15.5	8.7	0.7
CRM	450	31.3	9.0	23.9	15.4	15.2	5.0	0.2
Government	315	35.5	13.6	18.9	15.6	12.0	3.7	0.7
Museum	154	31.2	10.4	25.3	13.6	14.3	3.9	1.3
Private Foundation	41	39.0	4.9	22.0	12.2	19.5	0.0	0.0
Avocational	17	0.0	11.8	35.3	23.5	29.4	0.0	0.0
Retired	163	23.3	1.8	38.0	16.0	9.8	8.0	3.1
Student	335	29.9	10.7	8.4	7.8	36.1	5.7	1.5
Other	124	26.7	9.5	22.4	11.2	23.3	5.2	1.7
Overall	1905	30.6	10.2	20.8	13.9	18.1	6.5	1.1

Table 38. Responses to Question 19 by Work Setting, aggregated into nine categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Q. 19 Do you believe the SAA's engagement with NAGPRA:								
	Count	Need to place greater emphasis on cooperation and balance among different stakeholders' interests (%)	Need to place greater emphasis on Native American individual and community rights (%)	Need to place greater emphasis on scientific values (%)	Should continue as it has done (%)	I am not familiar with the SAA's level of engagement (%)	No Opinion (%)	No Response (%)
Not Applicable	437	21.5	5.5	17.4	13.0	31.6	9.6	1.4
Consultation	1169	32.4	12.5	21.9	14.7	12.3	5.5	0.7
Drafting	538	32.9	13.0	24.5	15.1	9.3	4.6	0.6
Field or Collections Research	1099	32.3	11.8	22.7	14.0	12.6	5.8	0.7
Other	581	36.8	16.5	18.9	11.7	11.5	3.6	0.9
Overall	1905	30.3	10.1	20.5	13.8	17.8	6.4	1.1

Table 39. Responses to Question 19 by Experience with NAGPRA, aggregated into six categories. The cells highlighted in grey show the most common response to the question within each demographic category, and highlighted cells represent the most common response based on comparison of z-score transformed percentages with a 90% confidence interval.

Section 3. Summary of Open Responses

Several themes stand out within the open responses (n=609). Besides personal anecdotes about experiences with NAGPRA, a common suggestion was that the SAA draft a protocol for collaboration between archaeologists and other stakeholders. These respondents suggested the establishment of a workshop on collaboration and NAGPRA protocols at each SAA annual meeting (e.g., ID# 3694978621) and the development of a more general educational program on NAGPRA legislation and best practices (e.g., 3689481293). Some individuals argued that NAGPRA legislations have hindered bioarchaeology (e.g., ID# 3742180746, 3741612277, 3734533099, 3718931756, 3685792389, 3683297705), although others suggest that there is increasing interest in bioarchaeological data across different stakeholders (e.g., ID# 3685065134). Some commenters also addressed the issue of NAGPRA as a civil rights legislation (e.g., ID#3689742272, 3694198847). These responders tended to see repatriation as a reaction to historical and colonial relationships, and they thought that the SAA's policies should be revised to reflect this.

Also, several responses addressed the validity of certain questions or definitions within the survey. Questions 12 and 13, concerning whether Archaic and Paleoindian human remains "should be considered Native American under NAGPRA", were commonly commented upon (e.g., ID# 3717082586, 3717011977, 3698829457) and other responses pointed to the

importance of these questions (e.g., ID# 3717067736). Other qualms with the survey questions included its emphasis on repatriation in the United States at the expense of other regions (e.g., ID# 3730665565).

The responses represent a wide range of positions, which were stated with varying degrees of conviction, and at times, hostility. Some notable responses are:

"I was actually shocked to read the SAA Repatriation Policy. It is extremely outdated and Eurocentric. NAGPRA is a civil rights law, not an archaeology law, and should be viewed as such." (ID# 3689742272).

"The SAA Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains seems to put Native American archaeologists and those who work on behalf of and/or for tribes in an untenable position and actually creates a rather hostile environment for these archaeologists specifically." (ID# 3692582425).

"The SAA needs to provide NAGPRA training workshops at EVERY annual meeting to help educate the membership." (ID# 3694978621).

"A question on the relationship between the law and its implementation would have been useful, since it is there that the greatest tension resides." (ID# 3716973682).

"SAA leadership has established and continues to update a very responsible position on repatriation [sic] and treatment of human remains. I am glad the positions are increasingly objective and open to multiple views of membership. Thank you." (ID# 3685272725).

"SAA shouldn't tell people what to do, but help them to do it." (ID# 3739997473)

Section 4. Conclusions

This survey reveals that the majority of the members of the SAA are not calling for drastic revision of the SAA's Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains. Some individuals are calling for revision to balance interests between different stakeholders, but relatively few are calling for revision to emphasize either Native American community and individual rights or scientific values (see Tables 28-31).

Many members of the SAA, especially students and younger members, would benefit from learning more about the SAA's activities concerning repatriation and other issues surrounding the NAGPRA legislation (see Tables 34 and 38). Opinions on some issues seem to be influenced most by the respondents' Year of Degree. Some factors that are related to year of degree, for instance: (1) individuals with more recent degrees are more likely to consider Archaic and Paleoindian human remains to be Native American (Table 12, Table 16), and (2) individuals with older degrees are more likely to consider that NAGPRA has had a negative effect on archaeological research (Table 20). On the whole, Year of Degree and Experience with Repatriation are more important underlying factors in the responses to this survey than Work Setting and Work Region. The greatest differences amongst the members of the SAA seems to reside in differences of opinion between members who pursued their educations at different times.