Online Appendix

We provide details of five additional robustness checks referenced in the article:

1. Frequencies of multiracial ancestry awareness and self-identification based on non-mutually-exclusive racial ancestry groupings rather than the nested racial regime classifications presented in the main text.

2. Frequencies of multiracial awareness and self-identification, by regime, gender and generation, based on weighted data.

3. Regression models of multiracial ancestry awareness and self-identification that include nativity and marital status as controls.

4. Frequencies of multiracial ancestry awareness and self-identification based on an alternate coding of "Hispanic" that only includes respondents who state that being Hispanic or Latino is part of their *racial* background (as opposed to ethnic), and subsequent frequencies by gender and generation.

5. Frequencies of multiracial ancestry awareness and self-identification by gender and generation based on an alternate coding of generation that distinguishes 4th+ gen (same race for all parents and grandparents, different race earlier ancestors) from respondents who have mixed-race parents or grandparents.

Section 1. Multiracial ancestry awareness and self-identification by racial ancestry

Table A1: Awareness and Self-Identification by Racial Ancestry (Non Mutually-Exclusive)

Racial Ancestry	In Full Sample		Self-Identification among those with MR Ancestry			
	N	Aware of MR Ancestry	N	2+ Races	Regime Race	Another Race
Black	1761	56.8%	1001	20.6%	67.0%	12.4%
Hispanic	2786	46.2%	1287	35.7%	46.2%	18.1%
Asian	681	40.4%	275	44.7%	20.4%	34.9%
Indigenous	2454	99.1%	2431	25.5%	3.4%	71.2%
White	19190	19.1%	3673	28.1%	47.9%	23.9%
Some Other Race	557	85.5%	476	15.5%	16.2%	68.3%

Source: Pew Research Center's 2015 Survey of Multiracial Adults

Note: Each row in the above table represents a group of respondents with a certain racial ancestry, alone or in combination with other races. Unlike our racial regimes coding scheme, this method of tabulation does not put respondents into mutually-exclusive categories, so respondents who report multiple races in their ancestry are counted in more than one row. "Regime Race" refers to the racial ancestry that everyone counted in a given row shares in common, whether alone or in combination. For example, for respondents who reported any Asian ancestry, the "Regime Race" column shows the percentage of multiracially-aware individuals who self-identify as "Asian" alone.

Section 2. Weighted results

Table A2: Awareness and Self-Identification by Racial Regime (Weighted)

Regime	In Full Sample		Self-Identification among those with MR Ancestry			
	N	Aware of MR Ancestry	N	2+ Races	Regime Race	Another Race
Black	2822	49.0%	1383	9.3%	79.0%	11.8%
Hispanic	3458	38.1%	1316	33.3%	49.1%	17.6%
Asian	869	13.6%	118	27.7%	40.0%	32.3%
Indigenous	1512	96.7%	1463	10.9%	10.0%	79.1%

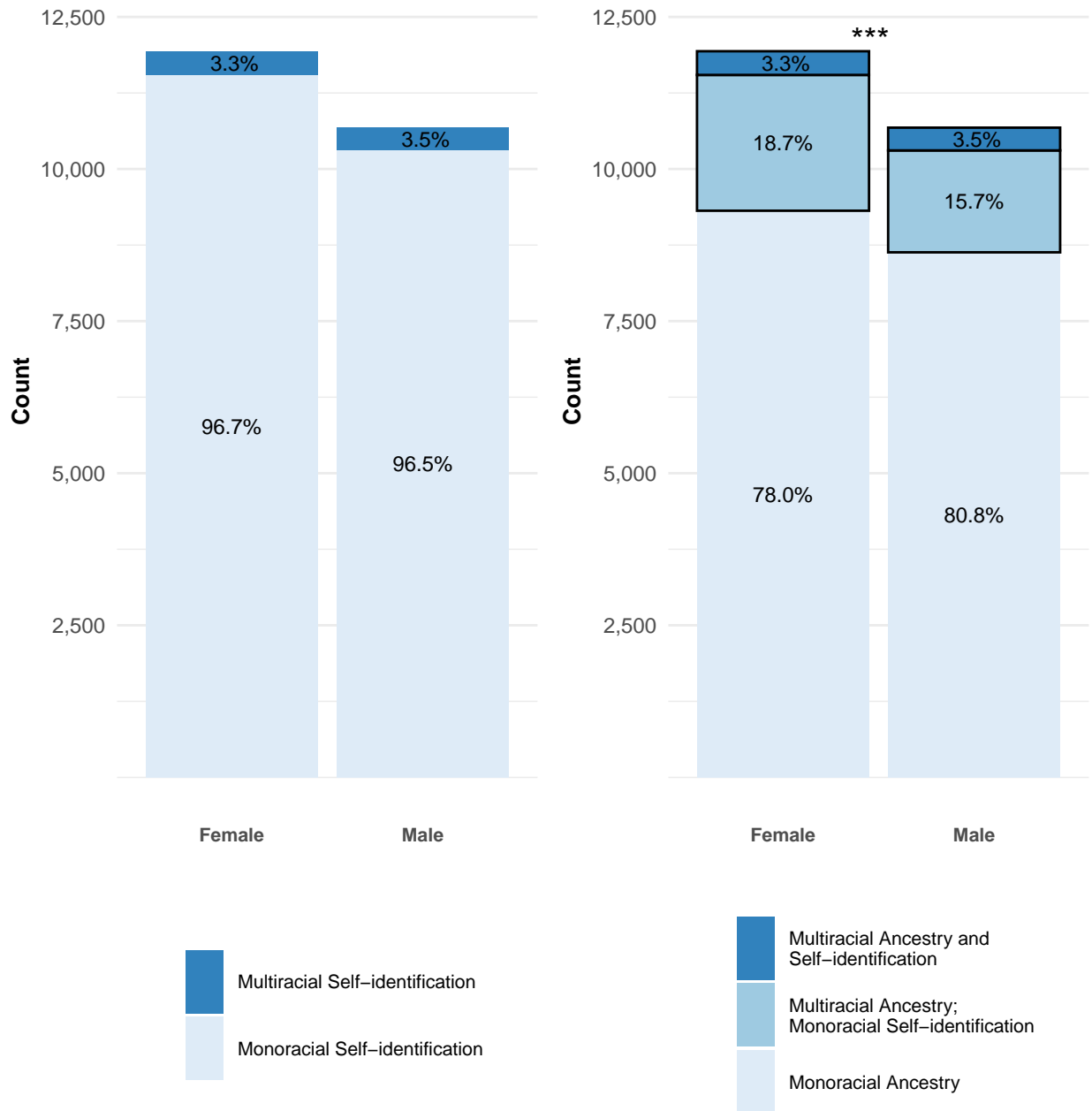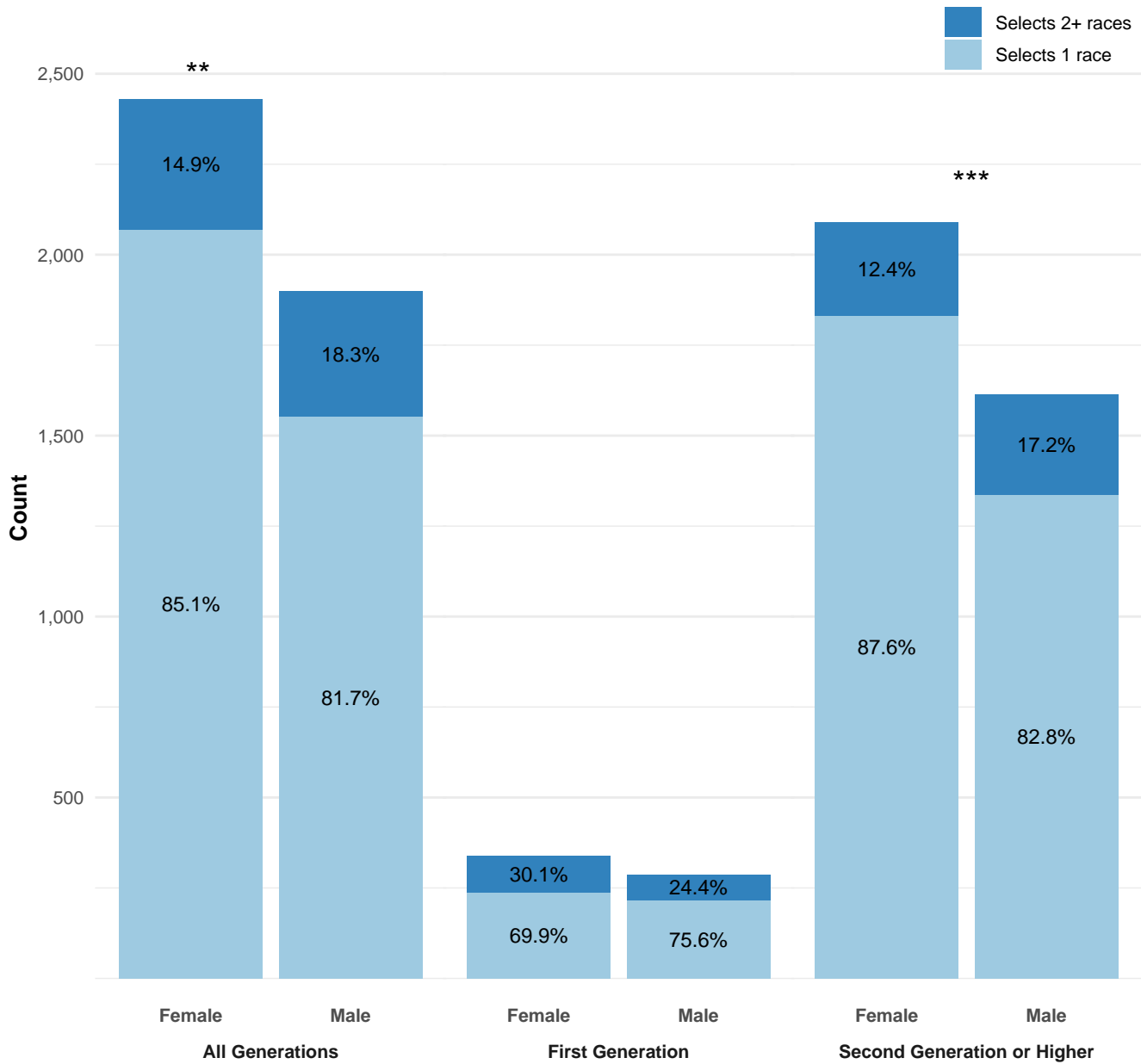*Source:* Pew Research Center's 2015 Survey of Multiracial Adults

Figure A1: (Weighted)Conventional accounting based on the presence or absence of multiracial identification (*left panel*) versus also accounting for Americans who are aware of having multiracial ancestry but self-identify with only one race (*right panel*).

*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 (Pearson's Chi-Squared Test for statistically significant differences by gender)

Figure A2: Multiracial self-identification by gender and generation among those who report multiracial ancestry (Weighted)

*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 (Pearson's Chi-Squared Test for statistically significant differences by gender)

Section 3. Models controlling for marital status and nativity

Table A3: Odds of Multiracial Ancestry Awareness and Self-Identification

	Dependent variable:			
	Aware of MR Ancestry		Self-Identifies with Multiple Races	
	Gender + Controls	+ Regime	Gender + Controls	+ Regime
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female	1.026	1.042	0.749***	0.780**
	(0.043)	(0.058)	(0.056)	(0.061)
Black		27.354***		2.990**
		(2.232)		(1.023)
Hispanic		39.113***		14.799***
		(3.147)		(4.944)
Asian		5.147***		10.519***
		(0.663)		(3.919)
Indigenous		1,482.163***		3.462***
		(324.009)		(1.168)
Northeast	0.577***	1.043	1.419**	1.483**
	(0.037)	(0.088)	(0.167)	(0.183)
Midwest	0.569***	0.992	1.007	1.120
	(0.032)	(0.080)	(0.105)	(0.122)
West	0.833***	0.955	1.673***	1.282**
	(0.044)	(0.065)	(0.149)	(0.121)
Age	0.986***	1.000	0.988***	0.994**
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Logged Income	0.845***	1.007	1.000	0.975
	(0.021)	(0.032)	(0.042)	(0.042)
BA or higher	0.981	1.225***	1.203*	1.232*
	(0.045)	(0.075)	(0.096)	(0.103)
Spanish Version	1.913***	0.450***	1.174	0.528***
	(0.157)	(0.041)	(0.198)	(0.092)
Married	0.878**	0.888*	0.945	0.926
	(0.040)	(0.053)	(0.075)	(0.077)
Foreign Born	0.300***	0.655**	0.701*	0.428***
	(0.033)	(0.086)	(0.111)	(0.072)
Nativity Info Missing	0.036***	0.134***	0.240***	0.176***
	(0.002)	(0.010)	(0.020)	(0.018)
Intercept	13.411***	0.142***	0.788	0.174***
	(1.522)	(0.023)	(0.138)	(0.066)
Log Likelihood	-7937	-4721	-2252	-2106
Akaike Inf. Crit.	15897	9475	4529	4243
Bayesian Inf. Crit.	15994	9603	4605	4345
Observations	22,616	22,616	4,330	4,330

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Note: The Pew data only includes place of birth for a select subsample of respondents. We created an indicator variable that flagged all the missing responses to this question.

Table A4: Odds of Multiracial Self-Identification (Controlling for Nativity and Marital Status)

	Dependent variable:		
	Self-Identifies with Multiple Races		
	+ Generation	Gender x Generation	Gender x Generation x Regime
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Female	0.782**	1.336	0.347
	(0.061)	(0.242)	(0.423)
Second+ Generation	0.676***	0.956	0.164*
	(0.070)	(0.143)	(0.143)
Black	3.160***	3.178***	1.102
	(1.084)	(1.090)	(0.890)
Hispanic	14.137***	14.056***	3.615
	(4.731)	(4.703)	(2.427)
Asian	9.502***	9.596***	4.709*
	(3.557)	(3.594)	(3.483)
Indigenous	3.610***	3.622***	0.760
	(1.220)	(1.224)	(0.529)
Second+ Generation x Female		0.520**	3.217
		(0.104)	(4.734)
Female x Black			6.026
			(8.145)
Female x Hispanic			3.319
			(4.131)
Female x Asian			3.870
			(5.145)
Female x Indigenous			4.817
			(6.113)
Second+ Gen x Black			4.019
			(4.042)
Second+ Gen x Hispanic			7.279*
			(6.540)
Second+ Gen x Asian			1.836
			(1.832)
Second+ Gen x Indigenous			8.336*
			(7.594)
Female x Second+ Gen x Black			0.125
			(0.200)
Female x Second+ Gen x Hispanic			0.171
			(0.257)
Female x Second+ Gen x Asian			0.223
			(0.365)
Female x Second+ Gen x Indigenous			0.121
			(0.183)
Intercept	0.234***	0.179***	0.626
	(0.091)	(0.071)	(0.420)
Controls Included	Yes	Yes	Yes
Log Likelihood	-2099	-2093	-2081
Akaike Inf. Crit.	4231	4222	4223
Bayesian Inf. Crit.	4339	4337	4414
Observations	4,330	4,330	4,330

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

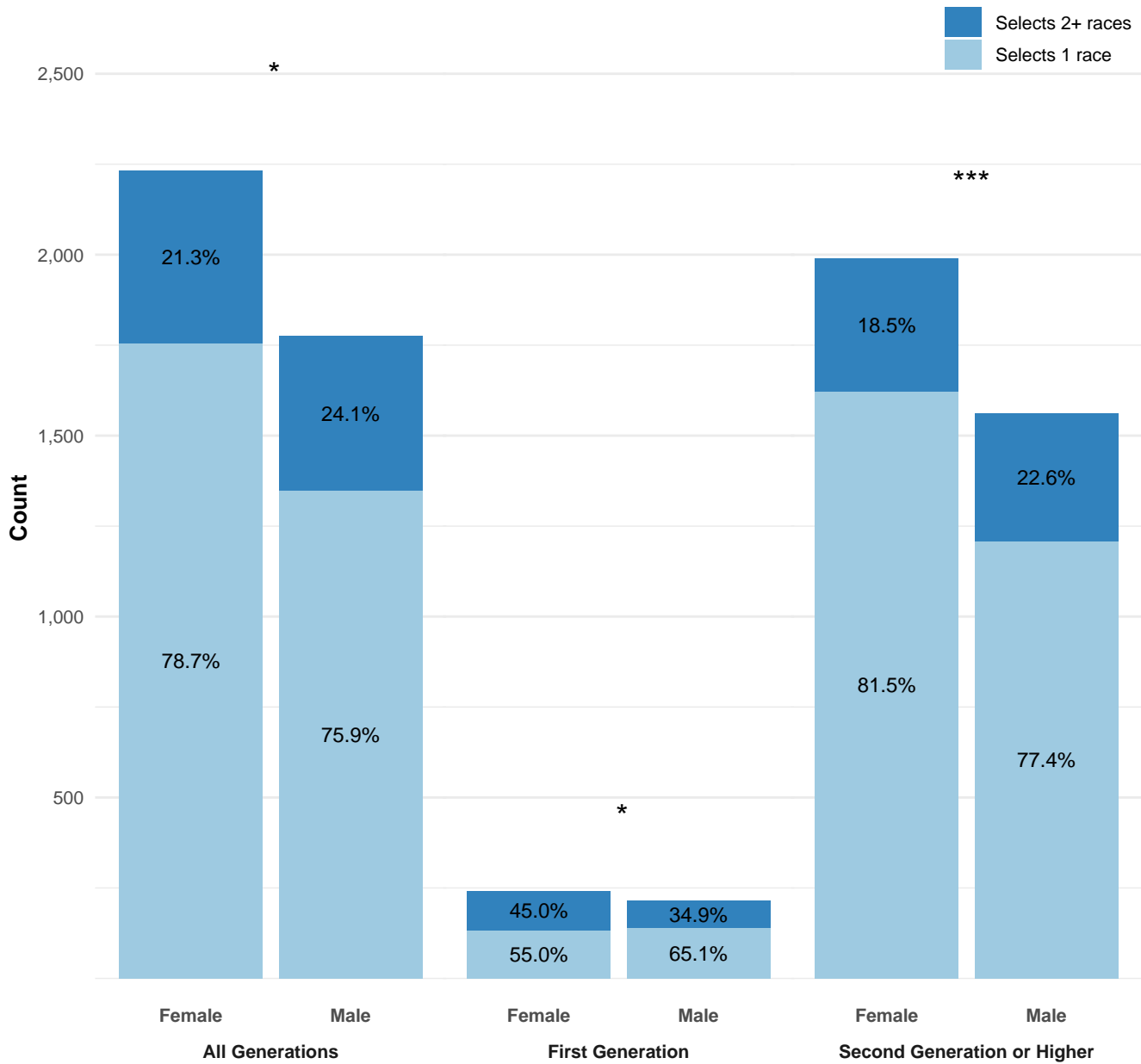## Section 4. Alternative Hispanic Coding

About 63% of respondents who reported Hispanic ancestry explicitly stated that being Hispanic was part of their racial background. In this alternative coding, these respondents are the only ones we include as having Hispanic race or origin.

However, it should be noted that almost half (~45%) of the other 37% (Hispanic-ancestry respondents who either said being Hispanic is only part of their ethnic background or didn't know) did not report any other races in their family trees. This suggests that many Hispanic respondents who say they don't see Hispanic as a racial category are reporting it as one anyway.

Table A5: Multiracial Awareness and Self-Identification by Racial Regime (Hispanic as racial background only)

Regime	In Full Sample (N = 22,616)		Self-Identification among those with MR Ancestry (N = 4,007)			
	N	Aware of MR Ancestry	N	2+ Races	Regime Race	Another Race
Black	1761	56.3%	991	19.9%	67.6%	12.5%
Hispanic	1673	36.1%	604	32.5%	59.1%	8.4%
Asian	592	31.4%	186	49.5%	25.8%	24.7%
Indigenous	1744	98.6%	1719	23.5%	4.0%	72.5%

Source: Pew Research Center's 2015 Survey of Multiracial Adults

Figure A3: Multiracial self-identification by gender and generation (Hispanic as racial background only).
*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 (Pearson's Chi-Squared Test for statistically significant differences by gender)

Section 5. Distinguishing 4th+ gen (same-race parents AND grandparents) from respondents with mixed-race parents or grandparents.

We cannot clearly distinguish second- and third- generation respondents from each other because respondents are asked to report the races/origins of *all* of their grandparents at the same time (rather than each grandparent at a time). This prevents us from identifying second-generation respondents who have at least one multiracial parent/grandparents of different races from third-generation respondents who have at least one multiracial grandparent.

However, we can identify respondents who are fourth-generation or higher if they only reported one race for all parents and grandparents, but said that they had great-grandparents or earlier ancestors who were a different race or origin than themselves, their parents, or their grandparents.

Making this distinction in our analyses shows that the gender differences in self-identification among higher-generation multiracials is mostly manifested in the second and third generation; multiracial self-identification is about equally rare for 4th+ generation men and 4th+ generation women.

Table A6: Generational Composition

	Full Sample (N = 22,616)	Multiracial Ancestry (N = 4,330)
	%	%
Self-Reported Ancestry		
Monoracial	80.9	-
Multiracial: First Generation	2.7	14.3
Multiracial: Second & Third Generation	8.9	46.7
Multiracial: Fourth Generation or higher	7.5	39.0

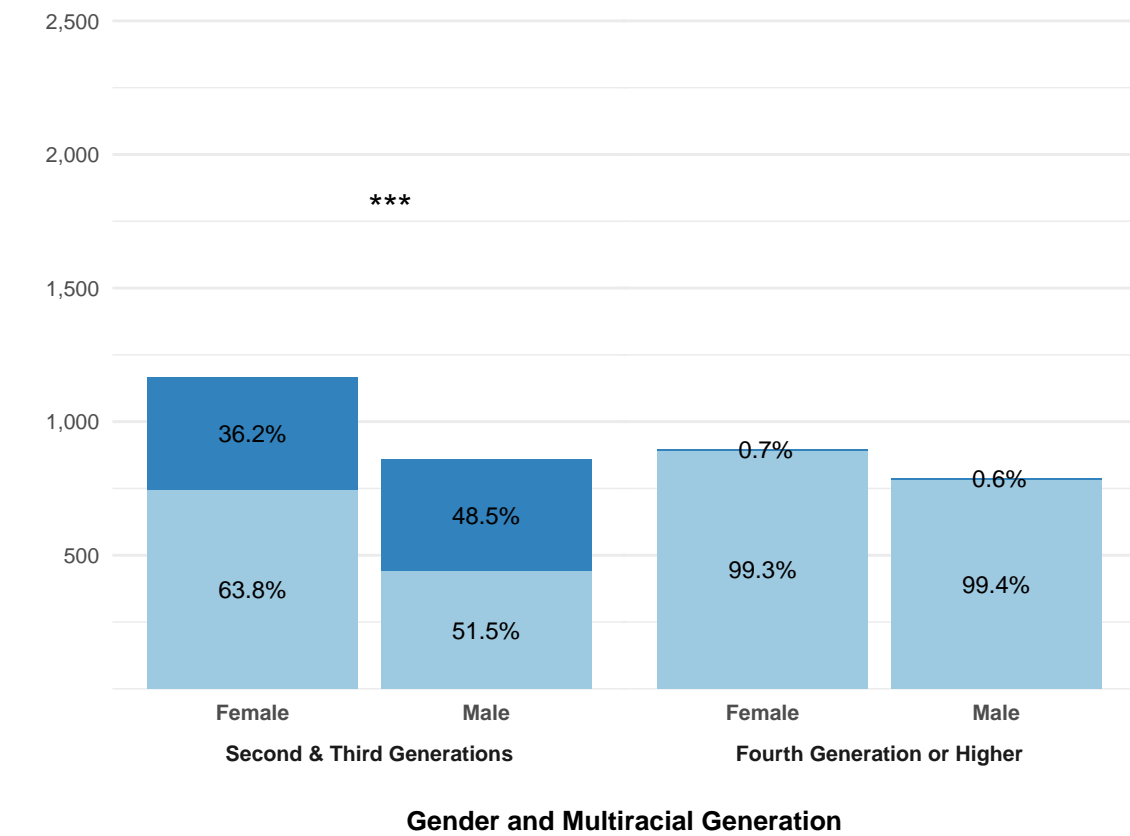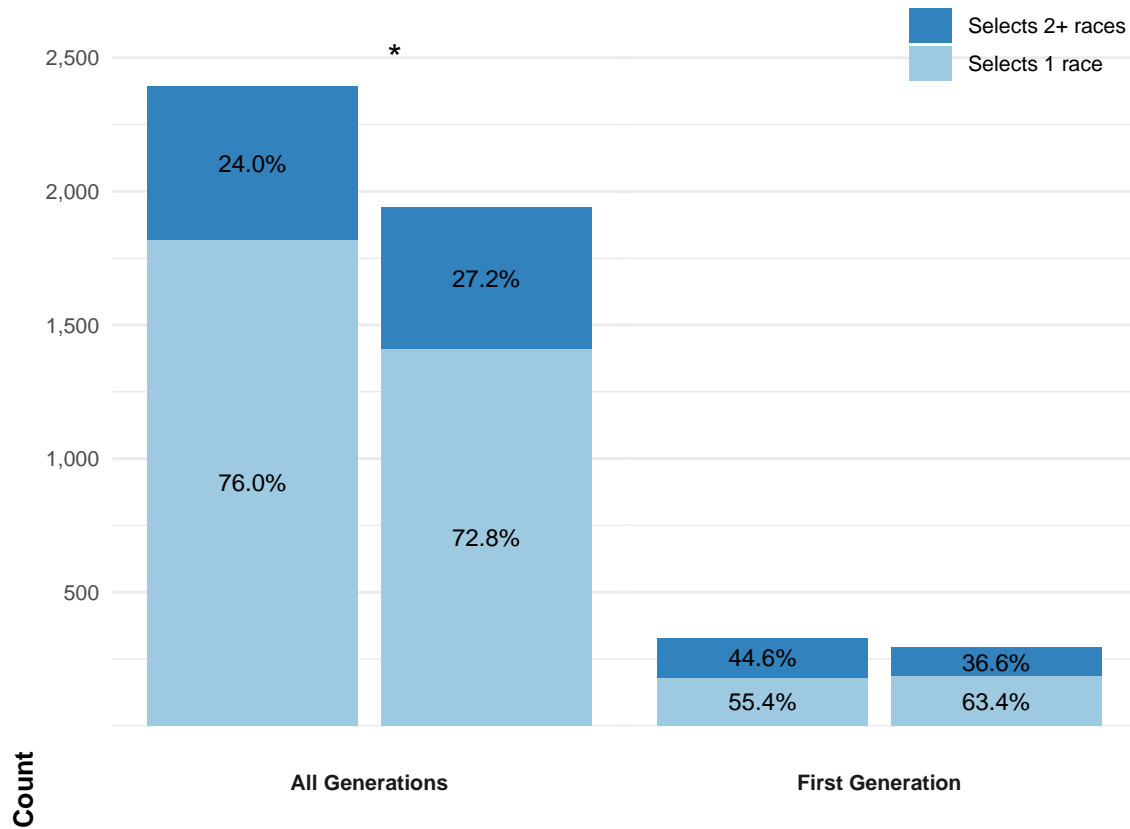*Source:*

Pew Research Center's 2015 Survey of Multiracial Adults

Figure A4: Multiracial self-identification by gender and generation (three generation categories).

*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001 (Pearson's Chi-Squared Test for statistically significant differences by gender)