

Supplement to:

Telles, Edward, and Albert Esteve. 2019. "Racial Intermarriage in the Americas." *Sociological Science* 6: 293-320.

Appendix 1: Estimated odds ratios for endogamy levels between white-mulato, white-black, and mulato-black racial pairings by educational attainment among married and cohabiting unions of women aged 25-34 in Brazil 2000, Cuba 2002, and the United States 2000 (Model 5)

	White/Mulato	White/Black	Mulato/Black
Brazil 2000			
Women			
Low	4.6	17.5	20.3
Medium - Low	4.4	22.0	21.3
Medium - High	4.3	26.5	18.5
High	5.8	50.8	30.4
Men			
Low	4.7	19.4	20.8
Medium - Low	4.5	21.5	19.4
Medium - High	4.5	26.8	20.9
High	5.3	46.4	28.8
Cuba 2002			
Women			
Low	5.4	43.9	7.4
Medium - Low	6.4	52.7	6.3
Medium - High	8.0	102.0	7.2
High	8.4	187.2	9.5
Men			
Low	5.8	47.3	7.0
Medium - Low	6.5	58.6	6.5
Medium - High	7.0	93.0	7.8
High	8.7	171.1	8.9
United States 2000			
Women			
Low		2238.8	
Medium - Low		2267.9	
Medium - High		1860.3	
High		2578.6	
Men			
Low		3487.0	
Medium - Low		2491.4	
Medium - High		1564.8	
High		1790.8	

Note: All coefficients are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: Own calculations based on census microdata, IPUMS.

Appendix 2. Description of log-linear models used in the analysis

$$[\text{Model 1}] \log f_{ruijkl} = \emptyset + \mu_i + \mu_j + \mu_{ij};$$

$$[\text{Model 2}] \log f_{ruijkl} = \emptyset + \mu_r + \mu_i + \mu_j + \mu_{ri} + \mu_{rj} + \mu_{ij};$$

$$[\text{Model 3}] \log f_{ruijkl} = \emptyset + \mu_r + \mu_u + \mu_i + \mu_j + \mu_{ru} + \mu_{ui} + \mu_{ri} + \mu_{rj} + \mu_{uj} + \mu_{ij} + \mu_{rui} + \mu_{ruj} + \mu_{uij};$$

$$[\text{Model 4}] \log f_{ruijkl} = \emptyset + \mu_r + \mu_u + \mu_k + \mu_l + \mu_i + \mu_j + \mu_{ru} + \mu_{rk} + \mu_{uk} + \mu_{rl} + \mu_{ul} + \mu_{kl} + \mu_{ri} \\ + \mu_{ui} + \mu_{ki} + \mu_{li} + \mu_{rj} + \mu_{uj} + \mu_{kj} + \mu_{lj} + \mu_{ij} + \mu_{ruk} + \mu_{rul} + \mu_{rui} + \mu_{rki} \\ + \mu_{uki} + \mu_{rli} + \mu_{uli} + \mu_{ruj} + \mu_{rkj} + \mu_{ukj} + \mu_{rlj} + \mu_{ulj} + \mu_{ruki} + \mu_{ruli} \\ + \mu_{rukj} + \mu_{rulj};$$

$$[\text{Model 5}] \log f_{ruijkl} = \emptyset + \mu_r + \mu_u + \mu_k + \mu_l + \mu_i + \mu_j + \mu_{ru} + \mu_{rk} + \mu_{uk} + \mu_{rl} + \mu_{ul} + \mu_{kl} + \mu_{ri} \\ + \mu_{ui} + \mu_{ki} + \mu_{li} + \mu_{rj} + \mu_{uj} + \mu_{kj} + \mu_{lj} + \mu_{ij} + \mu_{ruk} + \mu_{rul} + \mu_{rui} + \mu_{rki} \\ + \mu_{uki} + \mu_{rli} + \mu_{uli} + \mu_{ruj} + \mu_{rkj} + \mu_{ukj} + \mu_{rlj} + \mu_{ulj} + \mu_{kij} + \mu_{lij} + \mu_{ruki} \\ + \mu_{ruli} + \mu_{rukj} + \mu_{rulj};$$

where $\log f_{ruijkl}$ is the natural logarithm of the expected cell frequency for cell $ruklij$ where r is the region of residence, u the type of union, i female's race, j male's race, k female's educational attainment, l male's educational attainment; \emptyset is the overall mean of the natural log of the expected frequencies; and μ are the effects which the variables ($ruklij$) have on the cell frequencies. Of particular interest for this study are the effects that capture the interaction between the race of the spouses (μ_{ij}), and its variations by female's and male's educational attainment (μ_{kij} and μ_{lij} respectively).