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Abstract

We study how the intersection between skin tone and gender shapes Mexico's intergenerational mobility of economic resources. Using two recent social mobility surveys, we estimate the rank persistence and transition matrices by gender combined with skin tone groups. First, we find no differences in intergenerational mobility patterns between light-skinned men and women. Second, the colorist mobility pattern observed in previous literature affects men and women differently. Namely, while women of intermediate and dark-skin tonalities have a lower expected rank than their light-skinned peers, only men of the darkest tonalities suffer from the same penalization. Thirdly, women of intermediate and darker skin tones have lower persistence rates at the top of the distribution of economic resources than men of the same skin tonality.

Keywords: Stratification economics, socioeconomic mobility, gender inequality, skin tone, Mexico.
JEL: J16, O15, Z13, J62.

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I Introduction.

Intergenerational economic mobility is a lens through which we can analyze how society distributes resources among its members throughout their lifetimes. In that sense, it enables us to observe whether specific social groups are persistently disadvantaged regarding their access to opportunities and resources (Roemer, 1998; Fleurbaey, 2008). In this paper, we document the patterns of economic mobility in Mexico disaggregating by gender and skin color in order to better understand differences and similarities in the allocation of resources and opportunities across groups formed by the intersection of those two demographic traits.[1] A focus on such intersections of different social categories provides a better estimate of the actual life trajectories experienced by members of stratified societies (Darity Jr., 2022; and Davis, 2015).[2]

In this paper, we provide descriptive evidence on the differences in the patterns of social mobility by gender and skin tone in Mexico, a society that has long foregone formal institutions legitimizing discrimination based on skin tone while developing a more inclusive institutional framework towards women in different aspects of life. Moreover, in Mexico, differences in skin tone are less stark than in other societies, such as the U.S. These characteristics are not exclusive to Mexico; arguably, they represent, by and large, the characteristics of most Latin American societies (Telles, 2014). Thus, our paper offers a first step toward a research agenda aimed at understanding the different mechanisms underpinning the documented stratification regimes, with emphasis on the role of informal institutions regulating the operation of markets such as the marriage market, in producing such stratification outcomes.

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[1] A stratification economics approach focuses on how the institutional setting of society creates different adscriptive social identities upon which resources are distributed in society, in turn forming the latter's particular stratification regime (Darity Jr., 2005). Thus, identifying the set of adscriptive characteristics relevant to constructing the existing social categorical identities and how these identities are located in the distributive structure implicit in the stratification regime are the first steps in pinpointing the institutions that produce and sustain inequality of opportunity. In that sense, it focuses on a broader understanding of inequalities than that traditionally associated with the different economic theories of discrimination (Krueger, 1963; Becker, 1971; Arrow, 1972; and Phelps, 1972), as it focuses not only on current specific acts of discrimination against a particular group but also on how social institutional arrangements can produce systematic and persistent disadvantages. This structural approach can be traced back to Lewis (1985) in Economics. Brundage and Tavani (2024) formalize the main arguments, and Bohren, Hull, and Imas (2022) have recently provided a more formal discussion about the inference issues related to structural discrimination.

[2] Recent years have witnessed a growing interest in studying labor market inequalities from a stratification economics approach, particularly regarding the intersection of gender, race, and occupational prestige. See, for instance, Alonso Villar and del Río (2023, 2024); Tomaskovic-Devey et al. (2024); Paul, Zaw, and Darity Jr. (2022); and Buder et al. (2022).

For our analysis, we pooled two retrospective surveys designed to study social mobility: the Modulo de Movilidad Social Intergeneracional (MMSI 2016) and the Encuesta ESRU de Movilidad Social en México 2017 (ESRU-EMOVI 2017). Both publicly available datasets contain current and retrospective information on numerous demographic and socioeconomic indicators for representative samples of Mexican adults between 25 and 64 years old. Our outcome variable of interest is the household's socioeconomic status measured by indices of household resources comprising assets, services, and durable goods.

We implement two methods to estimate the intergenerational mobility patterns. First, the rank-to-rank regressions *a la* Chetty et al. (2015), which allow us to estimate summary measures of intergenerational persistence for the different population subgroups. Second, we compute quintile transition matrices (e.g., see Formby et al., 2004) and model their persistence rates at worst and best categorical outcomes as functions of the demographic characteristics of interest.

We can summarize our main findings as follows. First, we find no evidence of gender differences in intergenerational mobility patterns among light-skinned Mexicans. Second, the colorist mobility pattern observed in previous literature affects men and women differently. For instance, while women of intermediate and dark-skin tonalities have a lower expected rank than their light-skinned peers (starting from the same rank of origin), only men of the darkest tonalities suffer the same penalization. Thirdly, women of intermediate and darker skin tones have significantly lower persistence rates at the top of the distribution of economic resources than men of the same skin tonality. These results are robust to alternative groupings of skin tone, alternative percentile partitions in the rank regressions and transition matrices, and the exclusion of the indigenous population from the sample.

These findings are remarkable for at least two reasons. First, as we show later, the light-skinned population is a minority in the country. Most of the population has what can be considered an intermediate skin tone, corresponding to the image of the "mestizo" (combining Spanish and indigenous ancestry). Moreover, Mexico has never had anti-miscegenation laws based on skin color (Tenorio Trillo, 2023; Knight, 1990). Thus, we could expect the distribution of economic resources and mobility patterns among the light-skinned population to resemble those of the majority, given that the colonial regime was abolished 200 years ago. The fact that this has not occurred suggests some status persistence mechanism at play.

Secondly, as Jacome et al. (2022) document for the U.S., we find that dark-skinned women face less favorable intergenerational mobility. This is surprising, considering that Mexico lacks formal institutions, such as redlining or the restriction of civic rights based on ethno-racial characteristics (e.g., Jim Crow laws), underpinning this result in the U.S. The existing research regarding beauty preferences in the labor and dating markets suggests that the phenotype of a dark-skinned woman is penalized due to its deviation from a "traditionally European look" (Campos-Vázquez, 2021; Krozer and Urrutia, 2023). Although not all individuals with a brown or darker skin tone are of indigenous origin, Telles and Torche (2019), García Blizzard (2022), and Varner (2020), show that both characteristics are associated. By contrast, blacker skin tones are not associated with an indigenous ethnicity but with Caribbean or African ascendancy, which until recently was not formally recognized by the Mexican state (Sue, 2013). Thus, our paper contrasts Jacome et al. (2022) as it suggests similar mobility outcomes for dark-skinned women through different mechanisms.

The rest of the paper proceeds as follows. Section II provides a literature review guided by a conceptual framework based on an ethical benchmark of mobility patterns unaffected by skin tone and gender differences (whether separately or combined) and notions of disadvantage in mobility patterns by gender and (or) skin tone. Section III discusses the data, emphasizing the distributions of gender and skin tone, as well as the economic indicators' construction. Section IV explains the methods used, namely mobility matrices and rank regressions (together with their decompositions). Section V provides the results. Section VI explores potential mediating mechanisms. Section VII presents some robustness checks. The paper concludes with some remarks in section VI.

II Literature Review.

To structure our discussion of the existing literature regarding the influence of stratification by skin tone/race and gender on intergenerational mobility patterns, we start with the benchmark case in which the effect is absent. Imagine a society in which characteristics such as gender or skin tone were not criteria for allocating resources across social groups. In that case, the observed mobility patterns for all subgroups (defined by different combinations of these characteristics) should replicate the national mobility patterns.[3] We are interested in more than just alternative hypotheses of differences in mobility patterns across groups. Instead, we want to highlight differences in parts of the mobility pattern that can be ethically identified as advantageous or disadvantageous. For example, groups exhibiting higher persistence probabilities at the top level of a socioeconomic indicator may be deemed more advantaged relative to others. Likewise, groups featuring higher persistence rates at the bottom can be considered relatively more disadvantaged.

The evidence invariantly rejects this null hypothesis, pointing to substantial differences in mobility patterns across demographic groups determined by gender and race-construed phenotypes. A large part of this literature focuses on the U.S. For example, Jácome et al. (2022) estimate the long-run mobility patterns of the U.S. population in the XXth century, disaggregating by gender and racial origin. They find that, for cohorts born between 1910 and 1950, the Black population reduced the gap in average income with respect to the white population, which led to a fall in intergenerational income persistence. However, even after these gains, Black women remained at the bottom of the rank distribution. These trends reversed for the younger cohorts, leading to a U-shaped pattern in the aggregate intergenerational income elasticity across cohorts and an L-shaped pattern in rank persistence. This result implies that Black Americans remained at the bottom of the distribution of economic resources and experienced a high intergenerational rank persistence rate; namely, positions between one generation and the next are highly correlated, albeit less than at the beginning of that century. Moreover, this result is also observed among cohorts born in the last quarter of the XXth century (Lee and Sun, 2020; Nguyen et al., 2005).

[3] We are not ethically judging the mobility pattern in the whole population. Here, we are only interested in differences in mobility patterns between population subgroups. For ethical judgments of the dependence of current socioeconomic outcomes on past counterparts in mobility assessments, see, e.g., Fleurbaey (2008), Van De Gaer et al. (2001), and numerous references therein.

Meanwhile, Chetty et al. (2020) found that Black and Indian Americans showed significantly lower rates of upward income mobility in the U.S. from 1989 to 2015. They also show that for those born in the top income quintile, Blacks have the same probability of staying there as of falling to the bottom quintile. Whites with similar origins are five times more likely to remain at the top than fall to the bottom. They also find that the male gap mainly explains the White-Black intergenerational gap.

Other studies analyze the intersection between national origin and gender. For Britain, Platt (2005) compares intergenerational class mobility by ethnicity group for those with migrant parents across Indians, Caribbeans, and non-migrant white populations. Comparing class in 1991 for those aged 28-35 with parental class measured in 1971, Platt finds that, contrary to the case of men, class origins outweigh the importance of ethnicity in determining destination classes among women. For the US, Chen et al. (2007) find that daughters of migrants are more mobile than sons. They posit that this happens paradoxically because migrants' daughters face adverse discrimination in the labor market and within their households. Likewise, Flake (2013) studies the same intersection of migration and gender in earnings mobility in Germany, finding that migrant women are more mobile than migrant men.

Research on the mobility implications of intersecting stratification by skin tone and gender is scarcer in developing countries. By using the 1991 census for South Africa, Thomas (1996) found the lowest intergenerational mobility in education among Blacks and Asians. By comparing daughters and sons, he found no different impact of parental education but a bigger one for daughters of Black mothers. Also, for South Africa, Nimubona and Vencatachellum (2007) found higher educational mobility for whites than for the Black population. Among Blacks, they found that females experience less intergenerational persistence in education than males. In India, Emran et al. (2021) found a relationship between the type of community of origin and differences associated with gender in educational mobility. In rural communities, they found that women experience less absolute mobility than their male peers, while no such gap exists in urban communities.

Similarly, Asher et al. (2021) analyze the differences in mobility patterns between historically disadvantaged groups of Indian society (Muslims, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes) and gender. They find that in the last half of the XXth century, men from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes closed the gap in upward educational mobility with respect to their peers from non-disadvantaged groups. However, the same has occurred neither for Muslims nor women from the other subaltern groups. Focusing on the other extreme, Azam (2016) finds that daughters from upper castes have a higher probability of experiencing upward educational mobility, even after controlling for the father's/mother's education. Duryea et al. (2019) compare educational mobility by gender and race among students in a Brazilian public university (Pernambuco). They show that persistence at the top of the social ladder and upward mobility from the lower end is higher for men than women. Moreover, they found the same pattern for the white population compared to the Afro-Brazilians.

The case of Mexico

Mexican society is stratified by gender and skin tone. In turn, this stratification affects the patterns of intergenerational mobility. For example, recent studies have found a colorist gradient in intergenerational economic rank mobility. Namely, light-skinned people tend to start at a higher position in the distribution of economic resources. They are more likely to persist at that segment of the distribution when reaching adulthood than the rest of the population, particularly those with the darkest skin tones and Indigenous origins (Campos-Vázquez and Medina-Cortina, 2019; Monroy-Gómez-Franco and Vélez-Grajales, 2021; Monroy-Gómez-Franco, 2023). Similarly, recent research on gender differences in intergenerational mobility has established that women with origin at the bottom of the social ladder experience higher persistence rates than men. In contrast, women who start at the top of the distribution have a higher chance of falling down the distribution of economic resources than their male peers (Torche, 2015, 2019).

However, this literature has not analyzed whether the effects of both circumstances (skin tone and gender) intersected differ from their effects when gauged separately. Some experimental evidence on labor market outcomes (Arceo-Gómez and Campos-Vázquez, 2014; 2019) and qualitative studies on beauty preferences (Campos-Vázquez, 2021; Krozer and Gómez, 2023) suggest that the intersection of skin tone and gender matters. Mainly, they find that the effect of the colorist gradient is more prominent among women than men. Both papers suggest that this "preference for whiteness" is rooted in the history of the country and the persistence of people with European ancestry in decision- and fashion-making positions. This is consistent with the national and local historical evidence (Knight, 1990; Sue, 2013; Tenorio Trillo, 2023). The contribution of our paper is testing whether this suggestive evidence from short-term outcomes translates into longer-term outcomes such as intergenerational mobility. If it does, then the intersection of the stratification axes of gender and skin tone affects multiple dimensions of a person's life. Otherwise, we might conclude that the short-run effects identified in the literature may not be large enough to alter a person's life trajectory.

III Data.

We rely on the MMSI 2016/ESRU-EMOVI 2017 composite dataset, already used by Delajara et al. (2022) and described in detail by Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2022). This composite dataset comprises pooled observations from two retrospective surveys designed for the study of social mobility in Mexico: The Intergenerational Social Mobility Module of 2016 (MMSI-2016), fielded by the National Statistics Office (INEGI), and the ESRU Social Mobility Survey of 2017 (ESRU-EMOVI 2017), fielded by the *Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias*. The two surveys have the same target population (non-institutionalized Mexican men and women between 25 and 64 years old), the same reference point for the retrospective questions (14 years of age of the respondent), the same sample design, the same basic questionnaire, and the same measurement instrument for skin tone. Additional analysis confirming the distributional homogeneity of the two surveys' samples can be found in Appendix A.

This latter aspect is crucial for our research. Both surveys rely on self-identification of skin tone based on comparing the respondent's skin tone and the PERLA tone palette. The latter was developed by Telles (2014) as part of the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA) and has been used in previous studies on social mobility and skin tone in Mexico, such as Villarreal (2010), Flores and Telles (2012); Martínez Casas et al. (2014); Campos-Vázquez and Medina-Cortina (2018, 2019); Monroy-Gómez-Franco and Vélez-Grajales (2021); Monroy-Gómez-Franco

(2022), and Woo-Mora (2022). In addition, Campbell et al. (2020) show that this palette provides a distribution of skin tones consistent with those obtained using colorimeters. Recently, Solis et al. (2024) show that self-identifying skin tone with the PERLA palette replicates the variability in skin tones recorded in the country through optical instruments.

Also crucial to our research is that both surveys interview adult men and women regardless of their household head status. Female labor force participation in the country was below 50% until recently (López-Acevedo et al., 2020). As household head status is heavily correlated with participation in the labor market, a sampling frame that focuses exclusively on interviewing household heads would produce a sample with most men and few working women, excluding by design the large segment of women who do not participate in the labor market.[4] The latter is particularly the case for women in Mexico, who are less likely to be household heads (see, Table 1). The surveys overcame this limitation by interviewing household heads of both genders as well as other adults (i.e., non-household-heads).

Both surveys also collect data on household living arrangements when the informant was 14 and in the present. This information enables the exploration of differences in the mobility patterns associated with the interaction of living arrangements in the household of origin and the respondent's gender. In addition, it allows us to analyze the relationship between the mobility pattern and the presence of a partner in the current household.

However, there are limitations to using retrospective surveys to study social mobility. The most salient one is recall bias, which can be defined as inaccuracies in respondents' reports due to the time elapsed between the moment of the interview and the time of the reported information (Beckett et al., 2001; Bernard et al., 1984). These inaccuracies are thought to increase with the length of time between the reference point of the reported information and the date of the interview. In our case, this is the period between the year when the respondent was 14 years old and the interview date in 2016-2017, which can run from 11 years (for 25-year-old individuals) to 50 (for those 64 years old). In countries such as the U.S., where retrospective data and panel data for the same phenomenon exist, the magnitude of the bias in retrospective sources can be modeled (Peters,

[4] Indeed, this is the case of the 2006 ESRU Social Mobility Survey.

1988). However, this is infeasible in countries like Mexico, lacking intergenerational panel surveys to benchmark our results.

The questionnaire design of both MMSI 2016 and ESRU-EMOVI 2017 has sought to attenuate, as best as possible, the sources of recall bias. Firstly, by setting the reference point for the retrospective questions at 14 years of age. Memory studies and neuroscience research have found that a person tends to remember more things about their situation during adolescence than at other life stages (Janssen and Murre, 2008). Thus, setting the recollection time at 14 years of age seeks to elicit memories from the most salient period for individuals. Secondly, the surveys seek to diminish demands on memory from retrospective questions concerning the household's living conditions. This is done using dichotomic questions on ownership of durable goods, dwelling characteristics, and access to utilities and services. The goal is to keep the questions as general as possible so that people can retrieve a more precise memory of the question's subject. The downside of this approach is that no information regarding the value of the goods or the specific characteristics of the services is recovered with the survey. Consequently, we do not have information regarding income or wealth and rely on proxy measures of the household's economic status, such as an index constructed through data reduction techniques.

In addition to these measures taken at the questionnaire design level, we perform a robustness check on our main results by estimating them for a restricted sample of individuals between 30 and 50 years old. By limiting the age range of respondents, we diminish the distance between the reference point and the interview moment while rendering it more homogeneous. The drawback is sample size reduction, which has a concomitant effect on the precision of our estimates.

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics. We only consider observations with information on the identity of the household head in the origin household, leaving us with 37,259 observations in the sample out of 43,299 initially present after pooling both surveys. Column 2 shows the characteristics of the total sample. Meanwhile, the others show the characteristics of each subgroup defined by four possible origin-household arrangements: two cases in which only one parent was present (single mother, single father) and two arrangements in which both parents were present, and the head was either the father or the mother.

TABLE 1 HERE

As Table 1 shows, most respondents lived in a household with a male household head (82% of the total; penultimate row, columns four plus five) when they were 14 years old. In addition, the predominant arrangement was a two-parent family with a paternal household head (78%). In this type of household, the father was more likely to have more years of education than the mother. By contrast, the reverse was true in female-headed households. Similarly, most of those who report having lived in a household with both parents headed by the mother are women, contrasting with the rest of the household arrangements whose respondents' gender composition is more balanced. Besides these differences, the household arrangements have a similar distribution to the other variables considered. Of particular interest for our analysis is the distribution of respondents' skin tones, which is similar across the different household-arrangement groups.

We note that despite having information on each respondent's region of origin, the sampling design of MMSI 2016 does not allow for disaggregation at the regional or state level because the intra-regional distribution of the variables is not representative of the region's population. By contrast, the ESRU-EMOVI 2017 is representative at the regional level (Monroy-Gómez-Franco, 2023). Hence, although we can employ the region or state of origin as a control variable, we cannot perform regional heterogeneity analysis, as the pooled data is not representative at that level of disaggregation.

FIGURE 1 HERE

Figure 1 shows the distribution of skin tones by respondent's gender. Both distributions are similar at the extremes; indeed roughly 10% of men and women declare having the lightest skin tones, while a similar proportion report the darkest. However, there are differences in the intermediate tonalities, as a higher proportion of women declare having a lighter intermediate tonality, ten percentage points higher than men. Following Campos-Vázquez and Medina-Cortina (2019) and Monroy-Gómez-Franco and Vélez-Grajales (2021), we collapse the full PERLA scale into three tonality groups: light skin corresponds to the tones 1-3, medium tone to tones 4-6, and dark skin tone to 7-11 tones of the PERLA scale. Although this diminishes the variability in the skin tonalities of the population, it allows us to increase the sample size for each group and provide more precise mobility estimates.

As mentioned above, we measure intergenerational economic mobility with an index of household resources aggregating information on durable goods, services, and assets owned by the current and origin households through Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). Proposed by Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2022), the index uses the ownership profiles stemming from the respondents' answers to the questions regarding which goods and services they had in their origin household or have in their current household, respectively, to derive a latent measure of economic resources in the household. The choice of MCA is suitable for the binary responses on ownership or service access, which are available in the survey. Besides Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2022), this methodological approach appears in Monroy-Gómez-Franco and Vélez-Grajales (2021) as well as Monroy-Gómez-Franco and Corak (2019). Campos-Vázquez and Medina-Cortina (2019), Torche (2015), and Delajara et al. (2022) also construct a similar index of economic resources using Principal Components Analysis (PCA).[5] Table 2 shows the variables included in the origin and current household indices.

TABLE 2 HERE

We rank the current and origin households using their corresponding index, producing a rank distribution of fifty quantiles to minimize the number of ties in the ranking while maximizing the variability of outcomes. The rank of each household is our outcome variable, representing the relative level of economic resources both at origin and presently. Rank-based measures are more robust to life cycle bias than level-based measures (Nybom Stuhler, 2017). As a second precaution against life cycle bias, Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2022) proposes independently constructing the index upon which the ranks are based for each ten-year cohort in the sample. For example, suppose differences exist in the relative importance of a particular asset across cohorts. In that case, the MCA weights underpinning the index will capture that difference and produce a consistent ranking of households.

[5] PCA is unsuitable for binary indicators unless implemented with tetrachoric correlations.

Mckenzie (2005) and Filmer and Scott (2012) show that indices of economic resources can reproduce inequalities observed with other welfare measures, such as income or expenditure, but this capacity decreases at the tails of the distribution. In other words, the indices are less capable of characterizing the welfare differences among people (or households) in the tails. This directly impacts our ability to produce very detailed rankings, such as percentile-wise rankings. Consequently, we limit ourselves to fifty quantiles as the most detailed ranking in our analysis.

IV Methods.

Here, we explain the methods for analyzing differences in mobility patterns by gender conditioned by skin tones. First, we use rank regressions, which estimate the correlation between the rank occupied by the current household of person *i* in the distribution of current households in period *t* ($R_{i,t}$) and the rank occupied by the same person's origin household in the distribution of origin households in period *t-1*, namely, when they were 14 years old ($R_{i,t-1}$). The basic form of this type of regression is in equation (1):

$$R_{it} = \alpha + \beta R_{i,t-1} + \epsilon_i \text{ , (1)}$$

where β is the intergenerational persistence rate, namely, the degree to which the rank occupied by a household is transmitted from one generation to the next, and ϵ_i is the error term. Moreover, following Chetty et al. (2015), the α intercept can be interpreted as the expected rank for households that start at the bottom (rank zero) of the distribution of economic resources of the origin households. Unless stated otherwise, standard errors are clustered at the primary sampling unit.

Suppose the population is partitioned into mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups. In that case, Hertz (2008) and Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2023) show that the slope coefficient in equation 1 can be decomposed into the contributions of each group to the aggregate intergenerational persistence rate. Moreover, the contribution of each group can be decomposed into a within- and a between-group component. The within-group component captures the positional persistence inside each group; that is, the likelihood that someone's position relative to other group members changed across generations. The between-group component, in contrast, captures the distance between each group's expected rank and the national expected rank. Thus, this decomposition allows us to observe the contribution of each gender-skin-tone group to the aggregate persistence rate and to gauge the extent to which the contribution is related to the positional mobility pattern within each group and the difference between the average group position and the national mean position.

Formally, following Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2023), let $\widehat{\pi_g}$ be the share of the total population corresponding to the gender-skin-tone group g; $\widehat{\beta_g}$ be the estimate of the persistence (slope) coefficient among members of group g; $\widehat{\sigma^2_{g,t-1}}$ be the estimate of the variance of the origin rank, R_{t-1}, among members of group g ; $\widehat{\sigma^2_{R,t-1}}$ be the estimate of the variance of the origin rank at the national level. The estimates of the group and national means of the current and origin rank are $\overline{R_{g,t}}$, $\overline{R_{g,t-1}}$ and $\overline{R_t}$, $\overline{R_{t-1}}$, respectively. $\hat{\gamma}$ is the slope coefficient from a between-group rank regression where each individual rank is replaced by the expected rank of the individual's group. The slope coefficient of equation 1 estimated for the whole national sample can be exactly decomposed as follows:

$$\hat{\beta} = \sum_{g=1}^{G} \widehat{\pi_g} \left(\widehat{\beta_g} \frac{\widehat{\sigma^2_{R_{g,t-1}}}}{\widehat{\sigma^2_{R_{t-1}}}} \right) + \hat{\gamma} \frac{\sum_{g=1}^{G} \widehat{\pi_g} \left(\overline{R_{g,t-1}} - \overline{R_{t-1}} \right)^2}{\widehat{\sigma^2_{R_{t-1}}}} \quad (2)$$ [6]

Besides the general persistence rate and the decomposition mentioned above, we also estimate a modified version of the rank regression to consider differences in the persistence rate and the intercept across different social groups (Goldsmith et al., 2006, 2007). Let $WT_i^C = 1$ if person *i* is a woman with a skin tone from group *c* and zero otherwise. Similarly, define $MT_i^C = 1$ if *i* is a

[6] Alternatively, we can directly write β as the population-weighted sum of the contributions by each gender-skin-tone group to the aggregate persistence rate thus:

$$\hat{\beta} = \sum_{g=1}^{G} \widehat{\pi_g} \left(\widehat{\beta_g} \frac{\widehat{\sigma^2_{R_{g,t-1}}}}{\widehat{\sigma^2_{R_{t-1}}}} + \hat{\gamma} \frac{\left(\overline{R_{g,t-1}} - \overline{R_{t-1}} \right)^2}{\widehat{\sigma^2_{R_{t-1}}}} \right)$$

man with a skin tone from group c. The reference group for the estimation is men with a skin tone in the lightest group ($c = 1$). Thus, the resulting equation is:

$$R_{it} = \alpha + \beta R_{i,t-1} + \sum_{c=1}^{3} \Phi_c WT_i^c + \sum_{c=2}^{3} \Gamma_c MT_i^c + \sum_{c=1}^{3} \Theta_c \left(WT_i^c \times R_{i,t-1}\right) + \sum_{c=2}^{3} \eta_c \left(MT_i^c \times R_{i,t-1}\right) + u_i \quad (3)$$

Estimates of Θ_c and η_c capture the differences in persistence rates between men of medium and dark tonalities, women of all tonalities, and men of light skin tone (our reference group). The choice of light-skinned men as a reference group rests on the hypothesis that this group is at the top of the Mexican stratification structure when gender and skin tone are considered jointly. Accordingly, the estimates of Φ_c and Γ_c capture the difference in the expected rank of non-light-skinned men and women of all tonalities at the bottom of the distribution of origin with respect to the expected rank of light-skinned men who start at the same position of origin.[7]

The estimates of equation 3 correspond to the unconditional persistence rates and intercepts. Although helpful to describe the differences in mobility patterns generally, they might confound the mobility differences associated with gender and skin tones with differences due to other circumstances of origin, which may vary systematically across gender-skin-tone groups. This hinders our understanding of the mechanisms through which intergenerational outcome differences are produced and sustained. To attenuate this effect, we include a series of control variables in vector X_i to absorb the variation in current outcomes associated with circumstances different from gender and skin tone. These include the average years of parental education, the type of community of origin (whether urban or rural), the parents' ethnic origin, and the respondent's age, along with its quadratic term. We also include 31 state dummies, τ_r, following Monroy-Gómez-Franco and Vélez-Grajales (2021), who found that the regional distribution of skin tones in the country is not random.[8]

[7] u_i is the error term.

[8] Mexico comprises 32 states. The omitted state category corresponds to Aguascalientes.

Furthermore, using state dummies allows us to control for the non-random regional differences in access to economic infrastructure and, thus, in access to different markets. The dummies correspond to the respondent's state of origin. The resulting equation 4 is:

$$R_{it} = \alpha + \beta R_{i,t-1} + \sum_{c=1}^{3} \Phi_c WT_i^c + \sum_{c=2}^{3} \Gamma_c MT_i^c + \sum_{c=1}^{3} \Theta_c \left(WT_i^c \times R_{i,t-1}\right) + \sum_{c=2}^{3} \eta_c \left(MT_i^c \times R_{i,t-1}\right) + \sum_{r=1}^{31} \tau_r + \delta X_i + u_i \quad (4)$$

A possible concern with equation 4 is that societal differences in treatment by gender and differences in the reproductive life cycle of men and women can produce a differentiated effect of all the control variables, thus rendering our estimates biased. There are two possible solutions to this issue: one is to estimate separate equations for men and women, the other is to estimate the fully interacted model. We follow both strategies, presenting the split-sample results in the main text and those from the fully interacted model in Appendix B. Let T_i^c be a binary variable that takes a value of 1 if the person *i* is a member of skin tone group *c*, and using the same notation as before, we estimate the equation (4a) for men and women separately:

$$R_{it} = \alpha + \beta R_{i,t-1} + \sum_{c=2}^{3} \psi_c T_i^c + \sum_{c=2}^{3} \pi_c \left(T_i^c \times R_{i,t-1}\right) + \sum_{r=1}^{31} \tau_r + \delta X_i + u_i \quad (4a)$$

Now $\pi_c + \beta$ represents the intergenerational persistence rate for members of group *c*, and $\alpha + \psi_c$ represents the expected rank for members of group *c* at the bottom of the national origin distribution. In both cases, our omitted category is the lightest skin tone. A possible factor affecting our estimates is the effect that the origin household composition might have on the current household rank; e.g., the number of parents present can affect the amount of resources (economic, social, and educational) available to the respondents during their childhood. We control for this possible source of bias by including dummies of household arrangements in the regressions for the whole sample and by estimating the regressions separately for different subsamples constructed for each different arrangement in the household of origin (i.e., single father, single mother, dual parent with male household-head, and dual-parent with female household-head households).[9]

[9] The omitted household-arrangement category in the regression for the whole sample is dual-parent household headed by a man.

Additionally, we are interested in analyzing whether the mobility relationship between skin tone, gender, and economic resources is constant across the latter's distribution, for which equations 3 or 4 are not helpful. For this reason, we also estimate a series of transition probabilities for the different social subgroups. Transition probabilities are the conditional probabilities that a person starting at quantile *o* reaches quantile *d*. We divide the origin and current economic resource distributions into five quintiles to calculate transition probabilities.[10] Letting N_o^d be the population with origin (period $t-1$) in quintile *o* and currently (period t) in quantile *d*, and N_o be the population with origin in quintile *o*, we define the transition probability between quantile *o* and quantile *d*, $P_{[d|o]}$, as follows:

$$P_{[d|o]} = \frac{N_o^d}{N_o} \quad (5)$$

The corresponding 25 transition probabilities are then collected into a transition matrix $M_{d,o}$ of 5×5 dimension, in which the rows correspond to the quintile of origin, and the columns correspond to the current quintile. Formally, this is:

$$M_{d,o} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{[1|1]} & \cdots & P_{[5|1]} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{[1|5]} & \cdots & P_{[5|5]} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

The quantiles for the transition matrices and the rank regressions are defined for the complete sample; that is, for the pool of men and women with different skin tonalities. This allows for comparing the intergenerational movements of the different subgroups by providing common support for them. The downside is that the measured mobility is not strictly positional (Deutscher and Mazumder, 2023).

V Results

[10] We test the robustness of these results to alternative percentile partitions in Appendix E.

We estimate equation 4a for the total sample and four subsamples of men and women defined by the household of origin arrangement. Table 1 shows that these origin groups do not represent equal shares of our sample and the Mexican population. In particular, the sample sizes of respondents who (i) lived with a single father when 14 and respondents who (ii) lived with both parents and the mother was the household head, are relatively small. Consequently, the estimations for both subgroups are substantially less precise than for the rest of the population.

TABLE 3 AND 4 HERE

Table 3 shows the estimation results for the sample of women. We discuss the total sample and the two largest subgroups: (i) respondents who lived with a single mother when 14 years old (third column) and (ii) respondents who lived with both parents in a male-headed household when 14 years old (fifth column). The first result of interest is that there seems to be no statistically significant difference in the mobility patterns of light skin and intermediate-skin women, both in terms of the regression slope (interpretable as the rate of intergenerational rank persistence, fourth row) and the expected rank for those starting at the bottom (the regression intercept, second row). In contrast, there is a statistically significant difference in the intercept of dark-skinned women compared to light-skinned women. Moreover, the expected rank of dark-skinned women who start at the bottom is below that of light-skinned women. In the case of women born in single-mother households, the effect is equivalent to almost a decile of the distribution of economic resources while being smaller for those raised in double-parent households.

Table 4 shows that the same pattern holds for men. These results are consistent with previous evidence by Campos-Vázquez and Medina-Cortina (2019), Monroy-Gómez-Franco and Vélez-Grajales (2021), and Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2023). They suggest that the significant average intergenerational persistence rate observed at the national level affects all groups. However, the distributional position at which those groups persist is different (as captured by the different intercepts), with dark-skinned individuals attaining a lower expected rank. This result holds for the whole sample and the two subsamples of interest (single-mother households and dual-parent headed by men).

The second step in our analysis is to decompose the β parameter from Equation 1 by gender-skin-tone group, following Equation 2. Given our grouping of skin tones, we end up with six gender-skin-tone groups. Table 5 shows the decomposition results. The intergenerational mobility experienced by medium-skinned Mexicans largely determine the aggregate positional dynamics (a positional component share of 38.4%). This results from this group's large share of the total Mexican population (figure 1).

TABLE 5 HERE

Additionally, the decomposition shows that, even though light-skinned and dark-skinned individuals represent similar shares of the total population (figure 1), the positional persistence of light-skinned persons is higher than that of dark-skinned Mexicans. However, not substantially in the case of men (compare "light" and "dark" rows in the positional component column of Table 5). Finally, the between-group components of light-skinned males and dark-skinned women are the largest (structural component column, table 5). This means that their respective (origin) average positions are farthest from the (origin) national average, albeit in opposite directions (the former group enjoying an advantage, whereas the latter is disadvantaged vis-à-vis the national average). These results suggest that light-skinned Mexicans face higher rates of intergenerational persistence at a higher position in the national distribution than their dark-skinned peers, who persist more frequently at the bottom of the national distribution.

We further explore these results by estimating the transition matrices for each of the subgroups of interest. We focus on the persistence at the extremes of the distribution of current economic resources, namely, the conditional probabilities of currently being in the first (bottom) quintile (Q1 in figure 2) conditional on being in the first quintile when 14 years old, and the conditional probability of being in the fifth (top) quintile (Q5 in figure 2) conditional on being in the fifth quintile when 14 years old. Figure 2 shows these conditional probabilities for the eight groups. First, we note that the 95% confidence intervals around the persistence probabilities of light-skinned men and women overlap at both extremes of the distribution, providing more evidence supporting homogenous mobility patterns between both groups.

FIGURE 2 HERE

Tables 6 and 7 show the t-tests for the comparison of persistence rates at both distributional extremes. Interestingly, the point estimate of the persistence probability at the bottom of the distribution for light-skin women is the smallest (see Figure 2, panel a), and the difference with the persistence rate of each of the other non-light-skin tone groups is statistically significant (Table 6, several rows). This is not the case for light-skinned men, who experience a persistence rate similar to those of medium-skin-tone men and women (Figure 2, panel a; Table 6, first and fourth rows). In contrast, dark skin-tone women experience the largest persistence rate at the bottom (Figure 2, panel a), and the difference with all the other groups is statistically significant (Table 6). In addition, dark-skin women show a higher persistence probability at the bottom than other groups of women and men on average (Figure 2, panel a), which is statistically significant for each comparison involving dark-skinned women (Table 6).

TABLE 6 HERE

At the top end of the distribution, we find that men's average persistence rate is higher than women's, confirming Torche's (2015) findings. However, when we disaggregate by skin tone, we find that light-skin men's and women's persistence rates are not statistically significantly different (see Table 7). Both groups have the largest persistence rate at the top of the distribution (Figure 2, panel b). Men of medium and dark skin tones have similar persistence rates at the top, smaller than those of the light-skin groups but larger than their female peers. The group with the lowest persistence rate at the top is dark-skinned women, followed by intermediate skin tone women and dark-skinned men (Figure 2, panel b). All pairwise differences in persistence rates at the top are statistically significantly different at 10%, except for light-skin men versus women, and medium-skin men versus their dark-skin counterparts (table 7, third and sixth rows).

TABLE 7 HERE

These differences are economically relevant. For example, the gap between the persistence rate at the top quintile for light-skinned women and the average persistence rate of all women is 15 percentage points. That is equivalent to the probability that a woman who starts at the bottom quintile reaches the distribution's median (see Appendix Table C1). Similarly, the gap between light and dark-skin women in their persistence rates at the top is 30 percentage points, which is more than the probability that a woman with origin at the bottom reaches the median or a better position in the current distribution (see Appendix Table C1). Meanwhile, the gap between men with light-skin tones and the average for that gender is eight percentage points, which is larger than the probability that a person who starts at the top quintile falls below the median in adulthood.

Our results suggest that the Mexican stratification regime implies a colorist ordering for men and women regarding the intergenerational transmission of economic resources. Moreover, given that most contemporary colorist orderings discriminate in favor of lighter skin tones and penalize deviations from them, our results show that in Mexican society, the colorist regime of the stratification system is stricter for women than men. This is because we observe a penalization among women of medium and dark skin tones regarding the expected rank achieved. In contrast, we only observe the same pattern for dark-skinned men. Similarly, a light skin tone implies a higher probability of persisting at the top of the distribution, regardless of gender.[11]

VI. Robustness checks

A concern about our results is that a composition effect of the Mexican population might drive them. As previously documented by González de Alba (2010) and Canedo (2018), a member of the Mexican indigenous population[12] is more likely to live in conditions of poverty across multiple dimensions than the rest of the population. Moreover, Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2023) shows that

[11] Abramitzky et al. (2023) reach a remarkably similar conclusion for the neighboring case of the US. There, they empirically confirm that skin-tone penalties in education, earnings, and marital outcomes were worse among African-American women than men between the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

[12] Although the constitutional criterion to define membership in an indigenous group is self-adscription, statistical instruments have been slow to adopt it. Both the MMSI and ESRU-EMOVI 2017 identify the indigenous population as those who declare that at least one of their parents spoke an indigenous language. In this paper, we follow this criterion. For an in-depth discussion on the issues regarding the identification of the Indigenous population through surveys and censuses, see Barbary (2015).

their patterns of intergenerational economic mobility differ from the rest of the population as they face higher intergenerational persistence rates at the bottom of the distribution of economic resources. Additionally, Monroy-Gómez-Franco et al. (2022) find that the indigenous population has, on average, a darker skin tone than non-indigenous people in Mexico. Together, these findings might suggest that the mobility patterns of the Indigenous population are driving our results. To check this possibility, we estimate both the rank regressions and the transition matrices for a sample excluding the population with at least one parent speaking an indigenous language. The complete regression results and the corresponding transition matrices are in appendixes D1 and D2. The results align with our baseline results, albeit we lose precision due to the smaller sample size.

Ideally, we would use the complete PERLA palette to construct transition matrices for 11 groups per gender. In practice, sample size constraints compel us to merge the color categories. This might introduce a source of bias and affect our results, as it is unclear if there is a better way to collapse the PERLA palette into fewer categories. We rely on the partition into three groups proposed by Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2023) for our main results. Still, as a robustness check, we estimated the transition matrices and the regressions using two alternative categorizations: one with four categories and another with five. The main difference between these and the initial categorization is that the alternatives disaggregate the intermediate group.

Notwithstanding this difference, the two main results of the paper hold in the alternative specifications (see Appendix E). First, the persistence rates at the bottom for the light-skinned population are the smallest, while those of dark-skinned women are the largest. Secondly, the largest persistence rates at the top accrue to the light-skinned population, while dark-skinned women face the highest probability of falling even when born at the top. See, for instance, the transition matrices in Appendices E2 and E4.

Another possible source of bias is that using fifty quantiles rank regressions might prove too granular for our data. This may lead to multiple ties across quantiles and bias our regression results. To attenuate this bias, we estimate the separated and fully interacted models using deciles as ranks instead of fifty quantiles. The Appendix F tables show that our result regarding the disadvantage of dark-skinned females is robust to changes in the coarseness of the ranking.

As mentioned in our discussion of the data, we also estimated the main regressions and transition matrices for a restricted sample of individuals between 30 and 50 years old. This restricted sample reduces the variability in the distance between the reference point and the interview date, thus attenuating both recall bias and life-cycle bias. The main results of our paper hold. Dark-skinned Mexicans converge to a lower rank than their light-skinned peers. Dark-skinned Mexican women are most likely to remain in the bottom quintiles of the distribution. Meanwhile, there are no significant differences in the probability of remaining at the top between light-skinned men and women; namely the groups most likely to remain at the top of the distribution (see Appendix G). In the gender-split-sample regressions, we obtain the same results, although, in the fully interacted model, the estimates lack enough precision to be statistically significant.

VII. Mechanisms

The Mexican state that emerged from the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1921 used Mestizaje ideology[13] as a tool to create a unified national identity after the civil war (e.g., see Knight, 1990; Saldivar, 2014; and Varner, 2020). This ideology associated the mestizo origin and lighter skin tones with the modern sectors of Mexican society, pushing for the creation of a social desirability for whiteness among the population. However, the preference for whiteness was made more salient for women than men, as the characterization of what was to be considered a "beautiful Mexican woman" was associated with the possession of lighter skin tones and European facial features. This characterization of Mexican feminine beauty was systematically represented in cinema, paintings, beauty pageants, and other media throughout the decades of the XXth century (Garcia-Blizzard, 2022; Varner, 2020). Qualitative research on beauty preferences has found that this preference for whiteness still exists concerning women's bodies. For example, Campos-Vázquez

[13] Mestizaje ideology refers to the notion that all Mexicans share a common ancestry as descendants of Spaniards and indigenous peoples who inhabited the territory of present Mexico. The implications were several: the lack of recognition of the existence of the Afro-Mexican population as having a different cultural inheritance, the consideration of existing Indigenous populations as "backward" cultures in contrast with the modern Mestizo population, and the linking of notions of modernity with a process of whitening/Europeanization of the population. See, among others, Sue (2013), Knight (1990), Tenorio-Trillo (2023), Saldivar (2014), and Varner (2020).

(2021) finds that white female escorts can charge a higher price than their peers of darker skin tones, even after controlling for other physical characteristics. Moreno-Figueroa (2010) as well as Krozer and Urrutia (2023) find that women are conscious about the value of being perceived as white or having a lighter skin tone and invest in cosmetic products enabling them to present a lighter skin tone.

If this preference for white skin is more salient concerning women than men, we would expect dark-skinned women to experience worse outcomes across multiple markets, especially the labor and marriage markets, vis-a-vis men or their lighter-skinned peers. This would, in turn, lead to dark-skinned women facing higher downward mobility rates from the top and lower upward mobility rates from the bottom than the rest of the population, which is our result. Given the limited information on respondents' partners in our dataset,[14] in this section, we focus on providing quantitative evidence on the relationship between a person's skin tone and their labor market outcomes, particularly their participation and type of occupation.

As a first step, we estimate the raw shares of working men and women between 30 and 60 years of age with different skin tones (Appendix Table H.1). The results show neither statistically nor economically significant differences across skin tones for men (all groups have a participation rate of near 90%). However, there is a significant difference between light-skinned women and dark-skinned women, whereby the working share of the latter is lower than the share of the former (0.58 vs 0.67). These differences, however, might arise due to differences in other factors such as educational attainment, region inhabited, and type of community, to mention a few. To control for these other sources of variation besides the person's skin tone, we estimate a logit model for the probability of being occupied conditional on the following covariates besides skin tone: the state where the person currently lives, educational attainment, a binary variable indicating if the community currently inhabited is rural or urban, age, age squared, household size, the quintile of the person in the origin distribution of economic resources, a binary variable indicating if the

[14] Güémez and Solis (2022) study the patterns of homogamy and heterogamy in Mexico by ethno-racial characteristics and educational attainment. They find, generally, a substantial degree of homogamy across dimensions in Mexico, with relatively higher heterogamy in educational level and skin tone.

respondent has a partner and a binary variable indicating if at least one of the respondent’s parents spoke an indigenous language.

To allow for differences in the parameters by gender, we estimate a separate model for men and women. The results appear in Appendix Table H.2. We also estimate the marginal effect of an intermediate and dark skin tone compared to having a light skin tone, which is in Table 9: even after controlling for the abovementioned factors, there remains a gap in the probability of being employed associated with women's skin tone. Whereas the marginal effects of an intermediate skin tone are not statistically significant, having a dark skin tone is associated with a nearly 6pp lower probability of employment vis-a-vis light-skinned women. Although in the case of men, the marginal effects follow the same direction, the magnitude is much smaller and statistically insignificant. This suggests that our result of lower upward mobility and higher downward mobility rates for women with the darkest skin tone in Mexico is associated with more obstacles hindering their insertion in the labor market. This is consistent with Arceo-Gómez and Campos-Vázquez (2014), who found evidence of discrimination against dark-skinned Mexican women in the labor market.

Besides the probability of employment, we are also interested in analyzing if there are systematic differences in the type of occupation by gender and skin tone. Our data set has information on the respondent's occupation codified according to the Mexican occupation classification system from 2011. We use the crosswalk between that classification system and the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO 2008) developed by Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2021) to categorize the occupations according to the nine major occupational groups from ISCO, excluding the armed forces. We then estimate a multinomial logit model using the same conditional variables as in our labor-market participation model, in which the outcome variable is the categorical variable, indicating each one of the possible occupational groups (Appendix H.). Furthermore, we estimated the marginal effects of each skin tone on the probability of being employed in each type of occupation conditioned on being employed (Appendix Table H.4). We find that dark-skinned Mexicans are less likely to be employed in managerial and clerical positions than their light-skinned peers. Meanwhile, dark-skinned Mexicans are more likely to engage in elementary occupations, which comprise service-sector work such as cleaning, manual laborers, street vendors, and food preparation assistants.

VIII. Final Remarks

We have sought to investigate the implications of intersecting gender and skin tone on economic mobility in Mexico. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first such attempt. Moreover, we strove to isolate mobility patterns related explicitly to these birth characteristics by controlling for potentially confounding factors associated with these intersected traits and jointly with our economic outcome of interest. Finally, we explored an additional interaction layer by analyzing four household arrangements.

We found a tapestry of different and similar mobility patterns. Among the most salient ones, we could not find evidence of gender differences in intergenerational economic mobility among light-skinned people. By contrast, among people with intermediate and dark skin tones, women were penalized with higher downward mobility rates from the top. Additionally, we found steeper color gradients among women (favoring lighter-skinned women with higher expected ranks from the same initial position, higher upward mobility from the bottom, and lower downward mobility from the top) than men.

What are the possible mechanisms behind these results? The existing qualitative evidence (Campos-Vázquez, 2021; Krozer and Urrutia, 2023) suggests that there is a premium for looking white, which is also observed in the labor market in terms of earning differences (Reeskeens and Velasco, 2020). However, due to the patriarchal gender norms that exist in the country and that are transmitted intergenerationally (Campos-Vázquez and Vélez-Grajales, 2014), this preference for whiteness is policed more potently in the case of women than in the case of men, penalizing dark-skinned women more severely. This penalization might translate into the dating and marriage markets, which affect the creation and consolidation of new household units with more resources.

Future research should delve deeper into the causes behind these patterns, chiefly different gender inequalities in mobility as we move across the skin-tone spectrum and different coloring gradients within populations of different gender.

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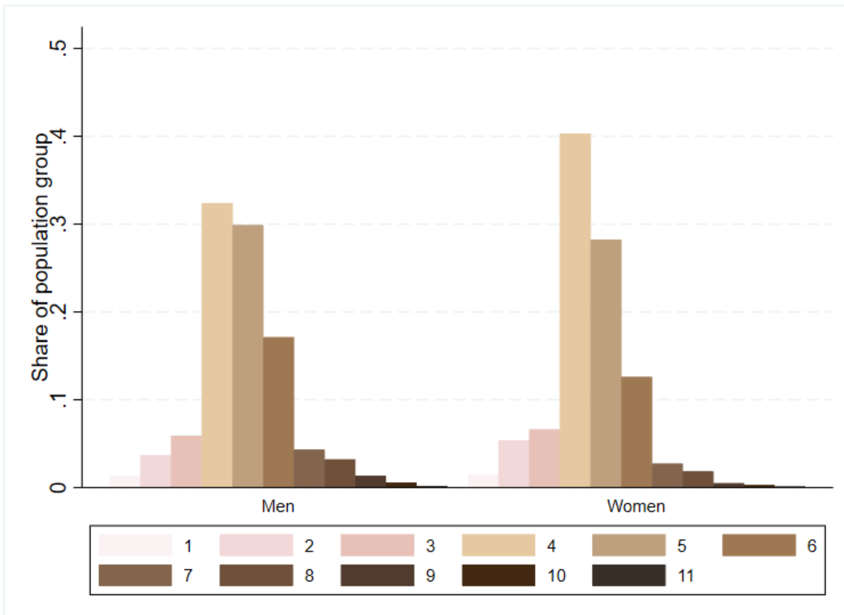
Tables and figures in the main text:

Table 1: Descriptive statistics

Variable	Full sample	Single mother	Single father	Dual parent, male household head	Dual parent, female household head
Female respondents	0.53 (0.003)	0.54 (0.010)	0.47 (0.022)	0.52 (0.004)	0.61 (0.017)
Current community is urban	0.83 (0.010)	0.88 (0.010)	0.84 (0.027)	0.82 (0.010)	0.87 (0.013)
Community of origin is urban	0.59 (0.013)	0.66 (0.146)	0.62 (0.037)	0.57 (0.014)	0.61 (0.019)
Respondent's years of education	9.88 (0.061)	9.99 (0.109)	9.14 (0.235)	9.99 (0.066)	10.32 (0.163)
Mother's years of education	4.69 (0.061)	5.22 (0.118)	--	4.52 (0.064)	6.033 (0.196)
Father's years of education	5.01 (0.065)	--	4.51 (0.247)	5.05 (0.067)	4.389 (0.161)
Light skin population	0.12 (0.005)	0.12 (0.007)	0.13 (0.016)	0.13 (0.005)	0.10 (0.011)
Medium skin population	0.80 (0.003)	0.81 (0.009)	0.80 (0.023)	0.80 (0.005)	0.83 (0.013)
Dark skin population	0.07 (0.003)	0.07 (0.007)	0.07 (0.013)	0.07 (0.002)	0.07 (0.009)
Indigenous population	0.13 (0.006)	0.10 (0.008)	0.15 (0.018))	0.13 (0.007)	0.15 (0.015)
Share of population	1	0.14 (0.003)	0.04 (0.003)	0.78 (0.004)	0.04 (0.002)
Sample size	37,259	4,873	1,126	27,711	1,618

Notes: Sample weights employed. Standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (respectively father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (respectively father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the sample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by gender. Communities with more than 2500 inhabitants are categorized as urban, both for the origin and the current household. The population with at least one parent who spoke an indigenous tongue is considered the indigenous population. Light skin tone corresponds to the population that declares to have a skin tone corresponding to tones 1-3 of the PERLA scale; medium skin tone corresponds to the population that declares a skin tone corresponding to tones 4-6 of the PERLA scale and dark skin tone corresponds to the population that declares a skin tone corresponding to tones 7-11 of the PERLA scale.

Figure 1: Distribution of skin tones by gender



Note: Sample weights employed. Data from the MMSI 2016/ESRU-EMOVI 2017 composite sample. The numbers represent the tone number in the PERLA scale.

Table 2: Goods and services included in the economic resources index.

Good or service	Origin household	Current household	Good or service	Origin household	Current household
Overcrowded household	X	X	Bank account	X	X
Credit Card	X	X	Electricity	X	X
Landline	X	X	Cellphone		X
Toaster	X	X	Car	X	X
Stove	X	X	Refrigerator	X	X
Washing machine	X	X	Tablet		X
Access to potable water	X	X	T.V. Set	X	X

DVD Player / Cassette recorder	X	Video-game console		X
Cable T.V.	X	Owner of commercial venue	X	X
Microwave	X	Domestic service		X
Tractor	X	Owner of another dwelling	X	X
Computer	X	Owner of non-agricultural lands		X
Owner of the inhabited dwelling	X	Water heater		X
Internet	X			

Note: Source: Monroy-Gómez-Franco (2022)

Table 3: Main regression, conditional persistence rates for women

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household head	Dual-parent households, female household head
Origin rank	0.433 (0.020)	0.437 (0.048)	0.269 (0.168)	0.441 (0.021)	0.309 (0.084)
Medium skin tone	-0.971 (0.640)	-2.820 (1.563)	-5.222 (5.981)	-0.0867 (0.628)	-5.921 (2.489)
Dark skin tone	-2.141 (0.920)	-4.235 (1.823)	-10.24 (6.843)	-1.698 (0.953)	-1.594 (5.299)
Medium skin tone *X* origin rank	-0.027 (0.019)	0.028 (0.051)	0.076 (0.165)	-0.047 (0.020)	0.105 (0.079)
Dark skin female *X* origin rank	-0.056 (0.038)	0.037 (0.083)	0.359 (0.231)	-0.067 (0.039)	-0.175 (0.228)
Intercept	2.827 (2.182)	2.543 (4.800)	16.38 (11.16)	2.224 (2.316)	14.05 (8.179)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	22,017	3,042	653	17,051	1,181
R-squared	0.464	0.449	0.389	0.478	0.459

Notes: Standard errors (in parenthesis) clustered at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (respectively father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (respectively father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by gender. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls include the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. In the case of the total sample estimation, we add to this vector the structure of the household of origin (if it was a single father, single parent, or a dual parent household) is included as a control variable. The reference group for all estimations is light-skinned women.

Table 4: Main regression, conditional persistence rates for men

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household head	Dual-parent households, female household head
Origin rank	0.415 (0.028)	0.390 (0.060)	0.262 (0.092)	0.417 (0.031)	0.549 (0.087)
Medium skin tone	-1.229 (0.951)	-2.908 (1.928)	1.555 (3.654)	-1.380 (1.061)	4.362 (3.006)
Dark skin tone	-3.263 (1.182)	-6.671 (2.885)	2.892 (3.846)	-3.681 (1.293)	4.984 (4.618)
Medium skin tone *X* origin rank	-0.008 (0.027)	0.068 (0.058)	-0.0737 (0.100)	-0.010 (0.029)	-0.160 (0.0835)
Dark skin female *X* origin rank	-0.015 (0.039)	0.112 (0.101)	-0.248 (0.127)	-0.005 (0.041)	-0.303 (0.160)
Intercept	6.689 (2.236)	10.69 (5.062)	21.46 (10.61)	5.158 (2.475)	14.11 (8.949)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	15,252	1,870	503	12,206	616
R-squared	0.484	0.488	0.521	0.491	0.448

Notes: Standard errors (in parenthesis) clustered at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (respectively father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (respectively father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by gender. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls include the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. In the case of the total sample estimation, we add to this vector the structure of the household of origin (if it was a single father, single parent, or a dual parent household) is included as a control variable. The reference group for all estimations is light-skin men.

Table 5. Decomposition of the national intergenerational persistence by group
(Coefficients multiplied by population share)

Region	Within-group Regression*	Between-group Regression**	Total	Positional component (share of national)	Structural component (share of national)
Light skin tone, female	0.047	0.004	0.051	0.081	0.138
Medium skin tone, female	0.239	0.003	0. 242	0.411	0.103
Dark skin tone, female	0.013	0.007	0.020	0.022	0.241
Light skin tone, male	0.035	0.009	0.044	0.060	0.310
Medium skin tone, male	0.223	0.002	0.225	0.384	0.069
Dark skin tone, male	0.024	0.004	0.028	0.041	0.138
Total	0.581	0.029	0.610	1	1

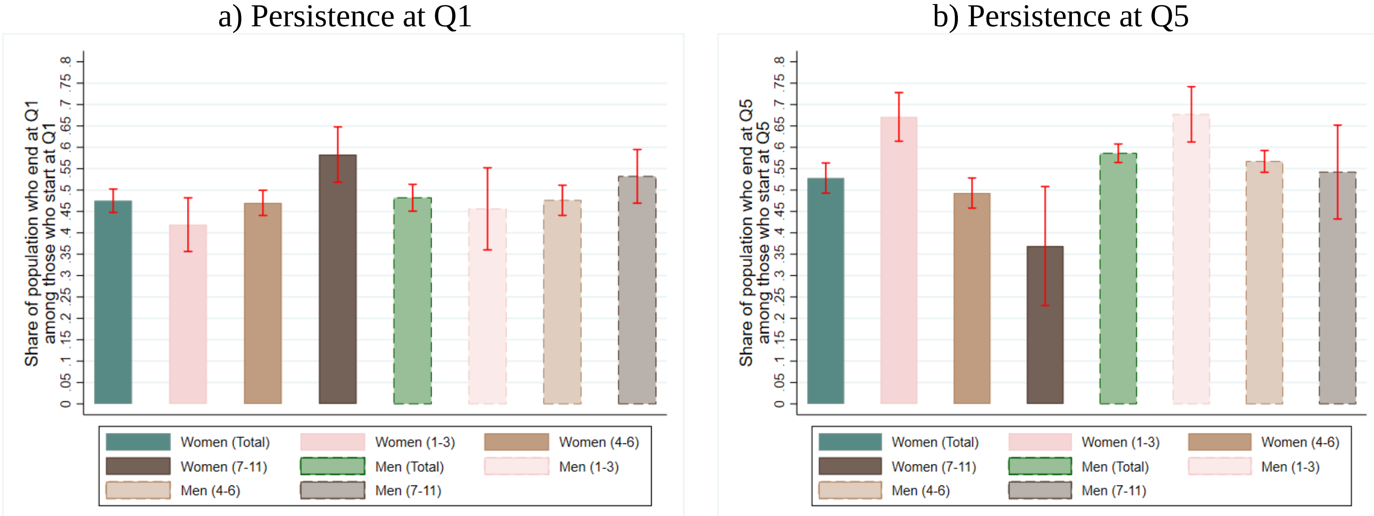
Notes: Sample weights employed. The light skin tone group corresponds to individuals with skin tones 1 to 3 on the PERLA scale; medium skin tone corresponds to the 4 to 6 tonalities in the PERLA scale, and dark skin tone corresponds to tonalities 7 to 11. Each row in the column of positional component corresponds to the ratio between the contribution of each gender-skin tone group and the total within group component. Each row in the column of structural component corresponds to the ratio of the contribution of each gender-skin tone group to the total between-group component.

* $\widehat{\pi_g}\left(\widehat{\beta_g}\frac{\widehat{\sigma^2_{R_{g,t-1}}}}{\widehat{\sigma^2_{R_{t-1}}}}\right)$ for $g = 1, \ldots, 6$. (See equation 2 and associated footnote).

** $\hat{\gamma}\widehat{\pi_g}\frac{\left(\overline{R_{g,t-1}}-\overline{R_{t-1}}\right)^2}{\widehat{\sigma^2_{R_{t-1}}}}$ for $g = 1, \ldots, 6$. (See equation 2 and associated footnote).

Figure 2. Persistence at the extremes of the distribution
(Total sample)

a) Persistence at Q1 b) Persistence at Q5



Notes: Quantiles are defined over the national population. Sampling weights employed. Standard errors clustered by primary sampling unit. The complete transition matrices are in tables C1-C8 of the appendix. Red vertical segments denote 95% confidence intervals.

Table 6: Differences in persistence probabilities at Q1 conditional on starting in Q1

	Difference	Standard error	t-statistic
Light skin tone men vs. medium skin tone men	0.034	0.036	0.948
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.073	0.036	-2.042
Light skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	-0.002	0.036	-0.045
Light skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	-0.016	0.030	-0.530
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	-0.145	0.037	-3.914
Medium skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.578	0.024	-2.373
Medium skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.050	0.023	2.145
Medium skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	-0.000	0.012	-0.031
Medium skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	-0.129	0.024	-5.263
Dark skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.108	0.031	3.511
Dark skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.057	0.024	2.442
Dark skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	-0.071	0.032	-2.263
Light skin tone women vs. medium skin tone women	-0.050	0.022	-2.247
Light skin tone women vs. dark skin tone women	0.179	0.031	-5.807
Dark skin tone women vs. medium skin tone women	0.129	0.024	5.336

Note: For each comparison of the form "Group A vs. Group B" in the first column, the respective row value in the "Difference" column is equal to Group A's persistence probability minus Group B's persistence probability. The complete transition matrices used for these calculations are in Appendix tables C1-C8.

Table 7: Differences in persistence probabilities at Q5 conditional on starting in Q5

Comparison	Difference	Standard error	t-statistic
Light skin tone men vs. medium skin tone men	0.094	0.022	4.237
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	0.102	0.040	2.542
Light skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	-0.012	0.026	-0.047
Light skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.168	0.022	7.644
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	0.284	0.054	5.286
Medium skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	0.008	0.036	0.218
Medium skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	-0.106	0.019	-5.632
Medium skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.074	0.013	5.663
Medium skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	0.190	0.051	3.749
Dark skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	-0.114	0.038	-2.963
Dark skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.066	0.036	1.840

Dark skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	0.182	0.061	3.001
Light skin tone women vs. medium skin tone women	0.180	0.019	9.680
Light skin tone women vs. dark skin tone women	0.296	0.052	5.646
Dark skin tone women vs. medium skin tone women	-0.116	0.051	-2.296

Note: For each comparison of the form "Group A vs. Group B" in the first column, the respective row value in the "Difference" column is equal to the persistence probability of Group A minus the persistence probability of Group B. The complete transition matrices used for these calculations are in Appendix tables C1-C8.

Table 8: Marginal effect on the probability of being employed with respect to the probability of a light skin individual being employed

Group	Intermediate skin tone	Dark skin tone
Women	-0. 697 (1.019)	-5. 868 (1. 763)
Men	-0. 379 (0. 828)	-1. 672 (1. 065)

Note: Standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit level. Controls include educational attainment of the respondent (divided into four levels: complete primary or less, middle school, high school, college or more), State currently inhabited, an indicator variable for urban community inhabited (larger than 2,500 inhabitants or smaller), age and age squared of the respondent, quintile of the origin household in the economic resources distribution, indicator variable to indicate if the respondent had a partner, number of members of current household, a binary variable indicating if the respondent had a least one indigenous language speaker as parent. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-1.

Appendix A: Surveys characteristics and pooling

As explained in the Data section, we employ a pooled dataset consisting of information from two retrospective surveys designed for the study of intergenerational mobility in Mexico: the Intergenerational Social Mobility Module 2016 of the National Household Survey, conducted by the national statistics office, INEGI, and the ESRU Social Mobility Survey 2017 conducted by the Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias. Here, we provide comparative information regarding the sample compositions of the surveys as evidence of the suitability of pooling both surveys together. We aim to show that the surveys characterize the same population; hence, we can pool them.

Table A1: Response rates of sociodemographic questions across samples

Variable	MMSI	ESRU-EMOVI 2017
Number of members of the household inhabited when 14 years old	99.96	100
Respondent’s sex	100	100
The respondent currently lives in an urban community	100	100
The respondent lived in an urban community when 14 years old	99.13	100
Age of the respondent	100	100
Years of education of the respondent	99.82	99.82
Years of education of the father	89.79	81.23
Years of education of the mother	94.41	91.25
Skin tone of the respondent	100	100
The respondent’s father spoke an indigenous tongue	90.13	89.57
The respondent’s mother spoke an indigenous tongue	96.38	94.56
Structure of the respondent’s household when 14 years old	100	100
Region of origin of the respondent	99.12	99.51

Note: Communities with more than 2500 inhabitants are categorized as urban for the origin and current household.

Table A1 shows the response rates to different items capturing the sociodemographic traits used in our analysis; chiefly, those related to the household composition when the person was 14 years old, parental educational attainment, and the respondent's skin tone, among others. As the table shows, the response rates on these variables are high and relatively similar across samples. The most significant difference is in the question regarding the father's years of education, where the non-response rate in the case of the ESRU-EMOVI 2017 is 8.56 percentage points higher than in the MMSI sample. The difference is large, but the response rate to the question in both samples remains large enough to assuage concerns regarding the appropriateness of employing the variable in a pooled sample. However, to maximize the available information, we collapsed each pair of questions regarding the parents into one. Regarding the parents' ethnicity questions, our criterion was to generate a variable identifying respondents where at least one parent spoke an indigenous tongue. Thus, only when the respondent did not provide any information about both parents would the variable be coded as missing. In the case of the questions about the years of schooling for each parent, we created a new variable that takes the average of the years of education of both parents if they are present or only takes the value of the years of education of the parent present.

Table A2 shows the response rates for the variables used in constructing the index of economic resources for the present and the household inhabited when 14 years old. In this case, all response rates are above 97% and are very similar across the samples.

Table A2: Response rates on questions about ownership of durable goods and access to services and utilities

Variable	Response rate (percent)		Variable	Response rate (percent)	
	MMSI 2016	ESRU-EMOVI 2017		MMSI 2016	ESRU-EMOVI 2017
Household inhabited at 14 years old					
Overcrowd dwelling	100	100	Washing machine	99.52	99.24
Credit Card	98.16	95.30	Bank account	97.72	95.21
Landline	99.74	99.13	Electricity	99.83	99.83
Toaster	99.30	98.90	Car	99.87	98.85
Stove	99.87	99.47	Refrigerator	99.69	99.49
Owner of another dwelling	99.82	98.89	T.V. Set	99.80	99.42
Owner of commercial venue	99.90	98.57	Access to potable water	99.84	99.77
Currently inhabited household					
Overcrowd dwelling	100	100	Washing machine	100	100
Credit Card	100	100	Bank account	100	100
Landline	100	100	Electricity	100	100
Toaster	100	100	Car	100	100
Stove	100	100	Refrigerator	100	100
Owner of another dwelling	100	100	T.V. Set	100	100

Owner of a commercial venue	100	100	Access to potable water	100	100
DVD Player / Cassette recorder	100	100	Computer	100	100
Cable T.V.	100	100	Owner of the inhabited dwelling	100	100
Microwave	100	100	Internet	100	100
Tractor	100	100	Domestic service	100	100
Owner of non-agricultural lands	100	100	Water heater	100	100
Video-game console	100	100			

Based on the results of Table A1, we then proceed to analyze if there are significant differences in the mean values of the sociodemographic variables of interest between the two samples we intend to pool together. In other words, we seek to identify if there are significant differences that might suggest that the surveys are capturing information from two different populations. Table A3 shows the means of the sociodemographic variables across samples and the significance test of their difference.

Table A3: Means tests in sociodemographic variables used as controls

	MMSI	ESRU-EMOVI 2017	T-statistic of the difference in means
Members of the household of origin	7.024 (0.031)	6.317 (0.046)	12.81
Proportion of female respondents	0.528 (0.005)	0.532 (0.005)	-0.56
Proportion of respondents currently in an urban community	0.792 (0.012)	0.875 (0.012)	-5.02
Proportion of respondents with origin in an urban community	0.515 (0.010)	0.666 (0.016)	-8.02
Age of the respondent	41.740 (0.119)	41.002 (0.114)	4.48
Years of education of the respondent	9.857 (0.074)	9.893 (0.098)	-0.29
Average years of education of the parents	4.722 (0.067)	4.744 (0.102)	-0.18
Share of the population with a light skin tone	0.122 (0.003)	0.125 (0.009)	-0.34

Share of the population with an intermediate skin tone	0.805 (0.004)	0.801 (0.009)	0.39
Share of the population with a dark skin tone	0.073 (0.003)	0.073 (0.004)	-0.12
Share of the population with an indigenous parent	0.140 (0.007)	0.123 (0.010)	1.31
Share of the population who lived in a single-mother household when 14 years old	0.128 (0.003)	0.142 (0.005)	-2.17
Share of the population who lived in a single-father household when 14 years old	0.025 (0.002)	0.048 (0.005)	-4.10
Share of the population who lived with both parents when 14 years old.	0.845 (0.004)	0.804 (0.008)	4.79
North	0.156 (0.007)	0.151 (0.015)	0.28
North West	0.075 (0.004)	0.073 (0.009)	0.25
Center North	0.142 (0.008)	0.144 (0.015)	-0.13
Center	0.390 (0.012)	0.389 (0.031)	0.05
South	0.237 (0.010)	0.243 (0.020)	-0.29

Note: Sample weights employed. Standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit. Communities with more than 2500 inhabitants are categorized as urban for the origin and current household. Indigenous status of the parents refers to the share of respondents who declare that at least one of their parents spoke an indigenous tongue. Light skin tone corresponds to the population that declares to have a skin tone corresponding to tones 1-3 of the PERLA scale; medium skin tone corresponds to the population that declares a skin tone corresponding to tones 4-6 of the PERLA scale and dark skin tone corresponds to the population that declares a skin tone corresponding to tones 7-11 of the PERLA scale. Single mother (respectively father) households are defined as households where the other parent is absent.

The results show that the differences in terms of region of origin, skin tone, gender, and ethnicity of the respondent, as well as in parental years of education, as well as the difference in the composition of the samples, are not statistically significant. In the case of the average number of household members and the respondent's age, although the difference between samples is statistically significant, it is not economically significant for our purposes as the difference is less than one unit of each variable in both cases (less than one household member and less than one year of age, respectively.). The variables capturing the structure of the household, as well as the type of community, show a statistically significant difference across samples. In the case of the variables describing the type of household structure reported by the respondent when 14 years of age, the difference is between two and four percentage points, which we consider tolerable. The samples, however, show a larger difference in the type of community inhabited, as the ESRU-

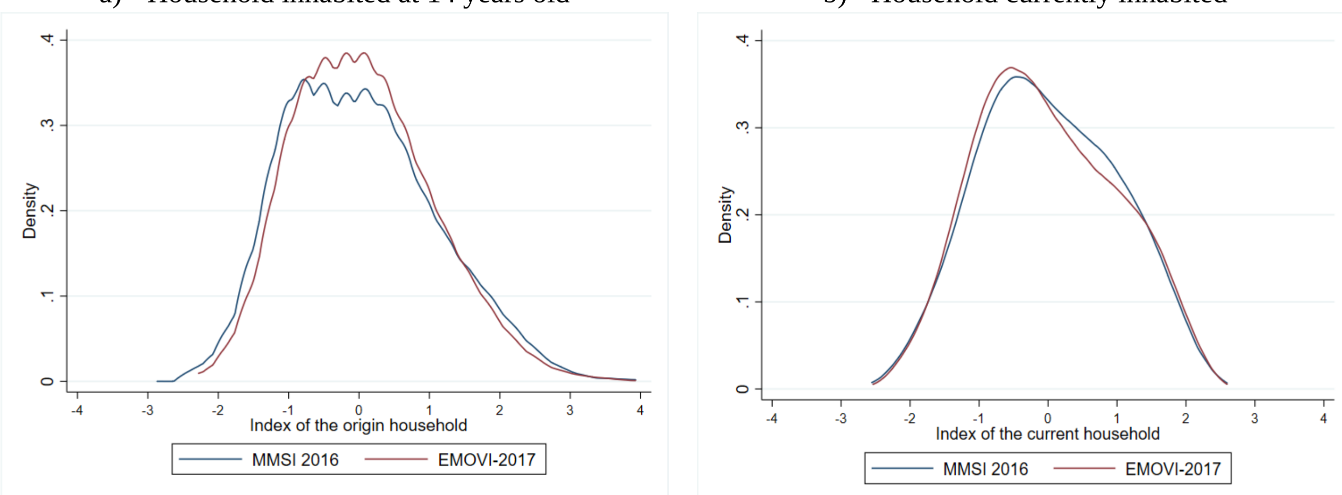
EMOVI 2017 shows a more urban population at 14 years of age and in the present than the MMSI sample. Given that this is the only variable of those analyzed in which the samples seem to differ substantially, we consider the pooling of the samples to be still feasible and adequate. However, to check if this difference affects the distribution of household economic resources indexes across the samples, we analyze the index's density function in each sample.

As described in the data section, we generated the index for each ten-year cohort present in the pooled sample. A possible concern is that the density of the index varies substantially across the samples. In other words, for certain parts of the distribution, a large majority of donor observations come from only one of the samples. This would imply insufficient overlap across samples in the distribution of the latent variable of socioeconomic status that the index seeks to recover. Thus, the pooled sample would not sustain the creation of a unique index across samples, invalidating their pooling. Figure A1 shows the estimated density functions in each sample for the index created for the household inhabited when 14 years old (panel a) and for the household currently inhabited by the respondent (panel b).

Figure A1: Estimated density function of the economic resources index of the household across samples

a) Household inhabited at 14 years old

b) Household currently inhabited



Notes: Sample weights employed in each case. The density function was estimated using the Epanechnikov kernel function with a bandwidth of 0.25.

As both panels of Figure A1 show, although the density of the origin index differs more significantly across samples than that of the current household index, neither panel shows substantial support gaps in any particular subdomain of the index, only being covered by a particular sample. This allows us to construct rankings using the index based on the pooled sample, as no large segments of the distribution are being contributed exclusively by one of the samples. Overall, we believe that the samples can be pooled based on the information in Appendix A.

Appendix B: Fully interacted models

Table B1: Main regression, conditional persistence rates.
(interacting the control variables with a gender variable)

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household heads	Dual-parent households, female household heads
Origin rank	0.415 (0.028)	0.390 (0.059)	0.262 (0.092)	0.417 (0.031)	0.549 (0.086)
Female respondent, light skin tone	-3.937 (2.925)	-8.537 (6.326)	-5.098 (16.14)	-2.928 (3.521)	-0.715 (11.76)
Female respondent, medium skin tone	-4.813 (2.929)	-11.12 (6.273)	-10.26 (13.10)	-2.943 (3.487)	-6.542 (11.61)
Female respondent, dark skin tone	-5.906 (3.089)	-12.50 (6.630)	-14.87 (13.41)	-4.461 (3.626)	-2.353 (12.84)
Male respondent, medium skin tone	-1.275 (0.951)	-3.181 (1.918)	1.991 (3.591)	-1.411 (1.059)	4.466 (2.952)
Male respondent, dark skin tone	-3.252 (1.180)	-6.888 (2.877)	3.457 (3.785)	-3.658 (1.288)	5.256 (4.568)
Light skin female *X* origin rank	0.022 (0.033)	0.061 (0.080)	0.009 (0.179)	0.028 (0.036)	-0.246 (0.116)
Medium skin female *X* origin rank	-0.009 (0.030)	0.079 (0.070)	0.080 (0.118)	-0.022 (0.034)	-0.146 (0.094)
Dark skin female *X* origin rank					

	-0.042	0.085	0.343	-0.046	-0.429
	(0.043)	(0.096)	(0.206)	(0.047)	(0.240)
Medium skin male *X* origin rank	-0.008	0.075	-0.085	-0.009	-0.164
	(0.027)	(0.059)	(0.100)	(0.030)	(0.083)
Dark skin male *X* origin rank	-0.017	0.120	-0.264	-0.007	-0.321
	(0.039)	(0.101)	(0.126)	(0.041)	(0.160)
Intercept	6.096	9.905	20.55	4.582	13.86
	(2.231)	(5.066)	(10.54)	(2.471)	(8.891)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	37,269	4,912	1,156	29,257	1,797
R-squared	0.477	0.469	0.467	0.488	0.456

Notes: Standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (respectively father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (respectively father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by gender. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls include the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. We interact the control variables with a dummy variable indicating if the respondent is a woman or not. The reference group for all estimations is light-skinned men. In the case of the total sample estimation, the structure of the household of origin (if it was a single father, single parent, or a dual-parent household) is included as a control variable.

Appendix C. Full transition matrices, main results.

Table C1: Transition matrix of all women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.475 (0.014)	0.277 (0.010)	0.152 (0.007)	0.072 (0.006)	0.024 (0.003)
Q2	0.299 (0.014)	0.304 (0.010)	0.231 (0.012)	0.125 (0.008)	0.040 (0.005)
Q3	0.135 (0.008)	0.252 (0.008)	0.275 (0.009)	0.233 (0.009)	0.104 (0.007)
Q4	0.054 (0.005)	0.165 (0.008)	0.242 (0.009)	0.306 (0.010)	0.232 (0.011)
Q5	0.019 (0.003)	0.063 (0.006)	0.122 (0.007)	0.268 (0.013)	0.528 (0.018)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Robust standard errors (in parenthesis) clustered at the primary sampling unit to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table C2: Transition matrix of all men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.482	0.254	0.158	0.075	0.031

	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.005)
Q2	0.268 (0.014)	0.275 (0.011)	0.227 (0.012)	0.145 (0.011)	0.085 (0.010)
Q3	0.125 (0.009)	0.220 (0.012)	0.277 (0.014)	0.239 (0.013)	0.139 (0.010)
Q4	0.061 (0.006)	0.137 (0.009)	0.223 (0.011)	0.317 (0.013)	0.263 (0.013)
Q5	0.018 (0.003)	0.040 (0.004)	0.108 (0.008)	0.248 (0.011)	0.586 (0.011)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table C3: Transition matrix for light-skin women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.419 (0.032)	0.282 (0.027)	0.166 (0.020)	0.084 (0.014)	0.049 (0.023)
Q2	0.207 (0.035)	0.315 (0.030)	0.249 (0.032)	0.151 (0.025)	0.079 (0.021)
Q3	0.100 (0.020)	0.201 (0.022)	0.263 (0.027)	0.285 (0.031)	0.155 (0.024)
Q4	0.038 (0.009)	0.128 (0.019)	0.244 (0.028)	0.326 (0.031)	0.263 (0.028)
Q5	0.007 (0.003)	0.034 (0.007)	0.080 (0.011)	0.208 (0.023)	0.671 (0.029)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Light skin corresponds to PERLA tones 1-3. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table C4: Transition matrix for light-skin men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.456 (0.049)	0.240 (0.035)	0.197 (0.040)	0.081 (0.018)	0.026 (0.013)
Q2	0.211 (0.048)	0.235 (0.043)	0.291 (0.049)	0.169 (0.034)	0.094 (0.030)
Q3	0.045 (0.012)	0.168 (0.040)	0.285 (0.049)	0.309 (0.031)	0.193 (0.042)
Q4	0.033 (0.010)	0.110 (0.021)	0.194 (0.035)	0.420 (0.042)	0.243 (0.032)
Q5	0.006 (0.003)	0.022 (0.008)	0.069 (0.013)	0.227 (0.029)	0.677 (0.033)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Light skin corresponds to PERLA tones 1-3. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table C5: Transition matrix for intermediate-skin tone women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.470 (0.015)	0.279 (0.010)	0.156 (0.008)	0.076 (0.007)	0.020 (0.003)
Q2	0.308 (0.016)	0.302 (0.011)	0.232 (0.013)	0.122 (0.009)	0.036 (0.005)
Q3	0.138 (0.008)	0.256 (0.010)	0.278 (0.011)	0.229 (0.010)	0.099 (0.007)
Q4	0.055 (0.005)	0.169 (0.010)	0.244 (0.010)	0.304 (0.011)	0.228 (0.012)
Q5	0.021 (0.003)	0.070 (0.007)	0.132 (0.008)	0.285 (0.015)	0.493 (0.018)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table C6: Transition matrix for intermediate-skin tone men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.476 (0.018)	0.253 (0.013)	0.162 (0.011)	0.080 (0.008)	0.030 (0.005)
Q2	0.255 (0.015)	0.279 (0.013)	0.223 (0.013)	0.152 (0.013)	0.091 (0.013)
Q3	0.122 (0.010)	0.219 (0.014)	0.283 (0.015)	0.236 (0.014)	0.140 (0.011)
Q4	0.061 (0.006)	0.133 (0.010)	0.225 (0.012)	0.312 (0.013)	0.268 (0.014)
Q5	0.019 (0.004)	0.042 (0.005)	0.118 (0.009)	0.254 (0.013)	0.567 (0.013)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table C7: Transition matrix for dark skin women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.583 (0.033)	0.260 (0.033)	0.105 (0.019)	0.026 (0.008)	0.028 (0.010)
Q2	0.334 (0.041)	0.321 (0.041)	0.196 (0.056)	0.123 (0.027)	0.026 (0.011)
Q3	0.178 (0.032)	0.332 (0.055)	0.254 (0.042)	0.163 (0.035)	0.072 (0.020)
Q4	0.110 (0.049)	0.215 (0.044)	0.188 (0.050)	0.285 (0.065)	0.202 (0.053)
Q5	0.073 (0.031)	0.103 (0.042)	0.189 (0.050)	0.266 (0.065)	0.369 (0.071)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-11. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table C8: Transition matrix for dark skin men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.532 (0.032)	0.274 (0.026)	0.109 (0.016)	0.045 (0.015)	0.039 (0.014)
Q2	0.381 (0.042)	0.278 (0.036)	0.215 (0.038)	0.082 (0.018)	0.045 (0.014)
Q3	0.215 (0.038)	0.280 (0.035)	0.217 (0.039)	0.202 (0.035)	0.087 (0.022)
Q4	0.094 (0.025)	0.213 (0.035)	0.234 (0.033)	0.231 (0.033)	0.228 (0.035)
Q5	0.045 (0.019)	0.070 (0.020)	0.111 (0.026)	0.233 (0.043)	0.542 (0.056)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-11. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Appendix D. Robustness Checks 1: Estimation without the indigenous population.

Appendix D.1 Regression tables

Table D1.1: Main regression for women,
Fifty quantiles as rank; excluding indigenous population

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household heads	Dual-parent households, female household heads
Origin rank	0.433 (0.022)	0.408 (0.060)	0.221 (0.167)	0.451 (0.021)	0.300 (0.087)
Intermediate skin tone	-1.048 (0.658)	-2.904 (1.736)	-6.472 (5.819)	-0.378 (0.647)	-7.150 (2.417)
Dark skin tone	-2.060 (0.971)	-3.788 (2.091)	-7.640 (7.497)	-2.130 (1.039)	1.485 (6.162)
Intermediate skin tone X Origin rank	-0.031 (0.021)	0.034 (0.062)	0.088 (0.169)	-0.042 (0.021)	0.145 (0.080)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	-0.067 (0.043)	0.010 (0.102)	0.287 (0.303)	-0.055 (0.044)	-0.344 (0.278)
Intercept	0.389	-0.509	18.12	0.081	15.38

	(2.530)	(4.962)	(10.61)	(2.772)	(9.309)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	20,888	3,271	578	14,590	1,004
R-squared	0.417	0.414	0.340	0.444	0.442

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, and if the community of origin was a rural community. In the case of the total sample estimation, the structure of the household of origin (if it was a single father, single parent, or a dual parent household) is included as a control variable. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-11. Reference group consists of light skin men (PERLA tones 1-3). Sample excludes all individuals who declare to have at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language.

Table D1.2: Main regression for men,
Fifty quantiles as rank; excluding indigenous population

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male hh	Dual-parent households, female hh
Origin rank	0.431 (0.022)	0.408 (0.060)	0.221 (0.167)	0.451 (0.021)	0.300 (0.087)
Intermediate skin tone	-1.064 (0.669)	-2.904 (1.736)	-6.472 (5.819)	-0.378 (0.647)	-7.150 (2.417)
Dark skin tone	-2.038 (0.979)	-3.788 (2.091)	-7.640 (7.497)	-2.130 (1.039)	1.485 (6.162)
Intermediate skin tone X Origin rank	-0.030 (0.021)	0.034 (0.062)	0.088 (0.169)	-0.042 (0.021)	0.145 (0.080)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	-0.068 (0.0431)	0.010 (0.102)	0.287 (0.303)	-0.055 (0.044)	-0.344 (0.278)
Intercept	0.686 (2.534)	-0.509 (4.962)	18.12 (10.61)	0.081 (2.772)	15.38 (9.309)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	14,410	2,114	476	10,434	529
R-squared	0.437	0.440	0.444	0.455	0.406

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, and if the community of origin was a rural community. In the case of the total sample estimation, the structure of the household of origin (if it was a single father, single parent, or a dual parent household) is included as a control variable. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-11. The reference group consists of light skin women (PERLA tones 1-3), and the sample excludes all individuals who declare to have at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language.

Table D1.3: Main regression, conditional persistence rates, excluding indigenous population (interacting the control variables with a gender variable)

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household head	Dual-parent households, female household head
Origin rank	0.412	0.402	0.236	0.416	0.505
	(0.030)	(0.058)	(0.103)	(0.035)	(0.084)
Female respondent, light skin tone	-6.045	-7.607	-10.65	-5.471	-5.138
	(3.142)	(6.542)	(16.35)	(3.971)	(12.86)
Female respondent, medium skin tone	-7.099	-10.32	-17.14	-5.880	-12.26
	(3.194)	(6.485)	(13.87)	(3.901)	(12.79)
Female respondent, dark skin tone	-8.207	-11.19	-22.24	-7.558	-3.650
	(3.363)	(6.892)	(14.70)	(4.133)	(14.16)
Male respondent, medium skin tone	-1.386	-1.390	2.649	-1.661	0.907
	(0.992)	(1.776)	(4.182)	(1.211)	(2.882)
Male respondent, dark skin tone	-2.988	-5.599	0.731	-3.902	1.214
	(1.306)	(2.537)	(4.315)	(1.533)	(5.227)
Light skin female *X* origin rank	0.021	0.011	-0.013	0.035	-0.206
	(0.035)	(0.087)	(0.194)	(0.040)	(0.115)
Medium skin female *X* origin rank	-0.009	0.040	0.075	-0.007	-0.062
	(0.033)	(0.066)	(0.129)	(0.037)	(0.095)
Dark skin female *X* origin rank	-0.041	0.016	0.499	-0.022	-0.550
	(0.048)	(0.106)	(0.249)	(0.054)	(0.282)
Medium skin male *X* origin rank	-0.009	-0.001	-0.105	-0.001	-0.082
	(0.029)	(0.053)	(0.122)	(0.034)	(0.083)
Dark skin male *X* origin rank	-0.043	0.084	-0.193	0.004	-0.242
	(0.048)	(0.092)	(0.153)	(0.048)	(0.182)
Intercept	6.161	6.795	25.67	5.384	20.46
	(2.482)	(4.751)	(10.90)	(2.767)	(9.280)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	35,168	5,370	1,042	24,958	1,530
R-squared	0.430	0.428	0.418	0.453	0.432

Notes: Standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (respectively father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (respectively father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head, hh) by gender. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls include the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. We interact the control variables with a dummy variable indicating if the respondent is a woman or not. The reference group for all estimations is light-skinned men. In the case of the total sample estimation, the structure of the household of origin (if it was a single father, single parent, or a dual parent household) is included as a control variable. and the sample excludes all individuals who declare to have at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language.

Appendix D2: Complete transition matrices

Table D2.1: Transition matrix of all women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.475 (0.014)	0.277 (0.010)	0.152 (0.007)	0.072 (0.006)	0.024 (0.003)
Q2	0.299 (0.014)	0.304 (0.010)	0.231 (0.012)	0.125 (0.008)	0.040 (0.005)
Q3	0.135 (0.008)	0.252 (0.008)	0.275 (0.009)	0.233 (0.009)	0.104 (0.007)
Q4	0.054 (0.005)	0.165 (0.008)	0.242 (0.009)	0.306 (0.010)	0.232 (0.011)
Q5	0.019 (0.003)	0.063 (0.006)	0.122 (0.007)	0.268 (0.013)	0.528 (0.018)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language.

Table D2.2: Transition matrix of all men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.459 (0.018)	0.273 (0.013)	0.159 (0.012)	0.071 (0.007)	0.038 (0.007)
Q2	0.247 (0.012)	0.263 (0.012)	0.256 (0.013)	0.146 (0.011)	0.089 (0.011)
Q3	0.138 (0.010)	0.211 (0.011)	0.275 (0.013)	0.235 (0.014)	0.141 (0.012)
Q4	0.071 (0.006)	0.141 (0.011)	0.212 (0.010)	0.323 (0.014)	0.254 (0.012)
Q5	0.021 (0.003)	0.043 (0.004)	0.109 (0.007)	0.251 (0.013)	0.577 (0.013)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language.

Table D2.3: Transition matrix for light-skinned women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.455 (0.034)	0.248 (0.027)	0.162 (0.023)	0.079 (0.016)	0.056 (0.025)
Q2	0.193 (0.025)	0.268 (0.027)	0.332 (0.035)	0.128 (0.023)	0.079 (0.020)
Q3	0.113 (0.020)	0.228 (0.027)	0.223 (0.027)	0.276 (0.034)	0.159 (0.028)

Q4	0.057 (0.013)	0.131 (0.022)	0.233 (0.027)	0.335 (0.038)	0.244 (0.026)
Q5	0.012 (0.005)	0.038 (0.008)	0.074 (0.011)	0.222 (0.026)	0.654 (0.034)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. Light skin corresponds to PERLA tones 1-3

Table D2.4: Transition matrix for light-skinned men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.410 (0.053)	0.311 (0.043)	0.171 (0.037)	0.076 (0.019)	0.033 (0.015)
Q2	0.177 (0.032)	0.220 (0.040)	0.255 (0.046)	0.197 (0.044)	0.153 (0.048)
Q3	0.058 (0.016)	0.158 (0.034)	0.309 (0.054)	0.310 (0.050)	0.165 (0.034)
Q4	0.057 (0.015)	0.092 (0.020)	0.238 (0.044)	0.375 (0.044)	0.237 (0.036)
Q5	0.010 (0.005)	0.015 (0.005)	0.094 (0.019)	0.225 (0.030)	0.655 (0.034)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. Light skin corresponds to PERLA tones 1-3

Table D2.5: Transition matrix for intermediate skin tone women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.469 (0.019)	0.274 (0.011)	0.156 (0.010)	0.078 (0.007)	0.023 (0.004)
Q2	0.306 (0.018)	0.301 (0.015)	0.226 (0.011)	0.117 (0.009)	0.049 (0.007)
Q3	0.152 (0.010)	0.261 (0.014)	0.264 (0.016)	0.237 (0.011)	0.085 (0.007)
Q4	0.064 (0.006)	0.169 (0.011)	0.236 (0.013)	0.300 (0.012)	0.231 (0.014)
Q5	0.027 (0.004)	0.066 (0.008)	0.142 (0.010)	0.283 (0.014)	0.482 (0.018)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6.

Table D2.6: Transition matrix for intermediate skin tone men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5

Q1	0.454 (0.022)	0.271 (0.015)	0.166 (0.015)	0.071 (0.008)	0.037 (0.007)
Q2	0.241 (0.013)	0.261 (0.015)	0.262 (0.015)	0.151 (0.013)	0.086 (0.014)
Q3	0.133 (0.011)	0.211 (0.012)	0.279 (0.015)	0.235 (0.016)	0.142 (0.013)
Q4	0.068 (0.007)	0.142 (0.013)	0.212 (0.011)	0.320 (0.014)	0.257 (0.013)
Q5	0.021 (0.004)	0.047 (0.005)	0.111 (0.009)	0.259 (0.013)	0.562 (0.014)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6.

Table D2.7: Transition matrix for dark skin tone women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.579 (0.037)	0.244 (0.034)	0.108 (0.029)	0.040 (0.014)	0.030 (0.011)
Q2	0.403 (0.046)	0.293 (0.050)	0.167 (0.039)	0.114 (0.027)	0.023 (0.011)
Q3	0.253 (0.070)	0.291 (0.045)	0.221 (0.046)	0.147 (0.040)	0.088 (0.040)
Q4	0.134 (0.059)	0.160 (0.040)	0.245 (0.057)	0.258 (0.063)	0.203 (0.060)
Q5	0.107 (0.049)	0.072 (0.033)	0.185 (0.053)	0.256 (0.075)	0.378 (0.084)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. Dark skin corresponds to PERLA tones 7-11.

Table D2.8: Transition matrix for dark skin tone men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.526 (0.039)	0.261 (0.036)	0.104 (0.016)	0.064 (0.020)	0.045 (0.017)
Q2	0.345 (0.038)	0.309 (0.035)	0.211 (0.039)	0.076 (0.018)	0.059 (0.017)
Q3	0.263 (0.044)	0.262 (0.044)	0.203 (0.035)	0.161 (0.030)	0.111 (0.026)
Q4	0.117 (0.030)	0.199 (0.030)	0.174 (0.030)	0.274 (0.041)	0.236 (0.040)
Q5	0.050 (0.023)	0.080 (0.021)	0.130 (0.031)	0.246 (0.047)	0.493 (0.062)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. Dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-11.

Appendix E. Robustness Checks 2: Estimation using alternative skin tone groupings.

Table E1.1: Main regression for women, fifty quantiles as ranks.
(Alternative skin tone grouping I)

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household head	Dual-parent households, female household head
Origin rank	0.434 (0.0197)	0.434 (0.048)	0.268 (0.168)	0.444 (0.020)	0.312 (0.084)
Intermediate skin tone I	-1.112 (0.652)	-2.999 (1.563)	-5.221 (5.990)	-0.228 (0.625)	-5.911 (2.502)
Intermediate skin tone II	-2.314 (0.941)	-4.721 (1.906)	-7.091 (7.496)	-1.716 (0.960)	-1.606 (5.325)
Dark skin tone	-2.222 (3.122)	-1.439 (3.247)	-11.13* (6.313)	-4.729 (2.046)	-6.067 (6.578)
Intermediate skin tone I X Origin rank	-0.023 (0.020)	0.031 (0.051)	0.0754 (0.165)	-0.042 (0.020)	0.105 (0.0795)
Intermediate skin tone II X Origin rank	-0.049 (0.039)	0.0580 (0.088)	0.250 (0.264)	-0.066 (0.040)	-0.180 (0.230)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	-0.129 (0.138)	-0.151 (0.110)	-0.114 (0.259)	-0.026 (0.128)	-0.040 (0.077)
Intercept	3.149 (2.154)	2.733 (4.778)	19.22* (10.75)	2.019 (2.302)	13.92 (8.111)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	22,070	3,049	657	17,092	1,182
R-squared	0.461	0.448	0.380	0.475	0.459

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of regional dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. Intermediate skin tone I corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6, intermediate skin tone II corresponds to PERLA tones 7-9, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 10-11. Reference group consists of light skin women (PERLA tones 1-3). In the case of the regression on the full sample, two binary variables identifying respondents with origin in a single-mother or single-father household were also included.

Appendix E1. Regression tables with grouping classification 2

Table E1.2: Main regression for men, fifty quantiles as ranks
(Alternative skin tone grouping I)

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household head	Dual-parent households, female household head
Origin rank	0.417 (0.0278)	0.387 (0.059)	0.266 (0.100)	0.419 (0.031)	0.542 (0.088)
Intermediate skin tone I	-1.485 (0.946)	-3.095 (1.864)	-0.645 (3.981)	-1.587 (1.066)	4.147 (3.206)
Intermediate skin tone II	-3.203 (1.209)	-7.056 (2.936)	1.085 (4.032)	-3.578 (1.319)	5.920 (4.892)
Dark skin tone	-6.287 (1.634)	-5.400 (2.472)	-12.60 (17.71)	-6.376 (1.740)	-6.067 (6.578)
Intermediate skin tone I X Origin rank	-0.001 (0.026)	0.073 (0.056)	-0.031 (0.109)	-0.003 (0.029)	-0.153 (0.087)
Intermediate skin tone II X Origin rank	-0.015 (0.040)	0.125 (0.102)	-0.158 (0.135)	-0.006 (0.042)	-0.329 (0.164)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	0.053 (0.067)	0.131 (0.076)	-0.269 (0.189)	0.044 (0.073)	0.154 (0.880)
Intercept	6.408 (2.256)	11.12 (5.002)	21.70 (11.46)	4.822 (2.487)	16.00 (8.972)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	15,292	1,877	506	12,231	618
R-squared	0.482	0.488	0.490	0.490	0.445

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of regional dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. Intermediate skin tone I corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6,, intermediate skin tone II corresponds to PERLA tones 7-9, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 10-11. Reference group consists of light skin women (PERLA tones 1-3). In the case of the regression on the full sample, two binary variables identifying respondents with origin in a single-mother or single-father household were also included.

Appendix E2. Transition matrices with grouping classification 2

Table E2.1: Transition matrix for light skin women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.419 (0.032)	0.282 (0.027)	0.166 (0.020)	0.084 (0.014)	0.049 (0.023)
Q2	0.207 (0.035)	0.315 (0.030)	0.249 (0.032)	0.151 (0.025)	0.079 (0.021)
Q3	0.100 (0.019)	0.201 (0.022)	0.263 (0.027)	0.285 (0.031)	0.151 (0.024)
Q4	0.038 (0.009)	0.128 (0.019)	0.244 (0.028)	0.327 (0.031)	0.263 (0.028)
Q5	0.007 (0.002)	0.033 (0.007)	0.080 (0.011)	0.208 (0.023)	0.671 (0.029)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Light skin corresponds to PERLA tones 1-3. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design..

Table E2.2: Transition matrix for light skin men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.456 (0.049)	0.240 (0.035)	0.197 (0.040)	0.081 (0.018)	0.026 (0.013)
Q2	0.211 (0.048)	0.235 (0.043)	0.291 (0.049)	0.169 (0.034)	0.094 (0.030)
Q3	0.045 (0.012)	0.168 (0.040)	0.285 (0.049)	0.309 (0.049)	0.193 (0.042)
Q4	0.033 (0.010)	0.110 (0.021)	0.194 (0.035)	0.420 (0.042)	0.243 (0.032)
Q5	0.005 (0.003)	0.022 (0.008)	0.069 (0.013)	0.227 (0.029)	0.677 (0.033)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Light skin corresponds to PERLA tones 1-3. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E2.3: Transition matrix of women, intermediate skin tone group I

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.470 (0.015)	0.279 (0.010)	0.156 (0.008)	0.076 (0.007)	0.020 (0.003)
Q2	0.308 (0.016)	0.302 (0.011)	0.232 (0.013)	0.122 (0.009)	0.036 (0.005)
Q3	0.138 (0.008)	0.256 (0.010)	0.278 (0.011)	0.229 (0.010)	0.099 (0.007)
Q4	0.055 (0.005)	0.169 (0.010)	0.244 (0.010)	0.304 (0.012)	0.228 (0.012)
Q5	0.021 (0.003)	0.070 (0.007)	0.132 (0.008)	0.285 (0.015)	0.493 (0.018)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone I corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design,.

Table E2.4: Transition matrix of men, intermediate skin tone group I

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.476 (0.016)	0.253 (0.013)	0.162 (0.012)	0.080 (0.008)	0.030 (0.005)
Q2	0.255 (0.015)	0.279 (0.013)	0.223 (0.013)	0.151 (0.013)	0.091 (0.013)
Q3	0.122 (0.010)	0.219 (0.014)	0.281 (0.015)	0.236 (0.014)	0.140 (0.011)
Q4	0.061 (0.006)	0.133 (0.010)	0.225 (0.012)	0.312 (0.013)	0.268 (0.014)
Q5	0.019 (0.004)	0.042 (0.005)	0.118 (0.009)	0.254 (0.013)	0.567 (0.013)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone I corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E2.5: Transition matrix of women, intermediate skin tone group II

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.570 (0.033)	0.275 (0.036)	0.099 (0.022)	0.029 (0.009)	0.027 (0.010)
Q2	0.331 (0.043)	0.329 (0.043)	0.195 (0.059)	0.117 (0.027)	0.027 (0.012)
Q3	0.176 (0.033)	0.337 (0.057)	0.250 (0.043)	0.170 (0.037)	0.067 (0.020)
Q4	0.113 (0.051)	0.211 (0.046)	0.190 (0.052)	0.276 (0.068)	0.209 (0.054)
Q5	0.071 (0.032)	0.105 (0.043)	0.179 (0.051)	0.268 (0.066)	0.376 (0.073)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone II corresponds to PERLA tones 7-8. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E2.6: Transition matrix of men, intermediate skin tone group II

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.520 (0.033)	0.278 (0.028)	0.109 (0.016)	0.049 (0.016)	0.043 (0.015)
Q2	0.371 (0.044)	0.289 (0.039)	0.215 (0.041)	0.087 (0.019)	0.037 (0.011)
Q3	0.205 (0.039)	0.284 (0.034)	0.222 (0.040)	0.200 (0.036)	0.089 (0.023)
Q4	0.089 (0.026)	0.216 (0.036)	0.244 (0.034)	0.236 (0.033)	0.215 (0.034)
Q5	0.041 (0.020)	0.070 (0.021)	0.097 (0.024)	0.251 (0.047)	0.541 (0.058)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone II corresponds to PERLA tones 7-8. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E2.7: Transition matrix of women, dark skin tone

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.680 (0.109)	0.142 (0.059)	0.147 (0.107)		0.032 (0.032)
Q2	0.383 (0.124)	0.175 (0.099)	0.212 (0.096)	0.230 (0.140)	
Q3	0.240 (0.136)	0.229 (0.148)	0.338 (0.190)		0.192 (0.142)
Q4		0.334 (0.205)	0.120 (0.134)	0.546 (0.216)	0.209 (0.054)
Q5	0.121 (0.131)		0.650 (0.218)	0.156 (0.163)	0.073 (0.083)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 10-11. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E2.8: Transition matrix of men, dark skin tone

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.661 (0.070)	0.231 (0.058)	0.108 (0.044)		
Q2	0.471 (0.109)	0.169 (0.076)	0.214 (0.079)	0.035 (0.035)	0.111 (0.084)

Q3	0.353 (0.144)	0.219 (0.136)	0.160 (0.087)	0.216 (0.123)	0.052 (0.053)
Q4	0.193 (0.115)	0.161 (0.089)	0.021 (0.023)	0.123 (0.091)	0.500 (0.176)
Q5	0.077 (0.059)	0.079 (0.060)	0.248 (0.124)	0.053 (0.043)	0.543 (0.167)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 10-11. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E2.9: Comparison of probabilities of persistence at the bottom quintile of the distribution.

Comparison	Difference	SE	t-statistic
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I men	-0.020	0.052	-0.392
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone II men	-0.065	0.059	-1.095
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	-0.205	0.085	-2.406
Light skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.037	0.058	0.632
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	-0.014	0.051	-0.270
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	-0.114	0.059	-1.950
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	-0.224	0.119	-1.879
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone II men	-0.04	0.04	-1.177
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.205	0.085	-2.406
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. light skin tone women	0.057	0.036	1.574
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.007	0.023	0.281
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	-0.094	0.037	-2.535
Intermediate skin tone I men vs dark skin tone women	-0.204	0.110	-1.848
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.140	0.080	-1.820
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. light skin tone women	0.101	0.046	2.208
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.051	0.036	1.391
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	-0.050	0.047	-1.070
Intermediate skin tone II men vs dark skin tone women	-0.159	0.114	-1.402
Dark skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.242	0.077	3.147
Dark skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.192	0.072	2.671
Dark skin tone men vs intermediate skin tone II	0.091	0.077	1.179
Dark skin tone men vs dark skin tone women	-0.018	0.129	-0.143
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone I women	-0.050	0.035	-1.439
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone II women	-0.151	0.045	-3.323
Light skin tone women vs dark skin tone women	-0.261	0.113	-2.300
Intermediate skin tone I women vs intermediate skin tone II women	-0.100	0.036	-2.794
Intermediate skin tone I women vs dark skin tone women	-0.210	0.110	-1.913

Intermediate skin tone II women vs dark skin tone women	-0.110	0.114	-0.966

Note: Table constructed with the persistence rates at the bottom quintile of the distribution (cell Q1-Q1) present in the transition matrices E2.1-E2.8.

Table E2.10: Comparison of probabilities of persistence at the top quintile of the distribution.

Comparison	Difference	SE	t-statistic
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I men	0.110	0.035	3.119
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone II men	0.136	0.067	2.022
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	0.135	0.170	0.790
Light skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.007	0.043	0.151
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.185	0.038	4.906
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	0.301	0.080	3.777
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	0.604	0.089	6.756
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone II men	0.025	0.060	0.426
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. dark skin tone men	0.024	0.168	0.144
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. light skin tone women	-0.104	0.031	-3.302
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.074	0.022	3.362
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	0.191	0.074	2.590
Intermediate skin tone I men vs dark skin tone women	0.494	0.084	5.874
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.001	0.177	-0.007
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. light skin tone women	-0.129	0.065	-1.983
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.468	0.102	4.608
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	0.166	0.093	1.775
Intermediate skin tone II men vs dark skin tone women	0.468	0.102	4.608
Dark skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	-0.128	0.170	-0.754
Dark skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.469	0.187	2.515
Dark skin tone men vs intermediate skin tone II	0.167	0.182	0.915
Dark skin tone men vs dark skin tone women	0.469	0.187	2.515
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone I women	0.178	0.034	5.245
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone II women	0.295	0.078	3.773
Light skin tone women vs dark skin tone women	0.597	0.088	6.796
Intermediate skin tone I women vs intermediate skin tone II women	0.117	0.075	1.560

Intermediate skin tone I women vs dark skin tone women	0.419	0.085	4.933
Intermediate skin tone II women vs dark skin tone women	0.303	0.110	2.742

Note: Table constructed with the persistence rates at the bottom quintile of the distribution (cell Q5-Q5) present in the transition matrices E2.1-E2.8.

Appendix E3. Regression tables with grouping classification 3

Table E3.1: Main regression for women, fifty quantiles as ranks.
(Alternative skin tone grouping II)

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household heads	Dual-parent households, female household heads
Origin rank	0.443 (0.020)	0.474 (0.065)	0.390 (0.091)	0.440 (0.024)	0.391 (0.090)
Intermediate skin tone I	0.329 (0.751)	0.977 (2.280)	3.274 (3.883)	0.285 (0.879)	-1.603 (2.854)
Intermediate skin tone II	-1.824 (0.701)	-4.039 (2.355)	-1.743 (3.060)	-1.358 (0.828)	-4.080 (2.930)
Intermediate skin tone III	-1.927 (0.945)	-3.413 (2.595)	-1.656 (5.338)	-1.937 (1.084)	1.115 (5.710)
Dark skin tone	-3.626 (1.994)	-4.053 (2.849)	-7.637 (4.227)	-5.005 (1.459)	-5.716 (3.477)
Intermediate skin tone I X Origin rank	-0.037 (0.021)	-0.047 (0.067)	-0.145 (0.113)	-0.036 (0.025)	0.013 (0.084)
Intermediate skin tone II X Origin rank	-0.040 (0.023)	0.013 (0.075)	-0.030 (0.095)	-0.046 (0.026)	-0.016 (0.095)

Intermediate skin tone III X Origin rank	-0.065 (0.041)	0.011 (0.103)	0.129 (0.237)	-0.068 (0.044)	-0.281 (0.241)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	-0.032 (0.082)	-0.020 (0.137)	-0.098 (0.137)	0.024 (0.069)	0.341 (0.231)
Intercept	2.597 (2.074)	1.534 (4.937)	13.10 (9.602)	2.017 (2.284)	10.71 (7.713)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	22,070	3,049	657	17,092	1,182
R-squared	0.465	0.461	0.384	0.478	0.466

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. Intermediate skin tone I corresponds to the PERLA tones 3 and 4; intermediate skin tone II corresponds to the PERLA tones 5 and 6; intermediate skin tone III corresponds to PERLA tones 7 and 8, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 9 to 11. The omitted category corresponds to light skin tone corresponding to PERLA tones 1-2. In the case of the regression on the full sample, two binary variables identifying respondents with origin in a single-mother or single-father household were also included.

Table E3.2: Main regression for men, fifty quantiles as ranks.
(Alternative skin tone grouping II)

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household heads	Dual-parent households, female household heads
Origin rank	0.389 (0.034)	0.355 (0.069)	0.365 (0.169)	0.383 (0.039)	0.615 (0.112)
Intermediate skin tone I	-2.376 (1.247)	-2.556 (2.535)	5.871 (7.104)	-3.080 (1.420)	10.70 (4.437)
Intermediate skin tone II	-3.391 (1.219)	-4.348 (2.234)	6.788 (6.838)	-3.995 (1.422)	6.428 (4.165)
Intermediate skin tone III	-4.861 (1.357)	-8.810 (3.397)	7.618 (7.249)	-5.805 (1.533)	11.77 (5.722)
Dark skin tone	-5.805 (1.724)	-3.301 (3.441)	7.603 (8.318)	-6.525 (1.918)	-0.285 (4.917)
Intermediate skin tone I X Origin rank	0.029 (0.035)	0.078 (0.075)	-0.120 (0.170)	0.042 (0.039)	-0.277 (0.121)
Intermediate skin tone II X Origin rank	0.018 (0.035)	0.109 (0.072)	-0.129 (0.157)	0.020 (0.040)	-0.201 (0.112)

Intermediate skin tone III X Origin rank	0.014 (0.046)	0.178 (0.118)	-0.201 (0.191)	0.033 (0.049)	-0.484 (0.185)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	0.038 (0.063)	0.102 (0.146)	-0.425 (0.241)	0.043 (0.072)	-0.020 (0.165)
Intercept	7.676 (2.461)	11.44 (5.362)	14.51 (12.29)	6.596 (2.763)	12.99 (9.539)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	15,292	1,877	506	12,231	618
R-squared	0.483	0.489	0.491	0.492	0.456

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. Intermediate skin tone I corresponds to the PERLA tones 3 and 4; intermediate skin tone II corresponds to the PERLA tones 5 and 6; intermediate skin tone III corresponds to PERLA tones 7 and 8, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 9 to 11. The omitted category corresponds to light skin tone corresponding to PERLA tones 1-2. In the case of the regression on the full sample, two binary variables identifying respondents with origin in a single-mother or single-father household were also included.

Table E3.2: Main regression for men, fifty quantiles as ranks.
(Alternative skin tone grouping II)

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household heads	Dual-parent households, female household heads
Origin rank	0.389 (0.034)	0.355 (0.069)	0.365 (0.169)	0.383 (0.039)	0.615 (0.112)
Intermediate skin tone I	-2.376 (1.247)	-2.556 (2.535)	5.871 (7.104)	-3.080 (1.420)	10.70 (4.437)
Intermediate skin tone II	-3.391 (1.219)	-4.348 (2.234)	6.788 (6.838)	-3.995 (1.422)	6.428 (4.165)
Intermediate skin tone III	-4.861 (1.357)	-8.810 (3.397)	7.618 (7.249)	-5.805 (1.533)	11.77 (5.722)
Dark skin tone	-5.805 (1.724)	-3.301 (3.441)	7.603 (8.318)	-6.525 (1.918)	-0.285 (4.917)
Intermediate skin tone I X Origin rank	0.029	0.078	-0.120	0.042	-0.277

	(0.035)	(0.075)	(0.170)	(0.039)	(0.121)
Intermediate skin tone II X Origin rank	0.018 (0.035)	0.109 (0.072)	-0.129 (0.157)	0.020 (0.040)	-0.201 (0.112)
Intermediate skin tone III X Origin rank	0.014 (0.046)	0.178 (0.118)	-0.201 (0.191)	0.033 (0.049)	-0.484 (0.185)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	0.038 (0.063)	0.102 (0.146)	-0.425 (0.241)	0.043 (0.072)	-0.020 (0.165)
Intercept	7.676 (2.461)	11.44 (5.362)	14.51 (12.29)	6.596 (2.763)	12.99 (9.539)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	15,292	1,877	506	12,231	618
R-squared	0.483	0.489	0.491	0.492	0.456

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. Intermediate skin tone I corresponds to the PERLA tones 3 and 4; intermediate skin tone II corresponds to the PERLA tones 5 and 6; intermediate skin tone III corresponds to PERLA tones 7 and 8, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 9 to 11. The omitted category corresponds to light skin tone corresponding to PERLA tones 1-2. In the case of the regression on the full sample, two binary variables identifying respondents with origin in a single-mother or single-father household were also included.

Appendix E4. Transition matrices with grouping classification 3

Table E4.1: Transition matrix of women, light skin tone

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.408 (0.045)	0.309 (0.042)	0.174 (0.024)	0.085 (0.017)	0.025 (0.008)
Q2	0.224 (0.056)	0.303 (0.045)	0.232 (0.042)	0.137 (0.033)	0.103 (0.034)
Q3	0.132 (0.032)	0.133 (0.023)	0.244 (0.034)	0.348 (0.045)	0.143 (0.032)
Q4	0.014 (0.005)	0.126 (0.025)	0.270 (0.040)	0.354 (0.048)	0.235 (0.038)
Q5	0.001 (0.001)	0.035 (0.009)	0.058 (0.013)	0.225 (0.029)	0.681 (0.036)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Light skin tone corresponding to PERLA tones 1-2. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.2: Transition matrix of men, light skin tone

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.281	0.299	0.343	0.063	0.014

	(0.056)	(0.065)	(0.072)	(0.021)	(0.010)
Q2	0.192 (0.057)	0.228 (0.051)	0.283 (0.068)	0.175 (0.048)	0.123 (0.050)
Q3	0.047 (0.017)	0.160 (0.056)	0.337 (0.079)	0.253 (0.064)	0.203 (0.053)
Q4	0.043 (0.018)	0.084 (0.026)	0.185 (0.050)	0.355 (0.055)	0.333 (0.055)
Q5	0.010 (0.005)	0.023 (0.009)	0.054 (0.015)	0.206 (0.041)	0.706 (0.044)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Light skin tone corresponding to PERLA tones 1-2. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.3: Transition matrix of women, intermediate skin tone I

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.415 (0.018)	0.294 (0.013)	0.165 (0.012)	0.092 (0.013)	0.034 (0.008)
Q2	0.223 (0.016)	0.315 (0.019)	0.260 (0.018)	0.160 (0.013)	0.041 (0.006)
Q3	0.110 (0.010)	0.236 (0.013)	0.277 (0.016)	0.251 (0.015)	0.126 (0.011)
Q4	0.051 (0.007)	0.147 (0.012)	0.230 (0.013)	0.308 (0.017)	0.263 (0.017)
Q5	0.014 (0.003)	0.054 (0.008)	0.120 (0.009)	0.260 (0.015)	0.551 (0.020)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone I corresponds to the PERLA tones 3 and 4. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.4: Transition matrix of men, intermediate skin tone I

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.443 (0.034)	0.249 (0.022)	0.172 (0.019)	0.096 (0.016)	0.041 (0.009)
Q2	0.222 (0.023)	0.266 (0.024)	0.260 (0.027)	0.161 (0.022)	0.091 (0.012)
Q3	0.101 (0.013)	0.197 (0.018)	0.274 (0.017)	0.281 (0.019)	0.148 (0.016)
Q4	0.038 (0.007)	0.135 (0.018)	0.214 (0.017)	0.338 (0.022)	0.275 (0.023)
Q5	0.009 (0.002)	0.034 (0.006)	0.098 (0.011)	0.222 (0.015)	0.636 (0.017)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone I corresponds to the PERLA tones 3 and 4. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.5: Transition matrix of women, intermediate skin tone II

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.508 (0.016)	0.265 (0.012)	0.148 (0.010)	0.065 (0.007)	0.015 (0.003)
Q2	0.373 (0.021)	0.292 (0.016)	0.210 (0.014)	0.092 (0.010)	0.033 (0.007)
Q3	0.161 (0.013)	0.279 (0.012)	0.280 (0.013)	0.203 (0.014)	0.077 (0.008)
Q4	0.060 (0.007)	0.191 (0.014)	0.259 (0.016)	0.297 (0.016)	0.193 (0.015)
Q5	0.032 (0.006)	0.090 (0.012)	0.149 (0.014)	0.304 (0.022)	0.425 (0.023)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone II corresponds to the PERLA tones 5 and 6. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.6: Transition matrix of men, intermediate skin tone II

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.504 (0.020)	0.250 (0.015)	0.151 (0.014)	0.072 (0.008)	0.024 (0.005)
Q2	0.271 (0.017)	0.284 (0.016)	0.208 (0.015)	0.148 (0.016)	0.089 (0.016)
Q3	0.133 (0.013)	0.233 (0.020)	0.286 (0.018)	0.210 (0.018)	0.137 (0.015)
Q4	0.077 (0.010)	0.131 (0.010)	0.233 (0.014)	0.309 (0.015)	0.250 (0.017)
Q5	0.027 (0.007)	0.046 (0.006)	0.134 (0.013)	0.294 (0.020)	0.498 (0.020)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone II corresponds to the PERLA tones 5 and 6. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.7: Transition matrix of women, intermediate skin tone III

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.563 (0.034)	0.273 (0.039)	0.102 (0.039)	0.031 (0.010)	0.030 (0.011)
Q2	0.341 (0.046)	0.297 (0.040)	0.207 (0.064)	0.131 (0.030)	0.025 (0.012)
Q3	0.173 (0.035)	0.337 (0.059)	0.261 (0.046)	0.161 (0.035)	0.069 (0.021)
Q4	0.119 (0.056)	0.194 (0.046)	0.181 (0.050)	0.297 (0.072)	0.209 (0.058)
Q5	0.066 (0.034)	0.118 (0.048)	0.200 (0.057)	0.277 (0.072)	0.339 (0.076)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone III corresponds to PERLA tones 7 and 8. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.8: Transition matrix of men, intermediate skin tone III

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.515 (0.038)	0.281 (0.031)	0.113 (0.018)	0.052 (0.019)	0.039 (0.015)
Q2	0.350 (0.042)	0.291 (0.041)	0.221 (0.041)	0.099 (0.023)	0.039 (0.013)
Q3	0.198 (0.042)	0.290 (0.042)	0.234 (0.045)	0.195 (0.038)	0.084 (0.023)
Q4	0.087 (0.029)	0.209 (0.039)	0.262 (0.039)	0.237 (0.037)	0.204 (0.034)
Q5	0.023 (0.009)	0.062 (0.021)	0.104 (0.027)	0.245 (0.049)	0.567 (0.061)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Intermediate skin tone III corresponds to PERLA tones 7 and 8. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.9: Transition matrix of women, dark skin tone

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.657 (0.072)	0.208 (0.049)	0.114 (0.063)	0.003 (0.003)	0.018 (0.018)
Q2	0.295 (0.099)	0.458 (0.123)	0.136 (0.056)	0.078 (0.056)	0.033 (0.029)
Q3	0.224 (0.100)	0.300 (0.138)	0.200 (0.110)	0.175 (0.153)	0.101 (0.064)
Q4	0.038 (0.024)	0.379 (0.126)	0.243 (0.098)	0.193 (0.104)	0.147 (0.094)
Q5	0.116 (0.080)		0.116 (0.081)	0.190 (0.117)	0.579 (0.163)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 9 to 11. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.10: Transition matrix of men, dark skin tone

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.590 (0.056)	0.251 (0.039)	0.096 (0.028)	0.022 (0.013)	0.042 (0.026)
Q2	0.459 (0.097)	0.241 (0.062)	0.201 (0.081)	0.039 (0.020)	0.060 (0.035)
Q3	0.292 (0.091)	0.234 (0.074)	0.140 (0.051)	0.233 (0.088)	0.100 (0.064)
Q4	0.122 (0.047)	0.231 (0.067)	0.113 (0.039)	0.205 (0.061)	0.329 (0.100)
Q5	0.150 (0.094)	0.107 (0.054)	0.142 (0.063)	0.177 (0.075)	0.424 (0.121)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of men from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. Dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 9 to 11. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design.

Table E4.11: Comparison of probabilities of persistence at the bottom quintile of the distribution.

Comparison	Difference	SE	t-statistic
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I men	-0.162	0.066	-2.458
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone II men	-0.239	0.065	-3.667
Light skin tone men vs intermediate skin tone III men	-0.234	0.068	-3.447
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.309	0.079	-3.890
Light skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.035	0.057	0.616
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.028	0.039	0.719
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	-0.065	0.038	-1.704
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone III women	-0.120	0.048	-2.502
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	-0.214	0.080	-2.676
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone II men	-0.077	0.048	-1.622
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone III men	-0.072	0.051	-1.408
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.147	0.066	-2.236
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. light skin tone women	0.035	0.057	0.616
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.028	0.039	0.719
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	-0.065	0.038	-1.704
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone III women	-0.120	0.048	-2.502
Intermediate skin tone I men vs dark skin tone women	-0.214	0.080	-2.676
Intermediate skin tone II men vs intermediate skin tone III men	0.005	0.050	0.104
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.070	0.065	-1.069
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. light skin tone women	0.113	0.056	1.999
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.105	0.038	2.782
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	0.013	0.037	0.341
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone III women	-0.043	0.047	-0.907
Intermediate skin tone II men vs dark skin tone women	-0.137	0.079	-1.719
Intermediate skin tone III men vs dark skin tone men	-0.075	0.068	-1.105
Intermediate skin tone III men vs light skin tone women	0.107	0.059	1.808
Intermediate skin tone III men vs intermediate skin tone I women	0.100	0.042	2.370

Intermediate skin tone III men vs intermediate skin tone II women	0.007	0.041	0.177
Intermediate skin tone III men vs intermediate skin tone III women	-0.048	0.051	-0.947
Intermediate skin tone III men vs dark skin tone women	-0.142	0.082	-1.737
Dark skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.182	0.072	2.523
Dark skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.175	0.059	2.967
Dark skin tone men vs intermediate skin tone II women	0.082	0.058	1.408
Dark skin tone men vs intermediate skin tone III women	0.027	0.065	0.410
Dark skin tone men vs dark skin tone women	-0.067	0.091	-0.732
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone I women	-0.007	0.049	-0.144
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone II women	-0.100	0.048	-2.067
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone III women	-0.155	0.057	-2.746
Light skin tone women vs dark skin tone women	-0.249	0.085	-2.919
Intermediate skin tone I women vs intermediate skin tone II women	-0.093	0.025	-3.774
Intermediate skin tone I women vs intermediate skin tone III women	-0.148	0.038	-3.869
Intermediate skin tone I women vs dark skin tone women	-0.242	0.075	-3.248
Intermediate skin tone II women vs Intermediate skin tone III women	-0.055	0.037	-1.483
Intermediate skin tone II women vs dark skin tone women	-0.149	0.074	-2.015
Intermediate skin tone III women vs dark skin tone women	-0.094	0.080	-1.176

Note: Table constructed with the persistence rates at the bottom quintile of the distribution (cell Q1-Q1) present in the transition matrices E4.1-E4.10.

Table E4.12: Comparison of probabilities of persistence at the top quintile of the distribution.

Comparison	Difference	SE	t-statistic
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I men	0.070	0.047	1.503
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone II men	0.208	0.048	4.336
Light skin tone men vs intermediate skin tone III men	0.140	0.075	1.860
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	0.282	0.129	2.196
Light skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.025	0.056	0.452
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.156	0.048	3.258
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	0.282	0.049	5.699
Light skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone III women	0.368	0.088	4.192
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	0.128	0.168	0.759
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone II men	0.138	0.026	5.254
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone III men	0.070	0.064	1.097
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. dark skin tone men	0.212	0.122	1.738
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. light skin tone women	-0.070	0.047	-1.503
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	-0.194	0.038	-5.065
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	0.138	0.026	5.254
Intermediate skin tone I men vs. intermediate skin tone III women	0.070	0.064	1.097
Intermediate skin tone I men vs dark skin tone women	0.212	0.122	1.738
Intermediate skin tone II men vs intermediate skin tone III men	-0.068	0.065	-1.058
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. dark skin tone men	0.074	0.123	0.607
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. light skin tone women	-0.208	0.048	-4.336
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	-0.138	0.026	-5.254
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone II women	0.000	0.029	0.000
Intermediate skin tone II men vs. intermediate skin tone III women	-0.068	0.065	-1.058
Intermediate skin tone II men vs dark skin tone women	0.074	0.123	0.607
Intermediate skin tone III men vs dark skin tone men	0.143	0.136	1.052
Intermediate skin tone III men vs light skin tone women	-0.140	0.075	-1.860

Intermediate skin tone III men vs intermediate skin tone I women	-0.070	0.064	-1.097
Intermediate skin tone III men vs intermediate skin tone II women	0.068	0.065	1.058
Intermediate skin tone III men vs intermediate skin tone III women	0.000	0.087	0.000
Intermediate skin tone III men dark skin tone women	0.143	0.136	1.052
Dark skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.044	0.717	0.061
Dark skin tone men vs. intermediate skin tone I women	0.017	0.648	0.026
Dark skin tone men vs intermediate skin tone II women	0.020	0.513	0.039
Dark skin tone men vs intermediate skin tone III women	0.061	0.579	0.106
Dark skin tone men vs dark skin tone women	0.121	0.441	0.274
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone I women	0.130	0.041	3.191
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone II women	0.256	0.043	5.995
Light skin tone women vs intermediate skin tone III women	0.342	0.084	4.069
Light skin tone women vs dark skin tone women	0.102	0.166	0.615
Intermediate skin tone I women vs intermediate skin tone II women	0.126	0.031	4.127
Intermediate skin tone I women vs intermediate skin tone III women	0.212	0.079	2.698
Intermediate skin tone I women vs dark skin tone women	-0.028	0.164	-0.170
Intermediate skin tone II women vs Intermediate skin tone III women	0.086	0.080	1.077
Intermediate skin tone II women vs dark skin tone women	-0.154	0.164	-0.938
Intermediate skin tone III women vs dark skin tone women	-0.240	0.179	-1.337

Note: Table constructed with the persistence rates at the bottom quintile of the distribution (cell Q5-Q5) present in the transition matrices E4.1-E4.10.

Appendix F. Robustness checks 3. Estimations using deciles instead of fifty quantiles as ranks.

Table F1.1: Main regression for women sample, Deciles as ranks.

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household heads	Dual-parent households, female household heads
Origin rank	0.440 (0.020)	0.442 (0.047)	0.231 (0.180)	0.450 (0.020)	0.325 (0.084)
Intermediate skin tone	-0.192 (0.138)	-0.608 (0.341)	-1.273 (1.336)	-0.002 (0.132)	-1.113 (0.526)
Dark skin tone	-0.418 (0.196)	-0.838 (0.406)	-2.383 (1.547)	-0.322 (0.195)	-0.071 (1.133)
Intermediate skin tone X Origin rank	-0.028 (0.020)	0.029 (0.051)	0.119 (0.177)	-0.0488 (0.020)	0.087 (0.077)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	-0.054 (0.039)	0.032 (0.087)	0.371 (0.247)	-0.066 (0.039)	-0.196 (0.220)
Intercept	0.738 (0.439)	0.506 (0.958)	3.672 (2.335)	0.660 (0.464)	2.924 (1.660)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×

Observations	22,017	3,042	653	17,051	1,181
R-squared	0.457	0.442	0.388	0.471	0.448

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. In the case of the regression on the full sample, two binary variables identifying respondents with origin in a single-mother or single-father household were also included.

Table F1.2: Main regression for men sample, Deciles as ranks.

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household heads	Dual-parent households, female household heads
Origin rank	0.418 (0.028)	0.400 (0.062)	0.293 (0.096)	0.417 (0.030)	0.571 (0.089)
Intermediate skin tone	-0.251 (0.202)	-0.607 (0.404)	0.723 (0.789)	-0.289 (0.226)	0.789 (0.653)
Dark skin tone	-0.659 (0.253)	-1.372 (0.654)	1.178 (0.839)	-0.744 (0.277)	0.806 (0.980)
Intermediate skin tone X Origin rank	-0.008 (0.027)	0.0615 (0.059)	-0.114 (0.099)	-0.007 (0.029)	-0.150 (0.085)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	-0.010 (0.039)	0.116 (0.109)	-0.323 (0.125)	0.0002 (0.042)	-0.258 (0.159)
Intercept	1.432 (0.454)	2.265 (1.033)	3.196 (2.232)	1.158 (0.503)	2.871 (1.789)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	15,252	1,870	503	12,206	616
R-squared	0.474	0.477	0.513	0.481	0.450

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, ethnic origin of the parents, and whether the community of origin was a rural community. In the case of the regression on the full sample, two binary variables identifying respondents with origin in a single-mother or single-father household were also included.

Table F1.3: Main regression, conditional persistence rates. Deciles as ranks
(interacting the control variables with a gender variable)

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household heads	Dual-parent households, female household heads
Origin rank	0.386 (0.026)	0.386 (0.061)	0.302 (0.124)	0.385 (0.029)	0.440 (0.093)
Female respondent, light skin tone	-0.919 (0.590)	-1.742 (1.273)	-0.648 (3.182)	-0.728 (0.700)	-0.083 (2.306)
Female respondent, medium skin tone	-1.102 (0.594)	-2.307 (1.280)	-1.772 (2.596)	-0.731 (0.694)	-1.221 (2.291)
Female respondent, dark skin tone	-1.316 (0.623)	-2.603 (1.334)	-2.674 (2.673)	-1.024 (0.721)	-0.258 (2.547)
Male respondent, medium skin tone	-0.455 (0.174)	-0.710 (0.366)	0.712 (0.809)	-0.490 (0.199)	0.102 (0.650)
Male respondent, dark skin tone	-0.840 (0.217)	-1.462 (0.572)	1.059 (0.878)	-0.921 (0.245)	0.180 (0.918)
Light skin female *X* origin rank	0.011 (0.006)	0.0109 (0.016)	-0.009 (0.033)	0.014 (0.007)	-0.025 (0.024)
Medium skin female *X* origin rank	0.006 (0.006)	0.017 (0.015)	0.011 (0.027)	0.004 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.019)

Dark skin female *X* origin rank	-0.001 (0.008)	0.020 (0.017)	0.059 (0.043)	-0.001 (0.009)	-0.063 (0.050)
Medium skin male *X* origin rank	0.005 (0.005)	0.016 (0.012)	-0.025 (0.023)	0.005 (0.005)	-0.006 (0.018)
Dark skin male *X* origin rank	0.004 (0.007)	0.027 (0.021)	-0.064 (0.029)	0.006 (0.008)	-0.035 (0.031)
Intercept	1.415 (0.454)	2.040 (1.061)	3.871 (2.198)	1.127 (0.502)	2.877 (1.781)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	37,269	4,912	1,156	29,257	1,797
R-squared	0.469	0.461	0.459	0.480	0.449

Notes: Standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (respectively father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (respectively father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by gender. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls include the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. We interact the control variables with a dummy variable indicating if the respondent is a woman or not. The reference group for all estimations is light-skinned men. In the case of the total sample estimation, the structure of the household of origin (if it was a single father, single parent, or a dual parent household) is included as a control variable.

Appendix G:

Appendix G1. Regression results for the 30-50 year old sample

Table G1.1: Main regression for women between 30 to 50 years old

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household heads	Dual-parent households, female household heads
Origin rank	0.487 (0.028)	0.487 (0.059)	0.231 (0.210)	0.512 (0.028)	0.311 (0.091)
Intermediate skin tone	-0.801 (0.819)	-3.256 (1.892)	-5.726 (7.093)	-0.220 (0.760)	-3.777 (2.968)
Dark skin tone	-2.567 (1.082)	-4.847 (2.228)	-9.828 (8.125)	-2.550 (1.082)	-6.746 (3.810)
Intermediate skin tone X Origin rank	-0.038 (0.025)	0.027 (0.062)	0.121 (0.199)	-0.047 (0.026)	0.066 (0.091)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	-0.065 (0.043)	-0.062 (0.094)	0.311 (0.261)	-0.048 (0.045)	0.070 (0.174)
Intercept	-1.730	14.85	4.791	-8.924	9.045

	(5.856)	(13.65)	(50.49)	(7.161)	(25.32)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	14,645	2,116	389	10,388	765
R-squared	0.464	0.437	0.415	0.499	0.481

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. In the case of the regression on the full sample, two binary variables identifying respondents with origin in a single-mother or single-father household were also included.

Table G1.2: Main regression for men between 30 to 50 years old

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household head	Dual-parent households, female household head
Origin rank	0.407 (0.033)	0.378 (0.073)	0.148 (0.182)	0.442 (0.033)	0.551 (0.116)
Intermediate skin tone	-1.470 (1.166)	-3.429 (2.203)	-4.700 (5.320)	-0.495 (1.171)	2.963 (4.095)
Dark skin tone	-3.202 (1.420)	-3.499 (2.942)	-0.640 (5.293)	-3.153 (1.440)	4.742 (5.866)
Intermediate skin tone X Origin rank	-0.011 (0.031)	0.041 (0.067)	0.033 (0.177)	-0.0314 (0.031)	-0.136 (0.114)
Dark skin tone X Origin rank	-0.014 (0.045)	-0.058 (0.108)	-0.218 (0.204)	-0.004 (0.045)	-0.301 (0.196)
Intercept	1.359 (6.898)	-12.01 (19.52)	19.40 (34.30)	7.384 (8.593)	-10.13 (45.81)

Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	9,588	1,337	298	6,968	382
R-squared	0.466	0.468	0.555	0.491	0.414

Notes: Cluster standard errors at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by sex. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls are the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. In the case of the regression on the full sample, two binary variables identifying respondents with origin in a single-mother or single-father household were also included.

Table G1.3: Main regression, conditional persistence rates. 30-50 years old sample (interacting the control variables with a gender variable)

Dependent variable: current rank	Full sample	Single mother households	Single father households	Dual-parent households, male household head	Dual-parent households, female household head
Origin rank	0.399	0.375	0.170	0.437	0.580
	(0.033)	(0.073)	(0.162)	(0.032)	(0.108)
Female respondent, light skin tone	-3.926	28.30	-14.72	-17.83	18.09
	(9.075)	(24.52)	(70.72)	(10.72)	(49.99)
Female respondent, medium skin tone	-4.584	25.10	-20.43	-17.88	14.31
	(9.004)	(24.48)	(67.41)	(10.63)	(50.21)
Female respondent, dark skin tone	-6.131	23.69	-24.54	-20.05	11.33
	(9.057)	(24.76)	(67.81)	(10.84)	(50.28)
Male respondent, medium skin tone	-1.505	-3.422	-0.678	-0.491	3.882
	(1.178)	(2.203)	(4.944)	(1.149)	(3.923)
Male respondent, dark skin tone	-3.334	-3.582	2.697	-3.216	6.229
	(1.420)	(2.906)	(5.209)	(1.420)	(5.866)
Light skin female *X* origin rank	0.086	0.112	0.066	0.071	-0.269
	(0.040)	(0.097)	(0.250)	(0.042)	(0.142)

Medium skin female *X* origin rank	0.043 (0.035)	0.137 (0.080)	0.186 (0.198)	0.020 (0.036)	-0.203 (0.118)
Dark skin female *X* origin rank	0.010 (0.049)	0.044 (0.112)	0.379 (0.270)	0.014 (0.051)	-0.199 (0.201)
Medium skin male *X* origin rank	-0.011 (0.031)	0.040 (0.067)	-0.067 (0.167)	-0.033 (0.031)	-0.159 (0.110)
Dark skin male *X* origin rank	-0.012 (0.045)	-0.058 (0.108)	-0.338 (0.208)	-0.003 (0.045)	-0.335 (0.196)
Intercept	1.757 (6.911)	-12.72 (19.55)	20.34 (36.41)	8.352 (8.581)	-9.064 (44.59)
Controls	×	×	×	×	×
Observations	24,171	3,448	681	17,321	1,145
R-squared	0.469	0.453	0.509	0.500	0.463

Notes: Standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit. The column of single mother (respectively father) households corresponds to the sample of respondents whose origin household was headed by a single mother (respectively father). The columns of dual-parent households correspond to the ample of respondents whose origin household had both parents present, varying the primary economic support (household head) by gender. The estimations consider a series of state dummies to control for the non-random distribution of skin tones across the country. Controls include the maximum years of schooling of the parents, age, age squared, the ethnic origin of the parents, and if the community of origin was a rural community. We interact the control variables with a dummy variable indicating if the respondent is a woman or not. The reference group for all estimations is light-skinned men. In the case of the total sample estimation, the structure of the household of origin (if it was a single father, single parent, or a dual parent household) is included as a control variable and the sample excludes all individuals who declare to have at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language.

Appendix G2: Transition matrix, 30-50 years old sample

Table G2.1: Transition matrix of all women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.506 (0.017)	0.274 (0.015)	0.148 (0.009)	0.057 (0.005)	0.015 (0.002)
Q2	0.292 (0.017)	0.302 (0.014)	0.221 (0.011)	0.131 (0.010)	0.054 (0.008)
Q3	0.138 (0.011)	0.254 (0.012)	0.274 (0.016)	0.228 (0.015)	0.106 (0.009)
Q4	0.044 (0.004)	0.172 (0.011)	0.257 (0.012)	0.293 (0.012	0.233 (0.014)
Q5	0.021 (0.004)	0.048 (0.006)	0.111 (0.008)	0.260 (0.013)	0.560 (0.019)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. The sample consists of individuals between 30 to 50 years old.

Table G2.2: Transition matrix of all men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.502 (0.018)	0.244 (0.014)	0.160 (0.012)	0.061 (0.007)	
Q2	0.275 (0.018)	0.288 (0.017)	0.234 (0.018)	0.130 (0.013)	0.073 (0.011)
Q3	0.124 (0.011)	0.224 (0.017)	0.248 (0.015)	0.253 (0.019)	0.151 (0.016)
Q4	0.057 (0.007)	0.146 (0.011)	0.237 (0.014)	0.323 (0.016)	0.237 (0.014)
Q5	0.018 (0.005)	0.040 (0.006)	0.111 (0.010)	0.275 (0.015)	0.555 (0.016)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. The sample consists of individuals between 30 to 50 years old.

Table G2.3: Transition matrix of light skin women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.498 (0.021)	0.235 (0.015)	0.165 (0.013)	0.065 (0.008)	0.037 (0.009)
Q2	0.267 (0.021)	0.283 (0.018)	0.238 (0.023)	0.135 (0.015)	0.076 (0.013)
Q3	0.117 (0.011)	0.216 (0.017)	0.263 (0.018)	0.253 (0.021)	0.151 (0.018)
Q4	0.059 (0.008)	0.150 (0.012)	0.229 (0.015)	0.319 (0.017)	0.242 (0.015)
Q5	0.021 (0.006)	0.042 (0.007)	0.124 (0.012)	0.274 (0.016)	0.538 (0.018)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. The sample consists of individuals between 30 to 50 years old. Light skin tone corresponds to the population that declares to have a skin tone corresponding to tones 1-3 of the PERLA scale.

Table G2.4: Transition matrix of light-skin men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.503 (0.057)	0.243 (0.041)	0.189 (0.053)	0.066 (0.019)	
Q2	0.135 (0.036)	0.265 (0.050)	0.345 (0.060)	0.111 (0.040)	0.143 (0.047)
Q3	0.059 (0.020)	0.208 (0.063)	0.196 (0.044)	0.312 (0.062)	0.225 (0.070)
Q4	0.027 (0.011)	0.090 (0.024)	0.286 (0.061)	0.386 (0.056)	0.211 (0.037)
Q5	0.004 (0.003)	0.021 (0.008)	0.064 (0.015)	0.275 (0.048)	0.636 (0.050)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. The sample consists of individuals between 30 to 50 years old. Light skin tone corresponds to the population that declares to have a skin tone corresponding to tones 1-3 of the PERLA scale.

Table G2.5: Transition matrix of intermediate skin tone women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.498 (0.018)	0.278 (0.015)	0.153 (0.010)	0.058 (0.006)	0.013 (0.003)
Q2	0.295 (0.018)	0.297 (0.014)	0.223 (0.012)	0.137 (0.011)	0.047 (0.007)
Q3	0.136 (0.010)	0.253 (0.013)	0.283 (0.017)	0.227 (0.016)	0.101 (0.009)
Q4	0.046 (0.005)	0.178 (0.012)	0.261 (0.013)	0.286 (0.013)	0.229 (0.015)
Q5	0.023 (0.005)	0.054 (0.008)	0.117 (0.009)	0.275 (0.015)	0.530 (0.019)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. The sample consists of individuals between 30 to 50 years old. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to the population that declares a skin tone corresponding to tones 4-6 of the PERLA scale.

Table G2.6: Transition matrix of intermediate skin tone men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.498 (0.021)	0.235 (0.015)	0.165 (0.013)	0.065 (0.008)	0.037 (0.009)
Q2	0.267 (0.021)	0.283 (0.018)	0.238 (0.023)	0.135 (0.015)	0.076 (0.013)
Q3	0.117 (0.011)	0.216 (0.017)	0.263 (0.018)	0.253 (0.021)	0.151 (0.018)
Q4	0.059 (0.008)	0.150 (0.012)	0.229 (0.015)	0.319 (0.017)	0.242 (0.015)
Q5	0.021 (0.006)	0.042 (0.007)	0.124 (0.012)	0.274 (0.016)	0.538 (0.018)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. The sample consists of individuals between 30 to 50 years old. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to the population that declares a skin tone corresponding to tones 4-6 of the PERLA scale.

Table G2.7: Transition matrix of dark skin tone women

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.626 (0.048)	0.246 (0.052)	0.090 (0.025)	0.022 (0.011)	0.015 (0.009)
Q2	0.359 (0.048)	0.365 (0.045)	0.154 (0.034)	0.096 (0.027)	0.025 (0.012)
Q3	0.193 (0.042)	0.327 (0.051)	0.166 (0.037)	0.228 (0.057)	0.087 (0.026)
Q4	0.103 (0.034)	0.248 (0.060)	0.238 (0.063)	0.247 (0.058)	0.164 (0.050)
Q5	0.075 (0.031)	0.062 (0.030)	0.295 (0.074)	0.223 (0.064)	0.345 (0.072)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. The sample consists of individuals between 30 to 50 years old. Dark skin tone corresponds to the population that declares a skin tone corresponding to tones 7-11 of the PERLA scale.

Table G2.8: Transition matrix of dark skin tone men

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1	0.522 (0.037)	0.299 (0.035)	0.112 (0.023)	0.031 (0.010)	0.035 (0.015)
Q2	0.365 (0.055)	0.322 (0.048)	0.170 (0.039)	0.108 (0.029)	0.036 (0.012)
Q3	0.211 (0.054)	0.289 (0.044)	0.182 (0.045)	0.215 (0.043)	0.103 (0.030)
Q4	0.075 (0.023)	0.176 (0.035)	0.254 (0.040)	0.280 (0.046)	0.216 (0.043)
Q5	0.020 (0.010)	0.069 (0.026)	0.087 (0.028)	0.287 (0.057)	0.538 (0.064)

Note: Survey weights employed. Quintiles are defined over the national distribution of the economic resources of the origin and current households. Each entry in the matrix indicates the share of women from each origin quintile (rows) that reach each quintile in the distribution of the current households (columns). Consequently, the sum of the columns of the matrix for each row is equal to one. We cluster the standard errors (in parenthesis) at the primary sampling unit level to account for the effect of the survey design. The sample excludes individuals who declared at least one parent who speaks an indigenous language. The sample consists of individuals between 30 to 50 years old. Dark skin tone corresponds to the population that declares a skin tone corresponding to tones 7-11 of the PERLA scale.

T-test for the persistence rates at the extremes of the transition matrices.

Table G2.9: Differences in persistence probabilities at Q1 conditional on starting in Q1

	Difference	Standard error	t-statistic
Light skin tone men vs. medium skin tone men	0.004	0.061	0.072
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.020	0.068	-0.290
Light skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.046	0.069	0.670
Light skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.005	0.060	0.079
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	-0.124	0.074	-1.665
Medium skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	-0.024	0.042	-0.570
Medium skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.042	0.044	0.946
Medium skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.000	0.027	0.011
Medium skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	-0.128	0.052	-2.463
Dark skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	0.066	0.054	1.225
Dark skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.024	0.041	0.595
Dark skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	-0.104	0.060	-1.724
Light skin tone women vs. medium skin tone women	-0.042	0.043	-0.967

Light skin tone women vs. dark skin tone women	-0.170	0.062	-2.749
Dark skin tone women vs. medium skin tone women	0.129	0.051	2.520

Note: For each comparison of the form "Group A vs. Group B" in the first column, the respective row value in the "Difference" column is equal to Group A's persistence probability minus Group B's persistence probability The complete transition matrices used for these calculations are in tables H2.3-H2.8 of the appendix.

Table G2.10: Differences in persistence probabilities at Q5 conditional on starting in Q5

Comparison	Difference	Standard error	t-statistic
Light skin tone men vs. medium skin tone men	0.097	0.053	1.831
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	0.098	0.081	1.205
Light skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	-0.051	0.064	-0.807
Light skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.106	0.054	1.970
Light skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	0.291	0.088	3.313
Medium skin tone men vs. dark skin tone men	0.001	0.066	0.009
Medium skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	-0.149	0.043	-3.472
Medium skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.008	0.026	0.318
Medium skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	0.193	0.074	2.609
Dark skin tone men vs. light skin tone women	-0.149	0.075	-1.993
Dark skin tone men vs. medium skin tone women	0.008	0.067	0.115
Dark skin tone men vs. dark skin tone women	0.193	0.096	2.002
Light skin tone women vs. medium skin tone women	0.157	0.043	3.619
Light skin tone women vs. dark skin tone women	0.342	0.082	4.177
Dark skin tone women vs. medium skin tone women	-0.185	0.074	-2.487

Note: For each comparison of the form "Group A vs. Group B" in the first column, the respective row value in the "Difference" column is equal to Group A's persistence probability minus Group B's persistence probability The complete transition matrices used for these calculations are in tables H2.3-H2.8 of the appendix.

Appendix H. Mechanism

Table H.1: Share of each gender and skin tone group that declares to be working
(Population between 30 to 60 years old)

	Light skin-tone	Intermediate skin tone	Dark skin tone
Share of the female population working	0.672 (0.025)	0.666 (0.021)	0.581 (0.029)
Share of the male population working	0.886 (0.017)	0.903 (0.009)	0.903 (0.013)

Note: Standard errors (in parenthesis) clustered at the primary sampling unit. Light skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 1-3. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-1.

Table H2. Logit regression estimates

Outcome variable (Probability of being employed)	Women	Men
Intermediate skin tone	0.034 (0.085)	0.135 (0.163)
Dark skin tone	-0.255 (0.122)	0.121 (0.193)
Controls included	X	X
Observations	17,343	11,682

Note: Standard errors (in parenthesis) clustered at the primary sampling unit level. Controls include educational attainment of the respondent (divided into four levels: complete primary or less, middle school, high school, college or more), State currently inhabited, an indicator variable for urban community inhabited (larger than 2,500 inhabitants or smaller), age and age squared of the respondent, quintile of the origin household in the economic resources distribution, indicator variable to indicate if the respondent had a partner, number of members of current household, a binary variable indicating if the respondent had a least one indigenous language speaker as parent. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-1. Survey weights employed.

Table H.3 Multinomial model of occupational choice

	Managerial occupations	Professional occupations	Technicians	Clerical support	Services and sales occupations	Skilled agricultural	Crafts and related trades	Plant and Machine Operators	Elementary occupations
					Men				
Intermediate skin tone	0.007 (0.246)	-0.342 (0.239)	-0.139 (0.242)	-0.0634 (0.257)	-0.282 (0.189)	0.077 (0.213)	-	-0.165 (0.231)	-0.241 (0.182)
Dark skin tone	-0.944 (0.428)	-1.062 (0.347)	-0.523 (0.297)	-0.451 (0.397)	-0.463 (0.224)	-0.020 (0.256)	-	-0.567 (0.279)	-0.304 (0.222)
Observations	10,619	10,619	10,619	10,619	10,619	10,619	-	10,619	10,619
					Women				
Intermediate skin tone	-0.004 (0.225)	-0.101 (0.170)	-0.155 (0.154)	-0.058 (0.154)	-	0.205 (0.252)	0.207 (0.158)	0.178 (0.213)	-0.019 (0.123)
Dark skin tone	-0.692 (0.688)	-0.591 (0.334)	-0.202 (0.343)	-0.536 (0.394)	-	0.500 (0.428)	0.533 (0.239)	0.906 (0.320)	0.450 (0.185)
Observations	12,640	12,640	12,640	12,640	-	12,640	12,640	12,640	12,640

Note: Standard errors (in parenthesis) clustered at the primary sampling unit level. Controls include educational attainment of the respondent (divided into four levels: complete primary or less, middle school, high school, college or more), State currently inhabited, an indicator variable for urban community inhabited (larger than 2,500 inhabitants or smaller), age and age squared of the respondent, quintile of the origin household in the economic resources distribution, indicator variable to indicate if the respondent had a partner, number of members of current household, a binary variable indicating if the respondent had a least one indigenous language speaker as parent. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-1. Estimates conditional on being employed.

Table H4: Marginal effect on the probability of being employed with respect to the probability of a light skin individual being employed

	Women		Men	
	Intermediate skin tone	Dark skin tone	Intermediate skin tone	Dark skin tone
Managerial occupations	0.002 (0.005)	-0.011 (0.017)	0.007 (0.007)	-0.013 (0.014)
Professional occupations	-0.003 (0.008)	-0.023 (0.018)	-0.014 (0.012)	-0.038 (0.019)
Technicians	-0.012 (0.011)	-0.039 (0.028)	0.003 (0.012)	0.000 (0.018)
Clerical support	-0.003 (0.010)	-0.039 (0.028)	0.004 (0.009)	0.002 (0.014)
Services and sales occupations	-0.000 (0.019)	-0.032 (0.031)	-0.024 (0.023)	-0.013 (0.030)
Skilled agricultural	0.004 (0.005)	0.004 (0.009)	0.015 (0.011)	0.019 (0.014)
Crafts and related trades	0.016 (0.010)	0.027 (0.017)	0.028 (0.023)	0.069 (0.025)
Plant and Machine Operators	0.006 (0.007)	0.027 (0.010)	-0.003 (0.019)	-0.025 (0.024)
Elementary occupations	-0.009 (0.015)	0.056 (0.026)	-0.015 (0.014)	-0.001 (0.019)

Note: Standard errors (in parenthesis) clustered at the primary sampling unit level. Controls include educational attainment of the respondent (divided into four levels: complete primary or less, middle school, high school, college or more), State currently inhabited, an indicator variable for urban community inhabited (larger than 2,500 inhabitants or smaller), age and age squared of the respondent, quintile of the origin household in the economic resources distribution, indicator variable to indicate if the respondent had a partner, number of members of current household, a binary variable indicating if the respondent had a least one indigenous language speaker as parent. Intermediate skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 4-6, and dark skin tone corresponds to PERLA tones 7-1.