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PAA paper to accompany poster

## **Children's Coresidence with Half Siblings**

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A substantial proportion of children will live with half siblings at some point during their childhood. Recent research has shown that children who live with half siblings tend to fare worse on some measures of child well being than children who live with two biological parents without half siblings. This paper provides a cross sectional profile of detailed living arrangements for children living with half siblings, and considers differences in child well being measures by whether children live with half siblings.<sup>1</sup>

### **Why look at coresidence for half siblings?**

The purpose of this paper is twofold: first, to provide nationally representative estimates of detailed living situations for all children living with half siblings; and second, to provide a look at differences in child well being measures by whether the child lives with half siblings. Since recent research suggests that living with a half sibling is associated with lower well being (Wood Strow and Kent Strow 2008, Ginther and Pollak 2004, Halpern-Meehin and Tach 2008), this project looks at whether we see these differences in well being measures when all children living with a half sibling are considered, and not just those living with two parents. Given the relatively high prevalence of divorce in the United States, and the sense that multi-partner fertility may be increasing (Guzzo and Furstenberg 2007), this paper looks at parent's marital history characteristics for children living with a half sibling.

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<sup>1</sup> Any views expressed on statistical and methodological issues are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Recent research has demonstrated variety in child well-being outcomes among children living in two-parent families. Some of these studies find that children in two-parent families who are living with one biological parent and one stepparent fare worse than children living with two biological parents (Evenhouse and Reilly 2004, Hofferth 2006). As a group, these studies find negative outcomes for children living with two biological parents and half siblings, compared with those who live with two biological parents and no half siblings (Wood Strow and Kent Strow 2008, Ginther and Pollak 2004, Halpern-Meekin and Tach 2008).

Not all of the research finds an unequivocally negative effect of living with half siblings. One study of children ages 5 to 10 found little support for the idea that children living in blended families have worse outcomes on achievement test scores (Gennetian 2005). Another used family fixed effects to explain away the relatively negative outcomes for stepchildren compared with biological children for two thirds of their indicators (Evenhouse and Reilly 2004). Ginther and Pollak (2004) also found that the negative effects on test scores for stepchildren and their half siblings living with two biological parents were lessened substantially when controlling for factors such as family income, mother's education, sibship size, birth order, and religion.

Hofferth (2006), using a sample of children age 3 to 12 living with their biological mother and a biological or stepfather, found that some of the differences in outcomes between children in blended families and those not in blended families could be accounted for by controlling for characteristics and resources of the fathers and the children themselves.

We are not aware of studies comparing outcomes for children living with one biological parent

and half siblings with children living with one parent and no half siblings. This may be due in part to a lack of data that show the detailed relationship type between siblings even when two parents are not present. Given that research has shown that outcomes differ for children living with two parents by whether they live with half siblings, this may also be true for children living with one parent. Halpern-Meekin and Tach (2008) categorize the several hypotheses/explanations for the negative outcomes seen for children living with half siblings: 1) biology—parents who may devote more resources to biological children; 2) family environment—resources available; 3) family instability—the number of transitions children experience; and 4) parental selection—the group of parents who divorce and remarry/repartner may have particular characteristics.

While the research finds a generally negative effect of living with half siblings, it is not clear if this is primarily due to a selectivity effect related to characteristics of the parents who form blended families. Controlling for economic and social characteristics can sometimes explain a substantial amount of the difference between outcomes for children who live with half siblings and those who do not. While biology generally would not apply as an explanation for children living with one parent and half siblings, since most of these children live with a biological parent, the other explanations may still apply since single parents who have had children with multiple partners may have fewer resources and more transitions than other single parents, and may be a selective group. Harknett and Knab (2007) find that women with multipartnered fertility have lower expectations of support from their social networks. Other research has noted particular characteristics associated with multipartner fertility. Carlson and Furstenberg (2006) found that

unmarried parents, Black non-Hispanics, mothers who were young at the birth of their first child, fathers who had been incarcerated were more likely to have multipartner fertility.

The fact that unmarried parents are more likely to have multipartner fertility may or may not translate into a greater likelihood that children living with unmarried parents may live with a half sibling than children living with married parents. However, some research has found that nonmarital multipartner fertility has increased among recent cohorts of men (Manlove, Logan, Ikramullah and Holcombe 2008). An important contribution of this paper is that we show estimates of the number and proportion of all children living with half siblings, regardless of the number of parents living with the child. While we know of no studies that have looked specifically for a link between living with half siblings and child well being for children living with one parent, Bronte-Tinkew, Horowitz and Scott (2009) find that father's multipartner fertility is negatively associated with children's well being.

## **Data**

This paper uses the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a large, nationally representative data set.<sup>2</sup> SIPP is a longitudinal survey, with interviews every four months for 3 to 4 years.<sup>3</sup> In the first section of results, cross sectional data are used from the 2004 panel Wave 2

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<sup>2</sup> All comparative statements in this presentation have undergone statistical testing, and unless otherwise noted, all comparisons are statistically significant at the 90 percent significance level.

The data are subject to error arising from a variety of sources, including sampling error, nonsampling error, and model error.

<sup>3</sup> For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors and confidence intervals, see <[www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A04\\_W1toW12\(S&A-9\).pdf](http://www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A04_W1toW12(S&A-9).pdf)>.

interview conducted in June through September of 2004.<sup>4</sup> In the 2004 panel, the wave 2 topical module provides a detailed household relationship matrix of every household member's relationship to every other member during the second interview. In that cross section, we have detailed information about whether children in the household are biological, step, half or adoptive siblings, regardless of the number of coresident parents with whom they live.

The second section uses child well being data from the Wave 3 interview for children who were interviewed in Wave 2. There were 27,946 (unweighted) children with Wave 2 interviews, and 24,813 children with Wave 3 child well-being topical module data. So about 89 percent of our original sample also has child well being data. The measures we use are often collected for particular age groups, so the universe for particular models may differ depending on the age group in universe for the particular well-being measure.<sup>5</sup>

### **Results: Cross sectional estimates of the proportion of children living with half siblings**

In this section, we use the second interview of the SIPP panel, which collects not only the household relationship matrix, but marital history. This allows us a detailed look at the marital history characteristics of the parents of children who live with half siblings.

#### *Cross sectional estimates: overall proportions living with a half sibling*

Earlier SIPP panels provide estimates of the proportion of children living with a half sibling. In

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<sup>4</sup> The population represented (the population universe) in the 2004 SIPP is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. The institutionalized population, which is excluded from the population universe, is composed primarily of people in correctional institutions and nursing homes (91 percent of the 4.1 million institutionalized people in Census 2000).

the 1991 SIPP panel, an estimated 10.6 percent of children under 18 lived with a half-sibling (Furukawa 1994), compared with 10.8 percent in the 1996 panel (Fields 2001), 10.1 percent in the 2001 panel (Kreider and Fields 2005), and 11.7 percent in the 2004 panel (Kreider 2008).<sup>6</sup> Since there have been some differences in the collection and editing of the data among the four panels, it's difficult to determine whether there is a substantive trend, based on these estimates. Clear variation does exist by the race and Hispanic origin of the child, with higher proportions of Black and Hispanic children and lower proportions of Asian children living with a half sibling, compared with White non-Hispanic children (See Figure 1). This is to be expected, given higher rates of divorce and non-marital childbearing for Black women, and lower rates of divorce and non-marital childbearing for Asian women, compared with White non-Hispanic women (Kreider and Fields 2002, Martin et al 2009).

*Cross sectional estimates: variation by race and origin, and number of parents present*

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5 Output from the logistic regression models is available upon request.

6 The estimates for 1991, 1996 and 2001 do not differ statistically. The 2004 estimate differs from the 1991, 1996 and 2001 estimates, however.

Table 1 provides cross sectional estimates of coresidence with a half sibling for children by race and Hispanic origin and number of parents present.<sup>7</sup> These estimates are from the second interview (wave 2) of the 2004 SIPP panel, when the detailed household relationship matrix and marital history data were collected. Overall, 12 percent of children under 18 lived with a half sibling. This varied by race and origin, with 11 percent of white non-Hispanic children, 15 percent of Black children, 3 percent of Asian children and 13 percent of Hispanic children living with a half sibling.<sup>8</sup>

Among the 51 million children living with two parents, 12 percent were living with a half sibling, as were 12 percent of the 19 million children living with one parent.<sup>9</sup> The percentage living with half siblings was lower for children living with no parents however—4 percent. The prevalence of living with a half sibling did not differ for white non-Hispanic children by whether they lived with one or two parents. In both cases, it was 11 percent. Percentages also did not differ statistically for Hispanic children—13 percent for those living with two parents, and 14 percent for those living with one parent.

Wider gaps were seen for Black children—20 percent who lived with two parents lived with half siblings, compared with 12 percent among those who lived with one parent. The pattern was apparently reversed for Asian children, with 3 percent of those living with two parents also having half siblings, and 9 percent of those living with one parent also living with half siblings,

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7 Parents include biological, step and adoptive mothers and fathers identified by the respondent when asked if the child's mother and father were present in the household, and the type of relationship between the child and parent.

8 The percentage living with a half sibling for Black children and Hispanic children does not differ statistically.

9 The percentage living with a half sibling for children living with two parents and those living with one parent did

although these estimates do not differ statistically. The estimates for Asian children have a larger standard error since the group is smaller and thus more difficult to estimate than Black children.

*Cross sectional estimates: variation in parents' marital history, by race/origin*

Table 2 provides an overall distribution of half siblings, by the number of coresident parents, and several marital history characteristics of the parents. SIPP is a large nationally representative sample, and provides an overview of the detailed living situations of children with half siblings.<sup>10</sup> Figure 2 graphs the proportion of children living with half siblings by the number of parents with whom they live. Of the 8.6 million children under 18 who live with a half sibling, 6.1 million (72 percent) live with two parents, while 2.3 million (27 percent) live with one parent. This distribution varies by race, with a higher percentage of White, non-Hispanic children who live with half siblings living with two parents, 80 percent, than Black (52 percent) or Hispanic children (69 percent). Overall, 58 percent of those 6.1 million children living with two parents live with two biological parents, while the remainder lives with one.

Studies that are only able to include children living with two parents and half siblings miss a significant proportion of children living with half siblings. About 20 percent of White non-Hispanic children, 31 percent of Hispanic children, and about 48 percent of Black children living with a half sibling are not living with two parents (see Figure 2). One contribution of this paper is that it includes all children, regardless of the number of parents with whom they live.

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not differ statistically.

<sup>10</sup> Since there are only 73,000 weighted Asian alone children living with half siblings, they are not shown in the



The marital history characteristics of children's parents in Figure 3 (also see Table 2) shed some light on variation by race and Hispanic origin in whether children are living with half siblings because their parents divorce, remarry and have subsequent children in the new marriage, or through their parents' multipartner fertility outside of marriage. Higher proportions of White non-Hispanic children who live with two parents and half siblings live with at least one previously divorced parent (69 percent) than Black (36 percent) or Hispanic children (33 percent).<sup>11</sup> Higher percentages of White non-Hispanic children living with two parents and half siblings also had both parents who had experienced a divorce (26 percent) than either Black children (10 percent) or Hispanic children (6 percent).<sup>12</sup>

Overall, a higher percentage of children living with two parents and half siblings had a mother who had divorced but not father (22 percent) than a father who had divorced but not mother (15 percent). However, this pattern appears to be reversed for Black children, for whom 9 percent lived with a mother who had divorced, but not father, and 17 percent lived with a father who had divorced, but not mother. The majority of Black and Hispanic children had neither parent divorced (including couples where neither had ever married), among those living with two parents and half siblings: 64 percent and 67 percent, respectively.<sup>13</sup>

For children living with one parent and half siblings, Figure 4 shows times married for mother

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table, since the base is too small to yield reliable estimates of this group by detailed characteristics.

11 The percentages of Black and Hispanic children living with half siblings and two parents who live with at least one previously divorced parent do not differ statistically.

12 The percentages of Black and Hispanic children living with half siblings and two parents who live with both parents who divorced do not differ statistically.

13 The percentages of Black and Hispanic children who lived with half siblings and two parents, neither of whom

only, since few of these children live with their father.<sup>14</sup> Although a majority of these children, regardless of race/origin group, lived with an ever-married mother (56 percent), higher proportions of Black (62 percent) and Hispanic children (41 percent) lived with a never married mother than White non-Hispanic children (24 percent). Thirty-eight percent of the White non-Hispanic children lived with a mother who had been married two or more times, compared with 5 percent of the Black children, and 18 percent of the Hispanic children. These differences highlight the fact that marriage and remarriage are more important factors in creating living situations where children coreside with a half sibling for White non-Hispanic children than for Black or Hispanic children.

This cross sectional look at the prevalence of living with half siblings provides nationally representative estimates for all children, and a more detailed look at the characteristics of the children and their living arrangements than is possible with many smaller data sets. While many children end up living with half siblings due to divorce and remarriage, these estimates underline the fact that multipartner fertility outside of marriage is also a significant factor in creating situations in which children live with their half siblings.

### **Differences in child well-being measures by whether the child lives with half siblings**

Next, we look at child well being outcomes by whether the child lived with half siblings. For this section, we use SIPP Wave 3 child well-being topical module data for our Wave 2 sample (where possible) in order to see whether living with a half sibling is associated with a difference

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had divorced do not differ statistically.

<sup>14</sup> The denominator is still all children living with a half sibling who live with one parent.

in several well-being measures.

We used logistic regression models to assess whether living with a half sibling in Wave 2 was associated with a negative outcome on child well-being measures. Our first set of models predicts the presence of the well-being outcome, with the sole predictor being whether the child lived with a half sibling. For this set of models, we find that living with a half sibling is often associated with a negative outcome on the well-being measure. Note that the odds ratios are not all that large, so while the differences are significant, they are not massive.

Column 1 in Table 3 shows whether living with half siblings was associated with a negative outcome in the logistic regression model for each of the outcome measures, where living with half siblings was the only predictor. Children living with half siblings have lower odds of participating in sports, clubs, lessons, or all three types of activities than children who do not live with half siblings. They have lower odds of being enrolled in gifted classes, and a higher odds of having ever changed schools or having ever been expelled than children who did not live with half siblings. Children living with half siblings have higher odds of having their parent report that the child often bothers them or often requires more time than expected. Three outcomes do not show any association with living with a half sibling: having ever repeated a grade, having the parent report the child is often difficult to care for, or having the parent report they are often angry with the child.

Next, we expanded the model to include some standard demographic and socioeconomic

controls. We control for the child's sex, race and Hispanic origin: White non-Hispanic (reference category), Black non-Hispanic, Hispanic and other non-Hispanic; whether the child's family is in poverty, whether the child lives in an owned home, and whether the child's designated parent has some college, or at least a Bachelor's degree (reference category). After including these controls, the apparent association between living with a half sibling and the outcome measure became non-significant for the following outcomes: participation in sports, participation in clubs, participation in all three types of extracurricular activities, and whether the child was enrolled in gifted classes. The fact that the association becomes non-significant shows us that the negative outcomes for children living with half siblings are due more to the socioeconomic control characteristics than the fact of living with half siblings. So, for example, children living in poverty are less likely to participate in extracurricular activities, and when they live with half siblings, there is no additional association between the presence of a half sibling and extracurricular participation.

The association between living with half siblings and several of the well-being outcomes remains significant after adding the control variables. These are participation in lessons, whether the child ever changed schools, and whether the parent says the child often bothers them, or often takes more time than they expected. The last three of these may be related to the transitions that would go along with the multipartner fertility inherent in creating half siblings' coresidence. A divorce and remarriage, or informal breakup and re-partnering may necessitate a residential move, resulting in a change of schools. Negative behavioral outcomes might be more likely given the transitions the child experiences. At the same time, the other two measures of the

parent's assessment of interaction with the child (child is often hard to care for, parent says they are often angry with the child) are not associated with the presence of half siblings. So it may be best to be cautious in interpreting the association for the "bothers" and "more time" outcomes, since they are conceptually similar to the outcomes that are not associated with living with half siblings.

## **Conclusion**

This paper took a detailed look at the prevalence of living with a half sibling, for all children, regardless of the number of coresident parents. We found that the presence of half siblings differs substantially by race and Hispanic origin of the child, and that the marital history profile of the coresident parent(s) also differs substantially by race and Hispanic origin, showing that multipartner fertility outside of marriage plays a more important role in creating coresident half siblings for Blacks and Hispanics than for White non-Hispanics. This is not surprising, given what we already know about differences in marital and fertility patterns by race and Hispanic origin.

In the second section, we looked at the association between living with a half sibling and several child well-being outcomes. While the association was significant for most of the outcomes when the half sibling indicator was the only predictor, this predictor became non-significant for most of the outcomes after demographic and socioeconomic controls were added to the model. The outcomes for which the association with presence of half siblings was still significant were

mainly those that might be inherent in the transitions that are part of the multipartner fertility that created the half siblings' coresidence. The most obvious outcome related to the transition is whether the child had changed schools. It makes sense that this outcome might not be related to socioeconomic indicators, since the re-partnering of the child's parent might itself necessitate a move that would result in changing schools. Outcomes like the parent reporting the child often bothers them, or that they are often angry with the child could also be related to the transition and any related behavioral changes in the child as they adjust.

We find, as previous research has found, that living with half siblings is associated with negative outcomes. We also find that the important association with the negative outcome is not primarily due to living with half siblings, but with characteristics that show the child to be living in less privileged socioeconomic situations. Some prior research has also shown the negative effect associated with the presence of half siblings to be weaker after controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (Ginther & Pollak 2004). Since the SIPP has a detailed household relationship matrix in the second interview, we were able to include all children in our analysis. This is not typically possible in research looking at presence of half siblings, and may contribute to our findings that socioeconomic situation is more important than whether the child lives with half siblings. Another possible consequence of our including all children may be that significant effects for particular groups of children may be masked if all children living with half siblings do not experience the same level of negative outcomes.

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**Table 1. Children Living With Half Siblings, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004**

(Numbers in thousands.)

	Total	White non-		Black	Asian	Hispanic
		White	Hispanic			
Children under 18	73,227	55,901	43,079	11,354	2,279	13,984
<b>Number</b>						
Living with at least one sibling	57,703	44,576	34,063	8,610	1,758	11,437
Living with half siblings	8,587	6,327	4,633	1,644	73	1,835
Living with two parents	51,013	42,468	33,518	4,267	1,987	9,508
Living with half siblings	6,142	4,877	3,688	857	51	1,272
Living with two bio parents	3,555	2,804	2,068	518	24	796
Living with one parent	19,336	11,815	8,496	6,090	249	3,862
Living with half siblings	2,319	1,385	897	733	22	545
Living with no parents	2,879	1,616	1,066	996	43	614
Living with half siblings	126	65	48	55	0	17
<b>Percent</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with at least one sibling	78.8	79.7	79.1	75.8	77.1	81.8
Living with half siblings	11.7	11.3	10.8	14.5	3.2	13.1
Living with two parents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with half siblings	12.0	11.5	11.0	20.1	2.6	13.4
Living with two bio parents	7.0	6.6	6.2	12.1	1.2	8.4
Living with one parent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with half siblings	12.0	11.7	10.6	12.0	8.8	14.1
Living with no parents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with half siblings	4.4	4.0	4.5	5.5	B	2.8

B Base less than 75,000 weighted cases.

Note: Children are under 18. Their siblings may be any age.

For information on sampling and nonsampling error see

<[http://www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A04\\_W1toW12\(S&A-9\).pdf](http://www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A04_W1toW12(S&A-9).pdf)>.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 Panel, Wave 2.

**Table 2. Children Living with Half Siblings, by Number of Coresident Biological Parents: 2004**  
(Numbers in thousands.)

	Total	White non-			Hispanic
		White	Hispanic	Black	
Children under 18	73,227	55,901	43,079	11,354	13,984
<b>Number</b>					
Living with half siblings	8,587	6,327	4,633	1,644	1,835
Living with two parents	6,142	4,877	3,688	857	1,272
Living with two biological parents	3,554	2,804	2,068	518	796
Only mother ever divorced	751	654	543	45	112
Only father ever divorced	520	397	326	90	79
Both ever divorced	650	575	531	52	44
Neither ever divorced	1,633	1,178	667	331	561
Living with one biological parent	2,588	2,073	1,620	338	476
Only biological parent divorced	760	679	568	39	117
Only non-biological parent divorced	243	180	143	49	37
Both ever divorced	536	465	438	36	27
Neither ever divorced	1,049	750	471	215	295
Living with one parent	2,318	1,385	897	733	545
Mother never married	975	407	218	453	224
Mother married once	804	507	318	232	212
Mother married 2 or more times	493	436	336	39	100
Living with father	45	34	24	8	9
Living with no parents	127	65	48	55	17

Note: Children are under 18. Their siblings may be any age.

Asian children are not shown since the weighted number of children with half siblings is less than 75,000.

For information on sampling and nonsampling error see

<[http://www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A04\\_W1toW12\(S&A-9\).pdf](http://www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A04_W1toW12(S&A-9).pdf)>.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 Panel, Wave 2.

**Table 3. Results for Logistic Regression Models Looking at the Association Between Living with Half Siblings and Child Well-Being Outcomes**

Dependent Variable	Initial model with only half siblings indicator		Full model with demographic and economic indicators <sup>1</sup>	
	Odds of experiencing the dependent variable, if the child lived with half siblings	Margin of Error <sup>2</sup>	Odds of experiencing the dependent variable, if the child lived with half siblings	Margin of Error <sup>2</sup>
<b>Extracurricular activities</b>				
Sports	0.73	0.21	0.89	0.22
Clubs	0.78	0.22	0.92	0.23
Lessons	0.60	0.24	0.74	0.24
Participates in all 3 above activities	0.56	0.41	0.74	0.42
<b>Academic Experience</b>				
Enrolled in gifted classes	0.66	0.28	0.79	0.28
Ever changed schools	1.40	0.20	1.30	0.21
Ever repeated a grade	1.30	0.32	1.10	0.33
Ever expelled	1.80	0.39	1.60	0.41
<b>Parent's assessment of interaction with child</b>				
Parent says child is often hard to care for	1.20	0.35	1.20	0.35
Parent says child often bothers them	1.90	0.30	1.70	0.31
Parent says child often takes more time than expected	1.50	0.20	1.40	0.20
Parent says they are often angry with child	1.50	0.47	1.40	0.47

For these models, the half siblings indicator is significant at below  $p > .05$ .

<sup>1</sup> Full model controls for child's sex, race and hispanic origin, whether child's family is in poverty, whether child lives in an owned home, and whether the child's designated parent has some college or at least a Bachelor's degree (compared with HS or less).

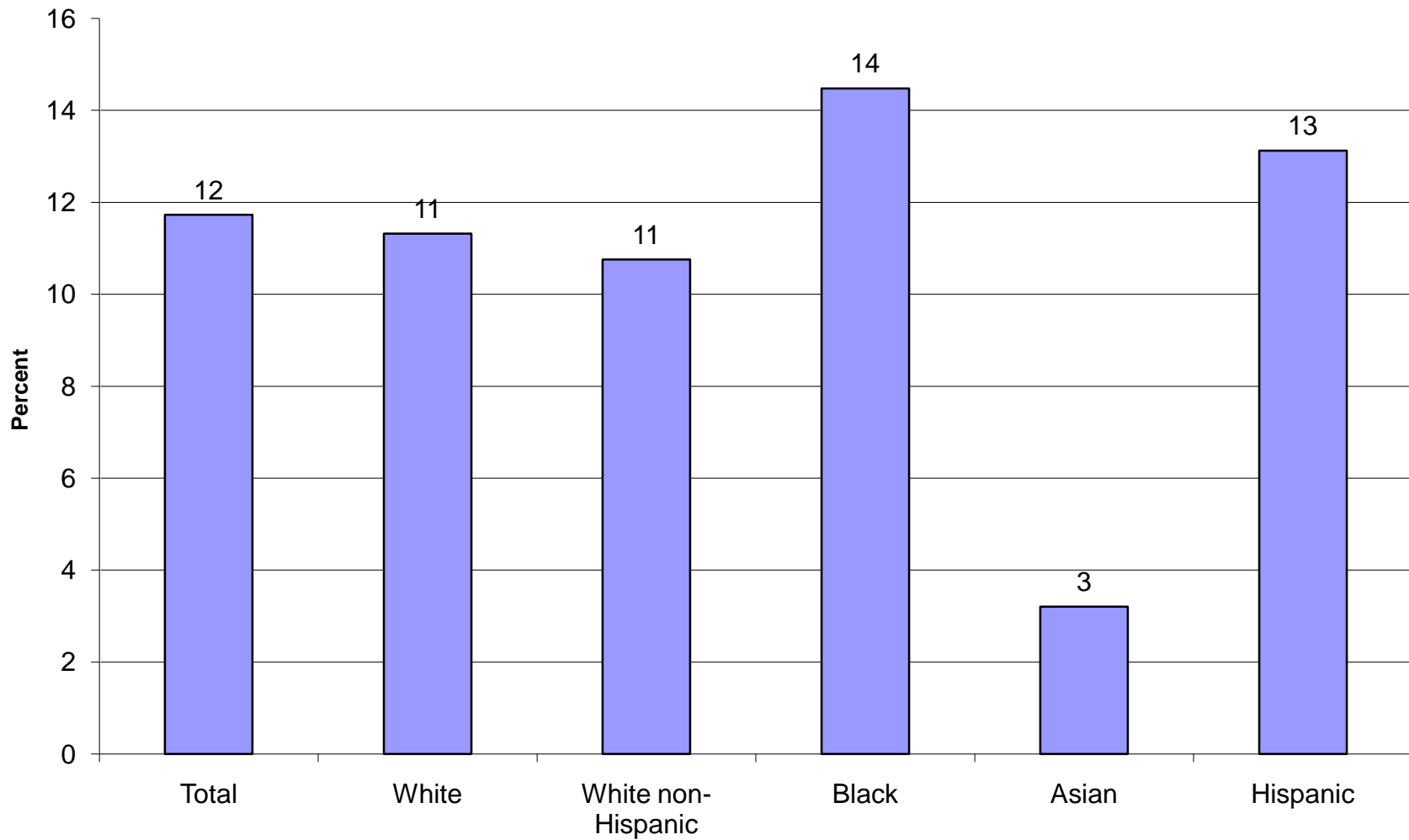
<sup>2</sup> This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, represents the 95 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

For information on sampling and nonsampling error see

<[http://www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A04\\_W1toW12\(S&A-9\).pdf](http://www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A04_W1toW12(S&A-9).pdf)>.

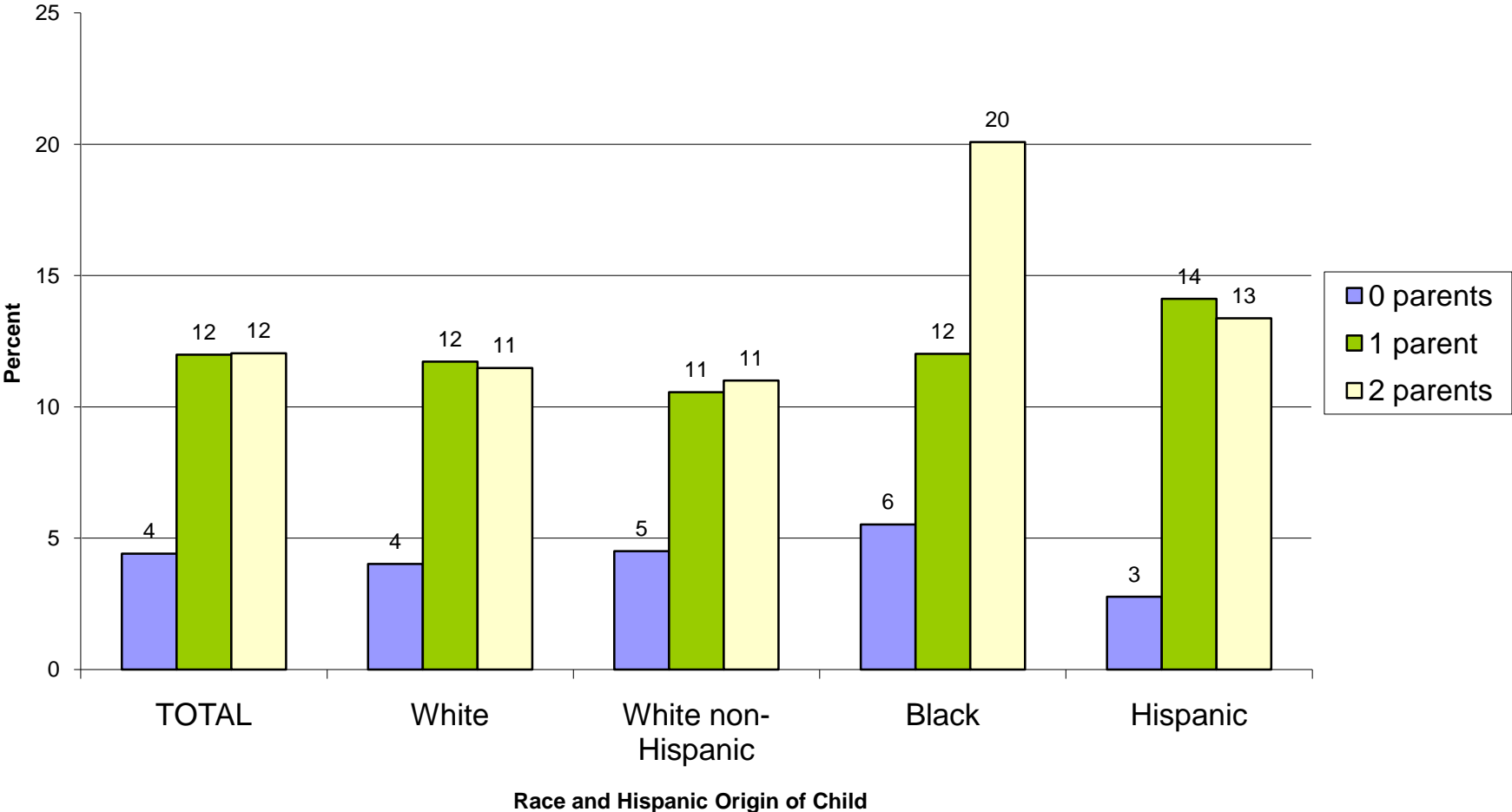
Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 Wave 2, Wave 3

**Fig. 1 Percent of All Children Under 18 Who Live With at Least One Half Sibling:  
2004**



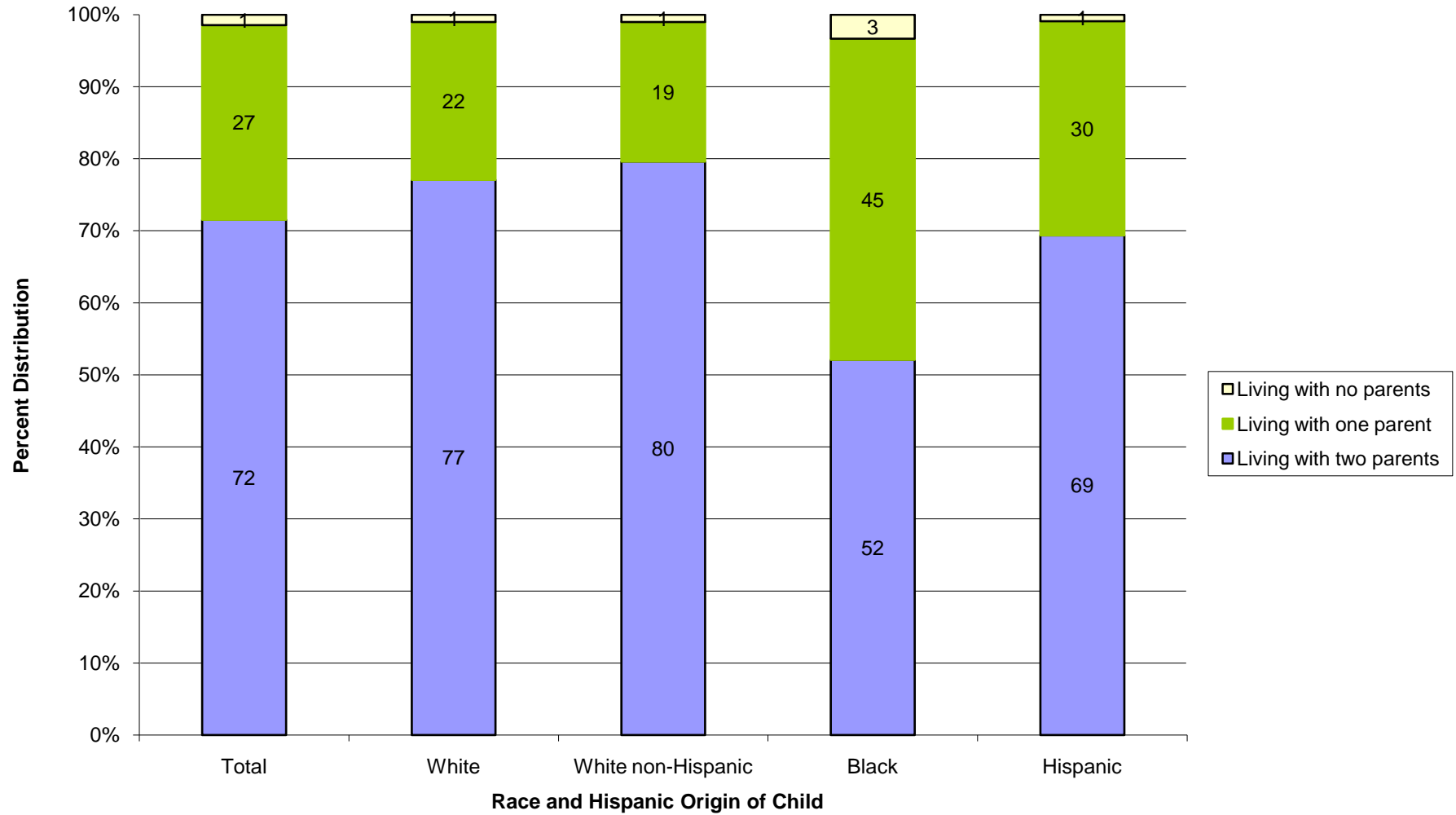
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 panel, Wave 2.

**Figure 2. Percentage of Children Living with Half Siblings, by Number of Coresident Parents**



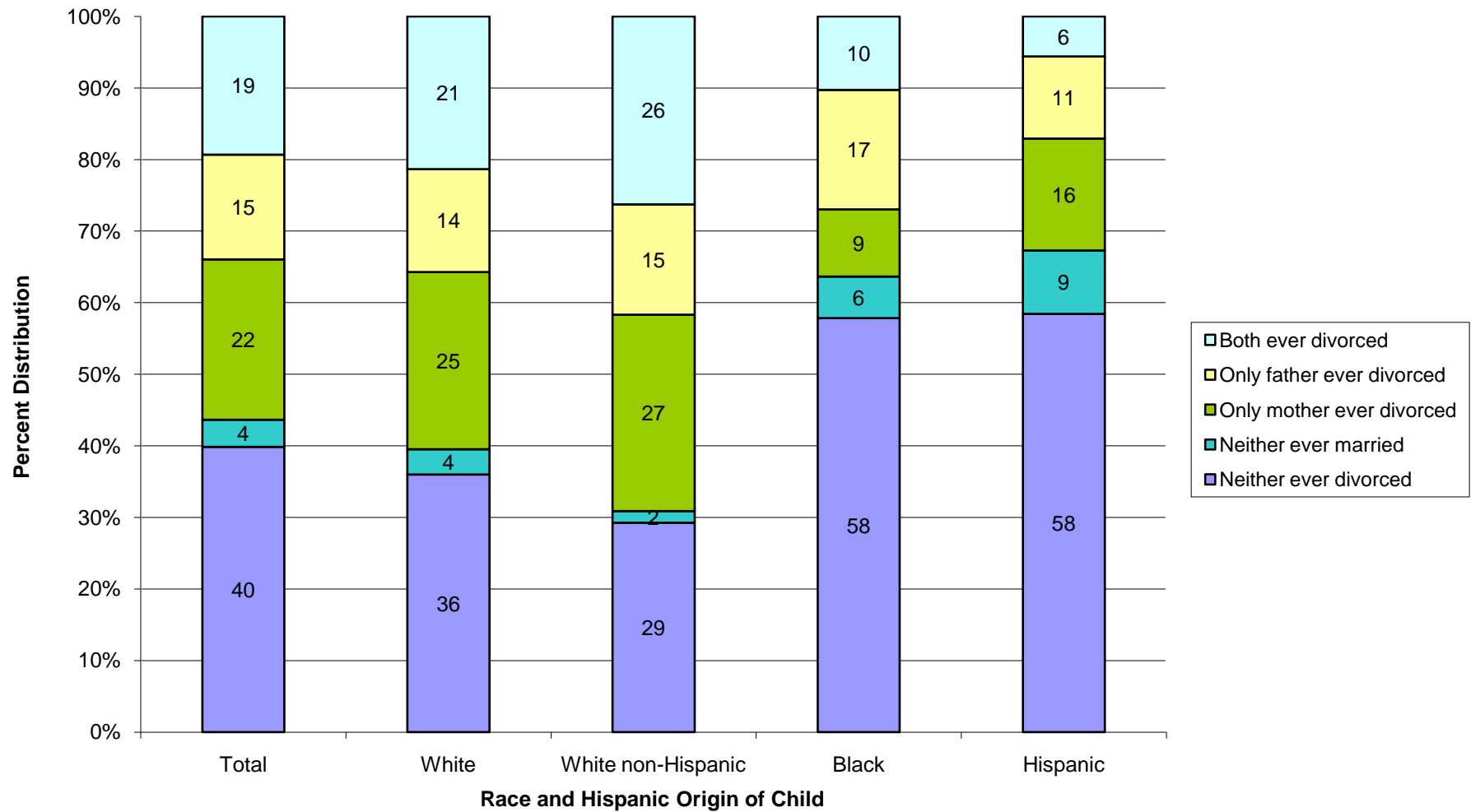
Note: Total for Asian children living with half siblings is too small to show the percent distribution--base less than 75,000 weighted.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 panel, Wave 2.

**Figure 3. Children Living with Half Siblings, by Number of Coresident Parents**



Note: Total for Asian children living with half siblings is too small to show the percent distribution--base less than 75,000 weighted.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 panel, Wave 2.

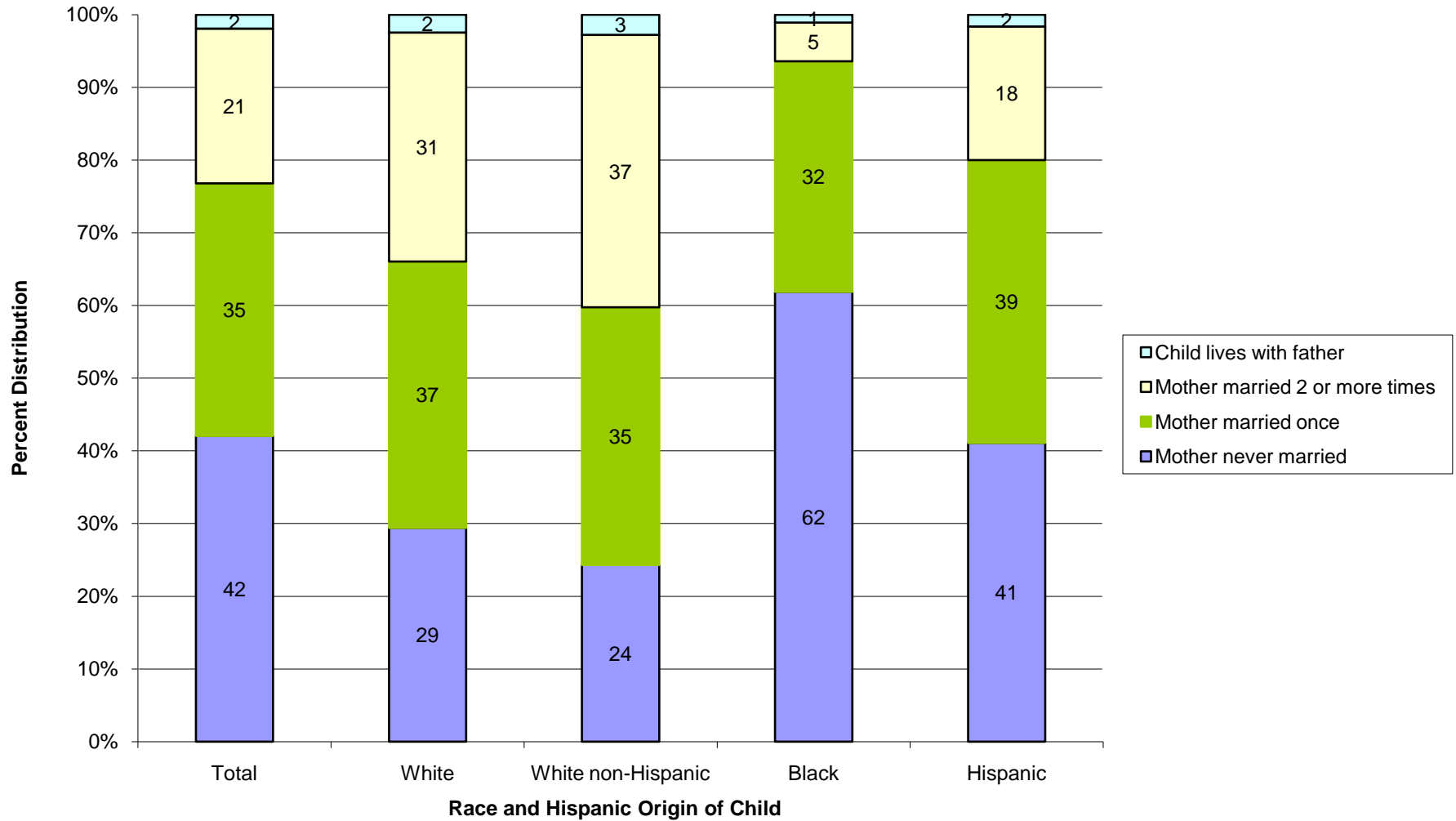
**Figure 4. Whether Parents Ever Divorced, for Children Living with Two Parents and Half Siblings**



Note: Total for Asian children living with half siblings is too small to show the percent distribution--base less than 75,000 weighted.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 panel, Wave 2.



**Figure 5. Mother's Marital History for Children Living with One Parent and Half Siblings**



Note: Total for Asian children living with half siblings is too small to show the percent distribution--base less than 75,000 weighted.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 panel, Wave 2.