3. Mixed sex pairs
   i. Less close, but less conflict
6. Sibling Rivalry
   1. Sibling between the ages 5-10 have about 4 disagreements per hour
   2. Between 2-4 have about 7 per hours
   3. 12% of conflicts end in compromise the remaining
   4. 88% end with the older child bullying or intimidating the younger child
   5. Kids make 7 times as many negative or controlling statements to their siblings as they do to their friends
   6. The net positive is what predicts a good sibling relationship
   7. The quality of the siblings relationships is very stable over time baring major life events such as illness death or divorce
7. Why do siblings fight?
   1. Freud: kids are locked in an eternal struggle for their parents affection
   2. In reality parental affection ranks last when you ask what they fight about
      i. Biggest is sharing
      ii. Others: age, gender, position (birth order)
   3. Younger siblings often say fights are about fights- they start a fight to stop the older sibling from hitting them
8. Sibling modeling: Social Learning Theory
   1. Older siblings act as role model
   2. Siblings are more likely to model each other when they are:
      i. Close in age
      ii. Same sex
      iii. Have a closer relationship
   3. Sibling model positive behavior (grades, empathy) and negative behaviors (conduct problems, substance use)
9. Sibling differences: de-identification theory
   1. Niche picking- siblings differentiate from one another in order to reduce conflict and direct competition
   2. 40% of younger siblings say they purposefully try to be different
10. Parental Differential Theory
    1. Children within the same family are treated differently by their family
    2. Occurs in majority of family
    3. Can lead to:
       i. Poor sibling relationships
       ii. More behavior problems in sibling who isn't favorited
    4. When is PDT ok?