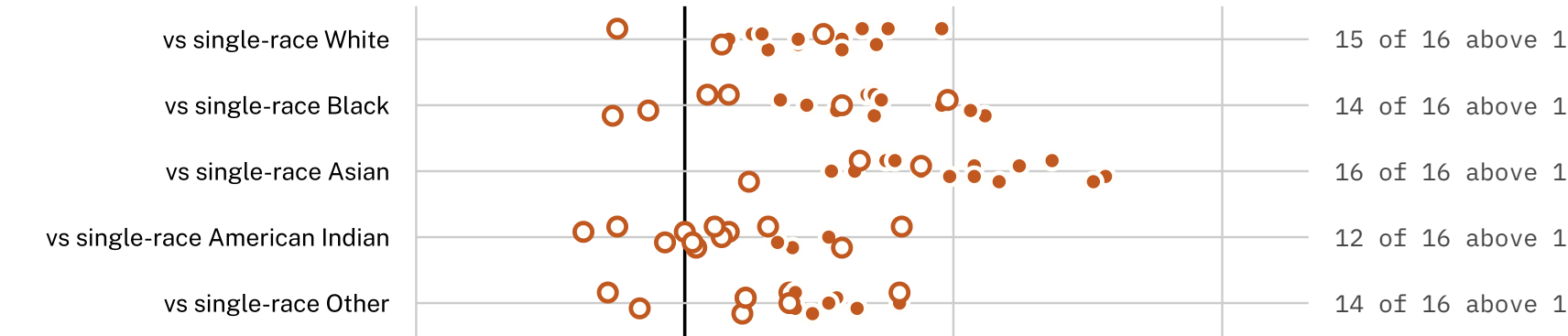
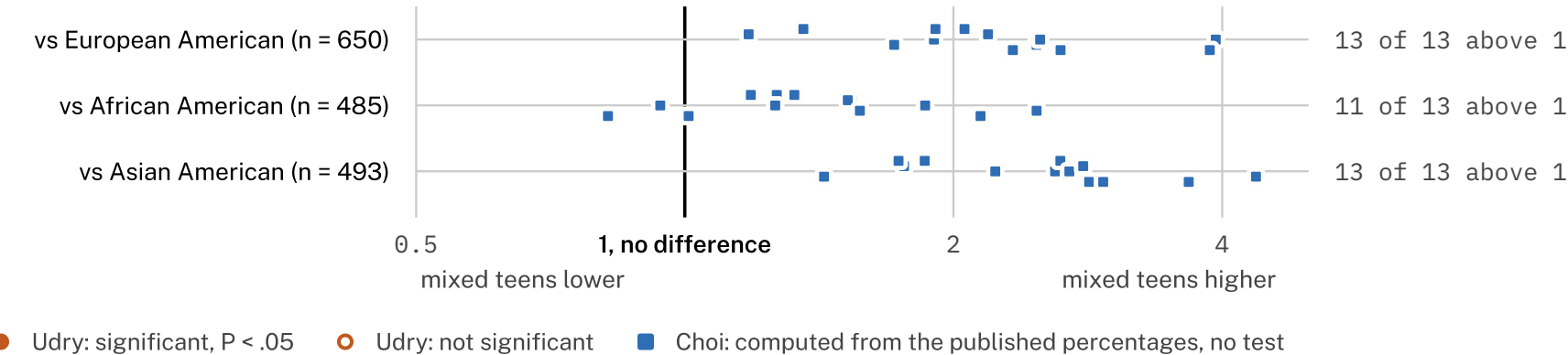


Udry 2003, Add Health, grades 7 to 12: mixed-race vs single-race teens



Choi 2006, Seattle middle schools, 1997: multiracial (n = 454) vs



The no-gap side, not plotted

These studies report no comparable odds ratio, so they sit here as a list, each with its sample.

- Cooney and Radina 2000, Add Health differences on fewer than half of the measures; n not in the abstract [75]
- Zilanawala et al. 2018, UK Millennium Cohort, N = 16,330 mixed children start with fewer behaviour problems at age 3 [375]
- Kil et al. 2026, matched sample, 309 and 508 teens multiethnic youth slightly better on anxiety and depression [176]
- Traver et al. 2026, N = 47,491 substance use often between the two parent groups [328]
- Shih and Sanchez 2005, review maladjustment found only in clinical samples [295]

Udry's ratios are unadjusted; the authors say adjustment moved very few from above 1 to below 1, but did not print the adjusted values. Each row of dots is one comparison across 13 to 16 outcomes, spread vertically only so overlapping dots stay visible.

SOURCE Udry, Li and Hendrickson-Smith, Table 2 [337]. Choi and colleagues, N = 2,082 [64]; odds ratios computed from the published percentages for this figure.