

The Environmental Dissimilarity of Reared-Together MZ and DZ Twin Pairs: Levels of Identity Confusion and Attachment in Studies that Assessed Such Levels

<u>Study</u>	<u>Characteristic of the Twin Relationship</u>	<u>MZ</u>	<u>DZ</u>
von Bracken, 1934	“Closely attached”	87%	21%
Wilson, 1934	“Never separated from twin”	44%	27%
Mowrer, 1954	“Other twin as member of family that understands me best”	61%	24%
Mowrer, 1954	“Should be closer to my twin than other siblings”	70%	44%
Shields, 1954	“Very close degree of attachment”	47%	15%
Husén, 1959	“Very keen on always being together”	50%	25%
Cederlöf et al., 1961*	“As like as two peas”	54%	0%
Koch, 1966	“Sees likeness between himself and twin”	78%	54%
Nichols & Bilbro, 1966*	“Mistaken for each other by parents (as children)”	27%	0%
Kringlen, 1967	“Identity confusion in childhood”	90%	10%
Kringlen, 1967	“Mistaken for each other by parents and/or sibs”	21%	0%
Kringlen, 1967	“Considered alike as two drops of water”	76%	0%
Kringlen, 1967	“Inseparable as children to an extreme degree”	73%	19%
Kringlen, 1967	“Inseparable as adults to an extreme degree”	18%	0%
Kringlen, 1967	“Brought up ‘as a unit’”	72%	19%
Kringlen, 1967	“Global evaluation of twin closeness”	65%	17%
Cohen et al., 1973*	“Confused for each other by mother of father”	78%	10%
Cohen et al., 1973*	“Sometimes confused by other people in family”	94%	15%
Cohen et al., 1973*	“Hard for strangers to tell them apart”	99%	16%
Cohen et al., 1975*	“Confused for each other by mother or father”	79%	1%
Cohen et al., 1975*	“Sometimes confused by other people in family”	93%	1%
Cohen et al., 1975*	“Hard for strangers to tell them apart”	99%	8%
Dalgard & Kringlen, 1976	“Extreme or strong interdependence in childhood”	86%	36%
Dalgard & Kringlen, 1976	“Brought up as a unit”	92%	75%
Dalgard & Kringlen, 1976	“Extreme or strong closeness in childhood”	86%	36%
Kasriel & Eaves, 1976*	“Confused for each other in childhood”	98%	6%
Torgersen, 1979*	“As alike as two peas in a pod”	83%	1%
Torgersen, 1979*	“Twins mixed for each other up as children”	71%	2%
Morris-Yates et al., 1990	“Parental treatment of twins as two individuals”	55%	83%

- Sources (same-sex twin pair samples sizes; country): Cederlöf et al., 1961, p. 344 (MZ = 81, DZ = 100; Sweden); Cohen et al., 1973, p. 467 (MZ = 94, DZ = 61; U.S.); Cohen et al., 1975, p. 1374 (MZ = 181, DZ = 84; U.S.); Dalgard & Kringlen, 1976, p. 224 (MZ = 49, DZ = 89; Norway); Husén, 1959, p. 141 (MZ = 26, DZ = 24; Sweden); Kasriel & Eaves, 1976, p. 265 (MZ = 94, DZ = 84; U.K.); Koch, 1966, p. 233 (MZ = 70, DZ = 72; U.S.); Kringlen, 1967, p. 115 (MZ = 75, DZ = 42; Norway); Morris-Yates et al., 1990, p. 323 (MZ = 186, DZ = 157; Australia); Mowrer, 1954, pp. 469-470 (based on “612 twins,” status not stated; U.S.); Nichols & Bilbro, 1966, p. 270 (MZ = 82, DZ = 41; U.S.); Shields, 1954, p. 234 (MZ = 36, DZ = 26; U.K.); Torgersen, 1979, p. 228 (MZ = 98, DZ = 117; Norway); von Bracken, 1934, p. 299 (MZ = 23, DZ = 19; Germany); Wilson, 1934, p. 334 (MZ = 70, DZ = 55; U.S.)
- MZ = monozygotic twin pairs; DZ = same-sex dizygotic twin pairs. Includes studies whose authors provided percentage figures for environmental similarity, or enough information to calculate percentages. Excluded are studies whose authors provided only correlations or mean scores, or correlations between twins' environmental similarity and the trait under study. Excludes questions such as whether twins shared the same bedroom, attended school together, dressed alike, played together, etc. The Cohen et al. 1973 and 1975 studies were based on different twin samples
- * Studies obtaining information in the context of using or developing questionnaires designed to distinguish between MZ and DZ pairs

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