

Data supplement to Fairweather-Schmidt & Wade. Weight-related peer-teasing, genetic and environmental risk and disordered eating: twin study. *British Journal of Psychiatry* doi: 10.1192/bjp.bp.116.184648

**Table DS1** Summary of previous studies to address G–E interplay related to disordered eating in twin samples

Authors	<i>n</i> twins age	Disordered eating indicator	Environmental measure	Summary of results
Racine, Burt, Iacono, McGue, & Klump, 2011 <sup>5</sup>	1678 11 to 29 years	Self-report binge eating from Minnesota Eating Behavior Survey (MEBS)	Self-report dietary restraint: Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire	Genetic and non-shared environmental factors for binge eating significantly increased at higher levels of dietary restraint
Suisman, Thompson, Keel, Burt, Neale, Boker, Sisk, & Klump, 2014 <sup>6</sup>	1064 8 to 25 years	Self-report internalisation of the thin ideal: Sociocultural Attitudes Toward Appearance Questionnaire-3	Self-report puberty: Pubertal Development Scale	Influence of genetic versus environmental risk did not differ significantly across age or pubertal groups
Klump, Burt, McGue, & Iacono, 2007 <sup>7</sup>	510 13 to 16 years	Self-report disordered eating: Total Score from the MEBS	Self-report puberty: Pubertal Development Scale	Significant increases in genetic influence on disordered eating with advancing pubertal development
Suisman, Burt, McGue, Iacono, & Klump, 2011 <sup>8</sup>	1810 14 to 28 years	Self-report disordered eating: MEBS	Self-report parental divorce	Significantly higher heritability of body dissatisfaction subscale of MEBS only in twins from divorced versus intact families
O'Connor, Klump, VanHuyse, McGue, & Iacono, 2016 <sup>9</sup>	1534 16 to 20 years	Self-report body dissatisfaction: Body Rating Scale	Self-report parental divorce	Non-shared environmental influences but not heritability estimates in the divorced group were significantly greater than estimates in the intact group