

Table A1. *Stressful Life Events*

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/age range)	Sample Size		SLE(s) Being Assessed	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
Billig <i>et al.</i> , 1996	MM (17)	216	114	Family events Independent nonfamily events Dependent nonfamily events	0·00 0·00 0·49	Twins drawn from Minnesota Twin and Family Study.
Bolinsky <i>et al.</i> , 2004	MM, FF & MF	1443	2495	<b>Total Events:</b> Male Female <b>Personal Events:</b> Male Female <b>Network Events:</b> Male Female	0·25 0·26  0·29 0·28  0·09 0·21	Twins drawn from Virginia Twin Registry. FF data comes from Wave two and MM & MF data from Wave one. Sample average age or range not provided.
Foley, Neale & Kendler, 1996♦	FF (30·1)	547	390	Network Events Personal Events	0·32 0·29	Sample drawn from VTR participants who completed both Wave two and three interviews.
Kendler <i>et al.</i> , 1993	MM, FF & MF (17–55)	890	1425	Total Events	0·26	Sample drawn from Virginia Twin Registry Wave one.
Kendler, Karkowski & Prescott, 1999	FF (37·5)	464	321	Personal & Dependent SLE Network & Dependent SLE Personal & Independent SLE Network & Independent SLE	0·19 0·46 0·00 0·00	Sample drawn from Virginia Twin Registry participants who completed both Wave three and four interviews. Only correlations given in original study.
Plomin <i>et al.</i> , 1990	Twins reared apart and together (59)	147	252	Undesirable Events Desirable Events Uncontrollable Events Controllable Events Total Events	0·36 0·31 0·18 0·43 0·40	Twins drawn from Swedish Adoption Twin Study of Aging. Life events assessed in 1984.
Saudino <i>et al.</i> , 1997	Twins reared apart and together (58·6)	105	201	<b>Men:</b> Controllable Uncontrollable Desirable Undesirable <b>Women:</b> Controllable Uncontrollable Desirable Undesirable	0·14 0·00 0·29 0·09  0·53 0·62 0·71 0·64	Sample drawn from Swedish Adoption Twin Study of Aging. Estimates not included in weighted mean because sample sizes are not broken down by sex.

Table A1. (cont.)

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/age range)	Sample Size		SLE(s) Being Assessed	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
Thapar & McGuffin, 1996	MM, FF & MF (8-17)	43	71	<b>Self reported:</b> Total Life Events Independent Events Negative Impact Positive Impact <b>Parent reported:</b> Total Life Events <i>Independent Events:</i> Males Female <i>Negative Impact:</i> Males Females <i>Positive Impact:</i> Males Females	0.74 0.87 0.62 0.66 0.00 0.00 0.15 0.16 0.54 0.47 0.00	Sample drawn from Cardiff Twin Register.
Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2005	MM, FF & MF (14-8)	268	261	Life Events	0.47	Authors examined differences between races and sex and found no differences.
Wierzbicki, 1989	MM & FF (34-9)	41	29	Pleasant Events Total Impact Unpleasant Events Total Impact Life Events Total Impact	0.34 0.10 0.24	Model fitting analyses were not conducted in original study; only intraclass correlations were used to assess heritability.

h<sup>2</sup> = total genetic variance; dominance + additive genetic variance. Parameters from best fitting model when given because not all authors report full model.

◆ Original article implemented measurement model. Heritabilities were corrected in order to make estimates comparable to other studies ( $a^2 \times \lambda^2$ ).  $\lambda^2$  was not constrained to be equal across measurement occasions, so an average  $\lambda^2$  was calculated.

MM = Male Male Twin Pairs  
 FF = Female Female Twin Pairs  
 MF = Male Female Twin Pairs  
 VTR = Virginia Twin Registry  
 SLE = Stressful Life Event  
 MZ = Monozygotic Twins  
 DZ = Dizygotic Twins

Table A2. *Specific Life Events*

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/age range)	Sample Size		Life Event Assessed	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
Jang <i>et al.</i> , 2001	MM & FF	86	77	Assaultative events Non-assaultive events	0-63 0-24	—
Johnson <i>et al.</i> , 2004	MM, FF & MF (40)	1139	1378	Propensity to marry	0-70	Sample drawn from the Minnesota Twin Registry. Includes dominance.
Lyons <i>et al.</i> , 1993	MM (born 1939–1957)	455	365	Combat exposure	0-47	Sample drawn from the Vietnam Era Twin Registry.
McGue & Lykken, 1992	MM & FF (34–53)	722	794	Divorce	0-53	Sample drawn from the Minnesota Twin Registry. Marriage assessed in 1989. Parameters not given in article.
Middeldorp <i>et al.</i> , 2005	MM, FF & MF (30)	2086	2090	Illness to self Illness to significant other Death of significant other Accident (men only) Robbery Having a spouse Divorce	0-33 0-00 0-00 0-55 0-30 0-57 0-29	Sample drawn from the Netherlands Twin Register.
Stein <i>et al.</i> , 2002	MM, FF & MF (16–86)	222	184	Assaultive Trauma Nonassaultive Trauma	0-20 0-00	—

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MM = Male Male Twin Pairs  
 FF = Female Female Twin Pairs  
 MF = Male Female Twin Pairs  
 MZ = Monozygotic Twins  
 DZ = Dizygotic Twins

Table A3. *Child Based Reports on Parenting Behavior*

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/age range)	Sample Size		Paternal Warmth h <sup>2</sup>	Maternal Warmth h <sup>2</sup>	Paternal Negativity h <sup>2</sup>	Maternal Negativity h <sup>2</sup>	Paternal Control h <sup>2</sup>	Maternal Control h <sup>2</sup>	Paternal Monitoring h <sup>2</sup>	Maternal Monitoring h <sup>2</sup>	Paternal Protectiveness h <sup>2</sup>	Maternal Protectiveness h <sup>2</sup>
		MZ	DZ										
Plomin <i>et al.</i> , 1994	Divorced & nondivorced families (10–18)	93	98	0.56	0.49	0.23	0.40	—	—	0.46	0.29	—	—
Rowe, 1981*	MM & FF (17.3)	46	43	0.74	0.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kendler, 1996	FF (30.1)	546	390	0.47	0.63	—	—	0.24	0.18	—	—	0.29	0.29
Lichtenstein <i>et al.</i> , 2003	FF (45.4)	150	176	0.27	0.31	—	—	0.00	0.10	—	—	0.00	0.10
Neiderhiser <i>et al.</i> , 2004	Divorced & nondivorced families (NEAD adolescents: 16.2)	63	75	—	0.27	—	0.07	—	0.32	—	0.05	—	—
Neiderhiser <i>et al.</i> , 2004	Twin Mom Project child sample (15.4)	191 children of twins		—	0.30	—	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.20	—	—
O'Connor <i>et al.</i> , 1995	Twins, nondivorced & stepfamilies	92	94	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.13	—	—	—	—

h<sup>2</sup> = total genetic variance; dominance + additive genetic variance. Parameters from best fitting model when given because not all authors report full model.

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MF = Male Female Twin Pairs

MZ = Monozygotic Twins

DZ = Dizygotic Twins

\* Falconer's formula used to estimate heritability

NEAD = nonshared environment and adolescent development

Table A4. *Parenting Based Reports on Parenting Behavior*

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/ age range)	Sample Size		Parenting Behaviors Assessed	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
Boivin <i>et al.</i> , 2005	—	672 families		Maternal hostile-reactive behaviors	0.31	Sample drawn from the Longitudinal Study of Child Development in Quebec and the Quebec Twin Study. Twins were infants at 5 months of age.
Deater-Deckard, Dunn & Plomin, 1999	95 adoptee siblings and 111 biological related siblings (10–12)			Negativity	0.38	Sample drawn from CAP.
				Inconsistency	0.04	
				Warmth	0.26	
Deater-Deckard, 2000	MM & FF (43 months)	62	58	Parenting Rating:		—
				Negative Affect	0.55	
				Positive Affect	0.46	
				Observer Rating:		
				Negative Affect	0.06	
				Positive Affect	0.00	
				Negative Control	0.00	
				Positive Control	0.00	
				Responsiveness	0.49	
				Interviewer Rating:		
				Harsh Discipline	0.12	
Deater-Deckard <i>et al.</i> , 2001	Step-families & non step-families			Mother negativity (towards child)	0.18	Sample drawn from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children. Authors also assessed child prosocial and problem behaviors.
				Partner negativity (towards child)	0.55	
Kendler, 1996	FF (58.6)	145	117	Parental Warmth	0.38	Sample drawn from VTR.
				Parental Protectiveness	0.00	
				Parental Authoritarianism	0.00	
Losoya <i>et al.</i> , 1997	MM, FF & adoptees (34)	45	29	Positive support	0.60	Model-fitting analyses not conducted. Regression was used to estimate heritability.
				Negative affect	0.34	
				Control	0.52	
Neiderhiser <i>et al.</i> , 2004	FF	NEAD 150 TM 63	176 75	<b>NEAD:</b>		Sample drawn from NEAD and Swedish Twin Moms Project.
				Mother's Positivity	0.20	
				Observed positivity	0.00	
				Mother's negativity	0.40	
				Observed negativity	0.00	
				Mother's attempted control	0.21	
				Mother's actual control	0.32	
				Observed control	0.00	
				Mother's monitoring	0.33	

Table A4. (cont.)

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/ age range)	Sample Size		Parenting Behaviors Assessed	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
				<b>Twin Mom's:</b>		
				Mother's Positivity	0.45	
				Observed positivity	0.23	
				Mother's negativity	0.39	
				Observed negativity	0.00	
				Mother's attempted control	0.01	
				Mother's actual control	0.00	
				Observed control	0.12	
				Mother's monitoring	0.40	
Perusse <i>et al.</i> , 1994	MM, FF & MF	675	442	Care	0.34	Authors are conducted analyses separating heritability in mothers and fathers and found higher heritability in mothers.
				Overprotection	0.27	
Plomin <i>et al.</i> , 1994	Divorced and nondivorced families (children 10–18 years old)	93	98	Mother:		Sample drawn from NEAD.
				Positive Behavior	0.44	
				Negative Behavior	0.53	
				Monitoring	0.13	
				Father:		
				Positive Behavior	0.38	
				Negative Behavior	0.30	
				Monitoring	0.07	
Spinath & O'Connor, 2003	MM & FF (18–70)	98 pairs		Overprotective	0.42	Sample drawn from the German Observational Study of Adult Twins.
				Rejecting	—	
				Supportive/Indulgent	0.32	
				Authoritarian	0.48	

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 MF = Male Female Twin Pairs  
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Table A5. *Parenting Behavior Variables Assessed in Only One Study*

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/age range)	Sample Size		Variables Assessed	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
Elkins, McGue & Iacono, 1997	MM (11 & 17)	239	11 year olds	<b>Conflict with father:</b>		Sample drawn from male Minnesota Twin and Family Study.
				11 year old	0-17	
				17 year old	0-60	
				<b>Involvement with father:</b>		
				11 year old	0-24	
				17 year old	0-37	
				<b>Son's regard for father:</b>		
11 year old	0-01					
17 year old	0-42					
<b>Support from father:</b>						
11 year old	0-25					
17 year old	0-54					
Herndon <i>et al.</i> , 2005	MM (17)	141	73	Child perceptions of parental support	0-42	
Neiderhiser <i>et al.</i> , 2004	Divorced & nondivorced families (NEAD adolescents: 16-2)	63	75	<b>Observer rated Maternal-Child Interactions:</b>		
				Positivity	0-00	
				Negativity	0-09	
Neiderhiser <i>et al.</i> , 2004	Twin Mom Project (45-4)	150	176	<b>Observer rated Maternal-Child Interactions:</b>		
				Positivity	0-23	
				Negativity	0-00	
Rende <i>et al.</i> , 1992	67 nonadoptive & 57 adoptee families including mother and two children			<b>Maternal-Child Interaction Rated through Videotaped Interactions:</b>		Sample drawn from Colorado Adoption Project. To be included in study there had to be a sibling between 3 and 6 years old.
				Control	0-31	
				Affection	0-00	
				Attention	0-61	
				Responsiveness	0-00	
Rowe, 1983*	Same and opposite sex pairs	59	31	Parental Warmth	0-84	Only correlations reported in original study.
Wade & Kendler, 2000	FF (31-6)	555	383	<b>Physical Discipline:</b>		Twin drawn from Virginia Twin Registry Waves one and two.
				Mother	0-40	
				Father	0-33	
				<b>Limit Setting:</b>		
				Mother	0-17	
				Father	0-28	
				<b>Parental Reports of Parental Discipline of Twins:</b>		
Physical Discipline	0-21					
Limit Setting	0-27					
Walden <i>et al.</i> , 2004	MM & FF	446	244	Mother-child relationship problems	0-15	—
				Father-child relationship problems	0-19	

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\* Falconer's formula used to estimate heritability

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Table A6. *Retrospective Child Accounts of Family Environment*

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/age range)	Sample Size		Family Environment	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
Deater-Deckard <i>et al.</i> , 1999	95 adoptee siblings and 111 biological related siblings (children 10, 11, 12)			Family positivity	0.18	Sample drawn from Colorado Adoption Project.
Hur & Bouchard, 1995	Twins reared apart (41)	58	46	<b>Block Environmental Questionnaire:</b> Support	0.42	—
				<b>Family Environment Scale:</b> Support	0.31	
Herndon <i>et al.</i> , 2005	MM (17)	141	73	Structure	0.30	Sample drawn from male Minnesota Twin and Family Study. Twins age 17.
Jacobson & Rowe, 1999	MM, FF & MF adolescents (16.1)	263	396	<b>Male:</b> Family connectedness	0.20	Sample drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.
				<b>Female:</b> Family connectedness	0.35	
Jang <i>et al.</i> , 2001	MM & FF	86	77	Cohesion	0.45	—
				Expressiveness	0.14	
				Conflict	0.35	
				Independence	0.28	
				Intellectual-cultural orientation	0.71	
				Active-recreational orientation	0.45	
				Moral-religious orientation	0.00	
				Organization	0.24	
				Control	0.00	
Plomin <i>et al.</i> , 1988	Twins reared apart and together (58.6)	259	441	Cohesion	0.22	Sample drawn from Swedish Adoption Twin Study of Aging.
				Expressiveness	0.24	
				Conflict	0.32	
				Achievement	0.35	
				Culture	0.31	
				Active	0.25	
				Organization	0.24	
				Control	0.15	
Plomin <i>et al.</i> , 1989	FF & MM twins reared apart and together (59)	214	351	<b>Adult ratings of current family environment:</b>		Sample drawn from Swedish Adoption Twin Study of Aging.
				Cohesion	0.19	
				Expressiveness	0.27	
				Conflict	0.25	
				Culture	0.40	
				Active	0.21	
				Organization	0.26	
				Control	0.25	

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DZ = Dizygotic Twins



Table A7. *Social Support*

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/age range)	Sample Size		Social Support	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
Agrawal <i>et al.</i> , 2002	FF, MM & MF (35-6)	1210	1864	<b>Female:</b>		Sample drawn from Virginia Twin Registry. Wave 3 FF data and Wave 2 MM & MF data was used.
				Friend Problem	0.23	
				Relative Problem	0.49	
				Friend Support	0.28	
				Relative Support	0.20	
				Confidants	0.02	
				Social Integration	0.30	
				<b>Male:</b>		
				Friend Problem	0.23	
				Relative Problem	0.41	
				Friend Support	0.28	
				Relative Support	0.00	
				Confidants	0.27	
				Social Integration	0.30	
Bergeman <i>et al.</i> , 1990	Twins reared apart and together (65-6)	159	265	Quality of relationships	0.00	Sample drawn from SATSA participants ages 50 and above assessed in 1984.
				Perceived Support	0.30	
Kendler, 1997♦	FF (34-6)	497	354	Relative problems	0.24	Sample drawn from Virginia Twin Registry Waves one and three.
				Friend problems	0.22	
				Relative support	0.18	
				Confidants	0.28	
				Friend support	0.18	
				Social integration	0.35	
Kessler <i>et al.</i> , 1992	FF (28-9)	916	726	Perceived spouse support	0.00	Sample drawn from Virginia Twin Registry wave one and includes dominance.
				Perceived relative support	0.28	
				Perceived friend support	0.32	
				Confidant Frequency of interaction with relatives	0.50	
				Frequency of interaction with friends	0.00	
				Frequency of church attendance	0.00	
				Frequency of club	0.36	
				Attendance	0.52	
				Interpersonal Support Evaluation List	0.59	
Raynor <i>et al.</i> , 2002	MM & FF (18-30)	157	75		0.59	Sample drawn from the Pittsburg Twin Study.

h<sup>2</sup> = total genetic variance; dominance + additive genetic variance. Parameters from best fitting model when given because not all authors report full model.

♦ Original article implemented measurement model. Heritabilities were corrected in order to make estimates comparable to other studies ( $a^2 \times \lambda^2$ ).  $\lambda^2$  was not constrained to be equal across measurement occasions for social intergration, so an average  $\lambda^2$  was calculated.

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MF = Male Female Twin Pairs

MZ = Monozygotic Twins

DZ = Dizygotic Twins

SATSA = Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Aging

Table A8. *Peer Interactions*

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/age range)	Sample Size		Peer Deviancy Assessed	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
Iervolino <i>et al.</i> , 2002	Twins, siblings & adoptives (NEAD: 14-5; CAP: 13-16)	63	75	Delinquency <b>Adoptives:</b> Delinquency	0-03  0-65	Sample drawn from second wave of Nonshared Environment and Adolescent Development project and Colorado Adoption Project.
Manke <i>et al.</i> , 1995	NEAD Same-sex siblings (10-18)	93	97	Negative Interactions with best friends Negative Interactions with teachers	0-07 0-19	Sample drawn from Nonshared Environment and Adolescent Development project.
Rose, 2002*	Same-sex twin pairs (12)	306	269	<b>Similarity between twins and best friends:</b> <i>Peer ratings of twin-friend dyad:</i> Behavior problems Emotional problems Adjustment	  0-22 -0-08 0-20	Sample draw from Finnish Twin Study. Only correlations were used to assess similarity between twins and their friends.
Rushton & Bons, 2005	MM & FF	174	148	Preference for spouse and friends similar to self	0-34 0-34	Average age or age range not given.
Walden <i>et al.</i> , 2004	MM & FF (14)	446	244	Peer substance use Peer delinquency	0-16 0-10	Sample drawn from Minnesota Twin and Family Study twins who participated in first follow-up.
White <i>et al.</i> , 2003	MM & FF (20-25)	739 pairs		<b>Peer smoking behaviour:</b> <i>Wave 1:</i> MZ: 0-63, DZ: 0-48 <i>Wave 2:</i> MZ: 0-45, DZ: 0-38 <i>Wave 3:</i> MZ: 0-43, DZ: 0-24	  0-30  0-14  0-38	Parameter estimates not given. Heritabilities estimated using Falconer's formula.

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NEAD = Nonshared Environment and Adolescent Development

CAP = Colorado Adoption Project

\* Falconer's formula used to estimate heritability

Table A9. *Marriage Quality*

Author(s), Year	Sample (Average age/age range)	Sample Size		Marriage	h <sup>2</sup>	Comments
		MZ	DZ			
Spotts <i>et al.</i> , 2004a	FF & husbands (44)	150	176	Adequacy of social support from husband	0.63	Sample drawn from Twin Moms Project.
Spotts <i>et al.</i> , 2004b	FF & spouses (44)	150	176	<b>Marital Satisfaction (wife report):</b> Affectional expression Dyadic cohesion Dyadic consensus Dyadic satisfaction Total Agreement on parenting	0.22 0.30 0.36 0.30 0.34 0.31	Sample drawn from Twin Moms Project.
Spotts <i>et al.</i> , 2005	FF & spouses (44)	150	176	Satisfaction <b>Spousal interactions based on videotape:</b> Conflict Warmth	0.35 0.02 0.21	Sample drawn from Twin Moms Project.
Spotts, Prescott & Kendler, 2006	MM, FF & MF (35.6)	774	1014	<b>Female:</b> Marital warmth Marital conflict <b>Male:</b> Marital warmth Marital conflict	0.23 0.15 0.12 0.20	Sample drawn from Virginia Adult Twin Study of Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders/Virginia Twin Registry.

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