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TABLE 1 Characteristics of the monozygotic twin samples

Sample	Setting	Ascertainment	Main-lifetime diagnosis of schizophrenia for current study	Mean age of proband at first contact with psychiatric services (S.D.)	Gender (% male)	Mean age of co-twin at last follow-up (S.D.)	Concordance pairwise	Concordance probandwise[†]
Maudsley register (Cardno et al., 1999; includes sample of Gottesman & Shields, 1972)	London, UK	Twin register based on admissions to psychiatric clinical services (inpatient and outpatient) (twins born 1887-1968)	DSM-III-R	25.0y (9.4)	59.6%	44.7y (13.5)	13/40 (32.5%)	20/47 (42.6%)
Slater & Shields (1953)	London, UK	Psychiatric clinical services – standing population of hospitals and inpatient and outpatient admissions (twins born 1861-1916)	DSM-IV	29.8y (8.8)	34.8%	43.2y (10.7)	10/20 (50.0%)	13/23 (56.5%)
Fischer (1973)	Denmark	Linked national twin register with central psychiatric register (twins born 1870-1920)	DSM-IV	33.4y (9.0)	41.7%	60.0y (17.2)	4/21 (19.0%)	7/24 (29.2%)
Kringlen (1967a,b)	Norway	Linked national twin register with central register of psychosis (twins born 1901-1930)	DSM-IV	26.6y (8.3)	67.5%	46.9y (10.7)	8/32 (25.0%)	16/40 (40.0%)

Samples combined	27.9y (9.3)	54.5%	47.8y (14.2)	35/113 (31.0%)	56/134 (41.8%)

No overlap between twins in Maudsley register and Slater & Shields samples with DSM schizophrenia.

[†]The number of probandwise twin pairs in each sample is given by the denominator of the probandwise concordance. There was a total of 134 pairs in the samples combined.