

(and not between the parents of the twins) is important for the manifestation of DZ twinning.

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## TWINNING FREQUENCIES IN BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG ACCORDING TO PARENTAL AGE AND BIRTH ORDER

Comparison between 1955-59  
and 1968-72

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Since the middle of the fifties, the frequency of twinning in the German Federal Republic is declining. In 1950 every 83rd confinement had resulted in a twin birth, whereas in 1970 a twinning rate of 1 : 102 could be observed. This is mainly due to a decline of the DZ twinning rate, calculated by Weinberg's differential method. Unfortunately, the official statistical publications of Germany only give the absolute figures of the three types of twins without classifying by maternal age.

We had the chance to get the original data of all twin births of Baden-Württemberg (Southwest Germany, 9 million inhabitants) from 1955 to 1972. At the moment, the analysis of these data is still going on; the comparison of two 5-year-periods (1955-59 and 1968-72) shows the following results:

1. Obviously, the decline of the DZ twinning rate cannot be explained by a maternal age effect; in all maternal age groups DZ twinning is less frequent in 1968-72 than in 1955-59.

2. There seems to be no obvious change in DZ twinning when the proportions of the

DZs in all twins are compared for the two periods in the same parity classes.

Therefore the decline of DZ twinning rates in the German Federal Republic must have other reasons; possible explanations will be discussed.

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## VARIATIONS OF TWINNING FREQUENCIES IN ITALY IN THE PAST TWENTY YEARS

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In the past years, in Italy as well as in other countries, the frequency of twin births has undergone a remarkable reduction. At the same time, the ratio at birth between same-sexed and opposite-sexed twin pairs has also been modified. That is to say, according to the classic theories of twin studies, the ratio between MZ and DZ twin births has been modified.

The interdependence between variation of frequency of twin births and variation of the MZ : DZ ratio has been analysed, the reduction in time of the number of children born to mothers in advanced fertile age being considered as the possible origin of the reduction of twinning and of DZ twinning.

The reduced number of children born to mothers aged over 35 appears to only partly account for the observed variability. Socioeconomic conditions in the different regions of Italy are then taken into account, and, finally, the genetic structure of the various populations, as given by consanguinity, is considered.

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