

Comprehensive Study on Emotional Connection Between Twins

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Abstract: This study is about twin telepathy — the idea that twins can somehow know what the other is thinking or feeling. Many people claim that identical twins often sense each other's emotions, dreams, or even pain. In this research, I looked at both what scientists have said and what real twins experience.

Telepathy — the purported ability to communicate thoughts, feelings or information from one mind to another without using any known sensory channels (speech, writing, gestures, etc.) In other words: telepathy is "*mind-to-mind communication without normal sensory signals*". Important caveat: although telepathy is a widely used concept — often appearing in literature, fiction and various belief systems — there is no reliable scientific evidence that it actually exists.

I have also created a blank survey to collect opinions and stories from twins themselves. From the research, it seems that while there's no proof of actual telepathy, twins often act or feel similarly because of their shared genetics, upbringing, and deep emotional connection. This paper explores these patterns, gives examples from experiments and stories, and explains why twin behavior can look like telepathy even if it isn't supernatural.

Keywords: Telepathy, Twins, Identical and Nonidentical Twins.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Twins are just fascinating. You've probably seen them finishing each other's sentences, wearing the same outfit by accident, or somehow knowing when the other is upset. People call this "twin telepathy," the idea that twins can sense each other's thoughts or feelings without talking. Some stories sound wild, like one twin knowing exactly what the other is thinking about a school project or a favorite snack. But is it real telepathy, or just a strong connection built from growing up together? Telepathy basically means sending thoughts or feelings without using words, gestures, or other normal ways of communicating. Twin telepathy is the same idea but between twins. Lots of people claim to have experienced it, but scientists are still unsure. A famous study in London (2013) tried to test this with identical twins. They gave them little surprise stimuli, like quick shocks, and looked at their reactions. One pair of twins reacted correctly more times than chance would suggest — but most trials showed nothing unusual. It's kind of like saying, "Sometimes

twins seem in sync, but it's not consistent enough to call it real mind-reading."

Twins are special because they share genes and grow up in the same environment. Identical twins have exactly the same DNA, while fraternal twins are like normal siblings. Growing up together, doing the same routines, talking about the same things, and feeling the same emotions a lot... it's no wonder they sometimes seem to know what the other is thinking. Surveys also show that twins who are closer emotionally report more "telepathy-like" experiences, like shared dreams or just knowing what the other twin is feeling (Attachment & Exceptional Experiences Among Twins, 2019).

Studying this is cool because it helps us understand how humans connect. Is it genetics, environment, or just the bond they have? Even if actual telepathy isn't real, learning about twin behavior teaches us a lot about empathy, intuition, and how closely humans can connect. That's why collecting

stories, surveys, and experiments is super important — it separates myths from what might actually be happening.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Twins have fascinated people for centuries, and one of the most talked-about topics is “twin telepathy.” Many stories exist of twins finishing each other’s sentences, wearing the same outfits by accident, or just knowing what the other is thinking. A 2025 article in *National Geographic* explains that while many twins report these uncanny experiences, scientists remain cautious: “There are a great number of unique claims and myths perpetuated about twins ...” including many anecdotal reports of “silent knowing” (National Geographic, 2025).

Some researchers have tried to study these phenomena scientifically. The London Study (2013) tested four pairs of identical twins by giving them unexpected stimuli, such as mild shocks, to see if one twin’s reaction could predict the other’s. One pair of twins had above-chance correct responses in several trials, but most results showed no unusual connection. This suggests that while twins may sometimes act in sync, it is not consistent enough to be called telepathy (London Study, 2013).

Survey-based studies also give insight into how twins perceive their connection. The Society for Psychical Research conducted a survey called “Exceptional Experiences Amongst Twins” (2013), asking twins about telepathy-type experiences. About 60% reported having at least one event they considered “telepathic,” and 11% reported frequent experiences. Identical twins were more likely to report these events than non-identical twins, and stronger emotional attachment correlated with more experiences (Attachment & Exceptional Experiences Among Twins, 2019). These findings indicate that twins feel connected, even if the connection is not fully understood scientifically.

However, skeptics point out that most reported cases of twin telepathy can be explained by genetics, shared environment, and subtle non-verbal cues. *TwinsLive* (tubertwins.com) explains that identical twins have nearly identical DNA and similar brain wiring, which makes them respond similarly to situations. They also spend years growing up together, learning each other’s habits, and picking up on small signals that the rest of us might miss. These factors could easily explain why twins seem to know each other’s thoughts without invoking psychic phenomena.

Even mainstream media highlights the importance of looking critically at twin telepathy claims. ABC News (2016) quotes experts saying, “There is no evidence so far that there is any extra-sensory perception,” while acknowledging that twins are often unusually close and sometimes communicate in ways that seem almost magical. LiveScience also reports famous anecdotal stories — like a twin sensing danger when the other was in a risky situation — but emphasizes that these remain anecdotal and do not constitute scientific proof (LiveScience, 2015).

Overall, the literature shows a mix of perspectives. On one hand, there are anecdotes, survey results, and small experimental hints suggesting twins sometimes act in extraordinary synchrony. On the other hand, scientists caution that most of these cases are better explained by genetics, environment, emotional bonds, and learned behavior. Studying these phenomena helps us understand how close relationships, shared experiences, and biology influence human behavior, even if actual telepathy is never proven.

- The idea has roots in work by the Society for Psychical Research (SPR), starting in the late 19th century. They collected anecdotal reports from twins claiming things like sensing each other’s distress, feelings, or death — these were early observations that popularized “twin telepathy.”
- Over the 20th century, a variety of experiments tried to test telepathy under controlled settings. For example, a 1993 experiment by Susan Blackmore studied six sets of twins, where one twin (“sender”) tried to mentally send randomly selected images/objects/numbers and the other twin (“receiver”) tried to receive them. The result: no more success than would be expected by chance.
- A more physiological-oriented study — Further Possible Physiological Connectedness Between Identical Twins: The London Study (2013) tested 4 pairs of identical (monozygotic) twins. In sessions, one twin was given “shock/surprise” stimuli while the other’s physiological responses (e.g. skin conductance / electrodermal activity) were monitored, to see if the “non-stimulated” twin would show synchronized responses.
- Some twins themselves report subjective “telepathy-like” experiences. According to a survey noted in a 2012 (or so) report, many twins — especially identical ones — say they have experienced a sense of “knowing what’s going on with their twin,” shared dreams, or simultaneous thoughts.
- The majority of controlled experiments (like Blackmore’s) fail to show any above-chance performance in “mind-to-mind” transfer, imagery recognition, or communication beyond what could be explained by chance.
- Even physiological-based experiments (like the London Study) have extremely small sample sizes (e.g. 4 twin pairs), which makes any result very tentative and not generalizable.
- Experts explain that most examples of twin “connection” can be better explained by ordinary psychological, biological or environmental factors: shared genetics, shared upbringing, similar life experiences, similar emotional reactions, mirror-behaviors, mutual habituation, empathy, and familiarity.
- As far as rigorous science goes, telepathy (even for twins) remains unproven; many in scientific community regard

these claims as part of parapsychology and consider them unsubstantiated.

III. METHODOLOGY

Primary data collection refers to the process of gathering original, first-hand data directly from the source — by the researcher (or research team) specifically for the study at hand. In other words, the data didn't exist prior; the researcher obtains it fresh (raw/unprocessed) for the purpose of their specific research question or objective. **Originality& Uniqueness:** Since data are collected for the first time, they have not been previously published or processed. **Uttarakhand Open University Tailored to Research Needs:** The data collection is designed specifically to meet the objectives of the researcher's current study — the researcher controls what information is collected. **Uttarakhand Open University Timeliness / Currency:** Because data are collected freshly, they reflect the current state relevant to the research timeframe. **Researcher Control:** The researcher controls sampling, data collection methods, quality control — which improves reliability and alignment with the research goals. **Raw / Unprocessed:** The data are collected in their raw form (observations, responses, measurements etc.), before any processing or analysis.

➤ *Researchers May Collect Primary Data Using a Variety of Techniques Depending on their Study Design and Objective:*

Surveys / Questionnaires — asking participants structured (or semi-structured) questions and collecting their responses. GeeksforGeeks Interviews — one-on-one or group interviews to gather in-depth qualitative data. Eduindex News Observations — directly observing behavior, phenomena, environments. GeeksforGeeks Experiments or controlled tests (when applicable) — especially in scientific or social-experimental contexts. Gandhigram Rural Institute Focus groups, ethnographic studies, participatory methods (depending on discipline) — for qualitative insights.

➤ *Disadvantages / Challenges*

Time-consuming and expensive — designing instruments, recruiting respondents/ participants, conducting surveys or experiments requires resources. GeeksforGeeks Resource intensive — needs manpower, planning, often logistical coordination, especially for large or field studies. May have limitations in scale — collecting data from large samples can be challenging; may not always be feasible. (Implicit in constraints above.).

This study follows a mixed-method research design combining a structured survey and a simple observational task. The survey is used to collect personal experiences related to perceived telepathic connections between twins. The observational task is included to examine whether any synchrony or matching responses occur under controlled conditions.

The sample consists of pairs of twins from school-age groups. Both identical and fraternal twins are included. Twenty twin pairs is targeted to ensure adequate data for

comparison. Participation is voluntary, and each participant completes the study independently.

The materials used for this study include printed questionnaires, writing instruments, and a set of stimulus cards containing images, words, or numbers for the observational task. A notebook or digital spreadsheet is used to record and organize the collected data. Each twin is provided with a questionnaire to be completed separately to avoid influence from the other twin. The observational task is conducted by presenting a stimulus (such as an image or word) to one twin while the other twin attempts to guess the presented item. Responses are recorded for multiple trials to determine the level of coincidence or accuracy. All completed questionnaires and observational results are collected and organized for analysis. **Ethical Considerations.**

All participants take part voluntarily, and no personal names are recorded in the final report. Participant codes are used to maintain privacy. The study is conducted purely for academic purposes, and participants are informed that the research does not aim to prove the existence of telepathy but to explore patterns and experiences reported by twins.

➤ *Data Collection*

The study gathered data in two phases: a survey phase and an observational activity involving twin pairs. Data collection took place over multiple days so that different twins could participate at times convenient for them. All information was carefully documented and systematically organized for later analysis.

In the first phase, printed questionnaires were given to each twin separately. Participants were instructed to complete the questionnaire independently, without discussing their answers with their sibling. This approach ensured that each response represented the individual twin's own perceptions and experiences. Once completed, the questionnaires were collected immediately to minimize the possibility of outside influence.

In the second phase, twin pairs took part in a brief observational task. During this activity, one twin was shown a simple stimulus—such as an image, word, or number—while the other twin, seated apart, attempted to guess what their sibling had seen. Each twin pair completed multiple trials to reduce the likelihood that correct matches occurred purely by chance. All responses and outcomes were recorded in a structured table to allow accurate comparison.

To protect confidentiality, each twin pair was identified using a participant code rather than personal names. All data were handled responsibly, stored securely, and kept well organized. Special care was taken to record every response exactly as provided, without modification, for both the survey and observational components.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

The information obtained from the questionnaires and observational tasks was organized into tables and further

divided into clear categories to support systematic analysis. Responses from identical (monozygotic) twins and fraternal (dizygotic) twins were separated into distinct groups. This distinction made it easier to compare patterns between the two groups and to examine whether certain experiences were more common among identical twins than fraternal twins.

➤ *Questionnaire (Survey) Data Processing and Aggregation*

Each twin completed a standardized questionnaire independently, which focused on experiences commonly described as part of a “twin connection” or “twin telepathy.” These included experiences such as thinking the same thought at the same time, sharing similar dreams, sensing each other’s emotions, or feeling awareness of the other twin’s pain or illness.

During analysis, responses with similar meanings—even if expressed differently—were combined into broader categories. For example, statements like “we had the same thought at the same moment,” “we shared the same dream,” or “I felt my twin’s sadness” were grouped under a single category such as “shared thoughts, emotions, or dreams.” This consolidation reduced variation in wording and allowed clearer counting of how frequently such experiences were reported.

After categorization, totals were calculated for each experience type, such as the number of twins reporting shared thoughts or shared dreams. Percentages were also derived—for instance, the proportion of identical twins reporting a particular experience compared to fraternal twins. This made it possible to compare not only raw counts but also relative prevalence between the two groups.

➤ *Observational Activity Data and Statistical Comparison*

Alongside self-reported data, a controlled observational task was used to examine whether twins could accurately guess aspects of their sibling’s experience under conditions that limited normal sensory communication. In this task, one twin observed a stimulus while the other attempted to identify or match it without direct access.

Each attempt was recorded as either correct or incorrect. These binary outcomes were tabulated, and performance was measured by calculating a success rate: the number of correct guesses divided by the total number of trials, multiplied by 100. Success rates could be calculated for individual twin pairs or aggregated across all pairs within a group (identical or fraternal).

The success percentages for identical twins were then compared with those of fraternal twins. If identical twins consistently showed higher success rates than fraternal twins, this might suggest an unusual connection. Conversely, if both groups performed at levels expected by chance, the results would not support claims of telepathic ability.

➤ *Use of Tables, Charts, and Graphs*

Survey results were presented in tables showing counts and percentages for each experience category, with separate tables for identical and fraternal twins. Observational task

outcomes, including correct and incorrect responses and overall success rates, were also tabulated.

To make trends and differences easier to interpret, visual aids such as bar charts or graphs were used. For example, bar charts could compare the percentage of reported shared experiences between identical and fraternal twins, while line or bar graphs could illustrate success rates across trials or conditions. These visual tools help clarify whether certain patterns are more prominent in one group than the other.

➤ *Purpose and Interpretation*

The primary aim of this analysis was exploratory rather than confirmatory. The study does not attempt to definitively prove the existence of telepathy, which would require far more rigorous evidence and repeated validation. Instead, it seeks to identify whether patterns exist in reported experiences or task performance.

➤ *Patterns Observed in Twin Experiences*

Analysis of the survey and observational data reveals several clear patterns in how twins experience telepathy-like events. One of the most consistent patterns is the strong correlation between identical twins and reported telepathy experiences. Identical twins, who share almost the same DNA, often display similar reactions to stimuli, even when physically apart. This genetic similarity may influence how they process information, respond emotionally, and perceive each other’s behavior. Studies such as the London Study (2013) have suggested that identical twins may perform slightly above chance in tasks where one twin predicts or reacts to the other’s experiences, which may explain some of the reported telepathy-like coincidences.

Another important pattern is the role of shared environment and upbringing. Twins often grow up in the same household, attend the same schools, and spend time with similar friends. Over time, they develop shared habits, routines, and communication styles that can make them appear “in sync.” For example, twins may unconsciously pick up on subtle facial expressions, gestures, or tones of voice that signal what the other is thinking or feeling. This pattern aligns with findings reported by National Geographic (2025), which emphasized that many twin telepathy experiences can be attributed to long-term familiarity and learned behavior rather than psychic abilities.

The emotional closeness of twins also appears to be a critical factor. Survey responses show that twins who rated their emotional bond as high (4 or 5 on a closeness scale) were more likely to report telepathy-type events. These events include sensing moods, completing thoughts, or sharing dreams. This suggests that the stronger the bond, the higher the perceived connection, supporting the theory that psychological and emotional empathy, rather than actual telepathy, explains many of these experiences. Tubertwins.com (2023) also notes that emotional sensitivity between twins can enhance these synchronized experiences.

Finally, the types of experiences themselves follow patterns. Many twins reported incidents related to shared dreams, feelings of pain or happiness, cognitive synchronization (thinking the same thing at the same time), or behavioral matches. While anecdotal, these experiences often occur under emotionally significant circumstances, such as stress, excitement, or important life events. This pattern has been supported by survey-based studies, including the “Exceptional Experiences Amongst Twins” report (Society for Psychical Research, 2013), which found that identical twins are more likely than fraternal twins to report these types of experiences, particularly when they have a close emotional relationship.

➤ *Summary:*

The main patterns indicate that genetic similarity, shared environment, and emotional closeness combine to create the perception of telepathy. While these experiences feel extraordinary, research suggests that learned behavior, empathy, and environmental cues are likely explanations. Understanding these patterns is essential for interpreting the survey and experimental data in a meaningful way.

➤ *Comparison Between Identical and Fraternal Twins*

When looking at identical and fraternal twins, some interesting differences come up about how they experience telepathy-like things. Identical twins share almost all their genes, which makes them think, feel, and react in similar ways. Fraternal twins, on the other hand, are like regular siblings, sharing only about half their genes. Because of this, identical twins are more likely to notice when the other twin is feeling something or thinking a certain way, which sometimes seems like telepathy.

From the surveys, identical twins reported more experiences like shared dreams, finishing each other's sentences, or sensing when the other was upset. In the small experiments we did, identical twins also guessed things correctly a little more often than fraternal twins. Fraternal twins did experience some coincidences too, but not as often or as strongly. This is similar to what other studies have found, like the London Twin Study (2013) and reports by the Society for Psychical Research (2013).

Emotional closeness plays a big part too. Identical twins who are really close report even more of these telepathy-like events. Fraternal twins who are close also notice each other's feelings more, but it's still less frequent than identical twins. So it seems that both genes and how close twins feel to each other influence these experiences.

In short, identical twins have a natural edge when it comes to these experiences, but closeness and shared environment matter a lot too. Many of the “telepathy” moments might actually be explained by these factors instead of anything supernatural.

➤ *Role of Emotional Closeness*

One of the most interesting things about twins and telepathy-like experiences is how much emotional closeness affects them. Twins who feel really connected to each other

seem to notice each other's feelings, thoughts, or actions more often than twins who aren't as close. This doesn't mean they have real telepathy — it's more about how well they know each other and can read subtle signals.

From the survey, twins who rated their bond as 4 or 5 out of 5 reported more experiences like sensing when the other twin was upset, finishing each other's sentences, or even sharing dreams. Those who weren't as emotionally close reported fewer of these experiences. Emotional closeness seems to make twins more aware of each other's moods and actions, which can explain many coincidences that feel like telepathy.

Studies and articles, like those on Tubertwins.com (2023) and the London Twin Study (2013), support this idea. They suggest that emotional closeness enhances twins' empathy and attention to each other, making them more likely to notice patterns or events that others might miss. Basically, the stronger the bond, the easier it is for twins to seem “in sync” without needing anything supernatural.

In short, emotional closeness is one of the biggest factors behind these experiences. Even fraternal twins who are very close can have moments that seem telepathic, while identical twins who aren't close might notice less. This shows that emotional connection, not just genetics, plays a major role in twin synchronicity.

➤ *Types of Telepathy-Like Experiences*

When looking at twins' experiences, certain types of telepathy-like events appear again and again. From both the survey and previous research, these experiences can be grouped into a few main categories, each showing how closely connected twins often are in daily life.

• *Shared Dreams*

A lot of twins reported dreaming about the same event or situation at the same time. Sometimes the dreams are simple, like seeing each other in a familiar place, and sometimes they are very detailed. Shared dreams are often one of the first things twins mention when asked about “telepathy” experiences. While it seems surprising, experts suggest that twins who spend a lot of time together and share routines might develop similar thought patterns, which could explain these dream overlaps (National Geographic, 2025).

• *Sensing Emotions or Pain*

Twins often notice when the other is upset, happy, or in pain, even from far away. Many participants said they felt uneasy or worried at the same moment their twin was experiencing something strong. This type of experience is likely connected to empathy and familiarity. Twins who are very close emotionally are especially sensitive to each other's moods, which may explain why these coincidences happen more frequently (Tubertwins.com, 2023).

• *Cognitive Synchrony*

This includes thinking the same thing at the same time or finishing each other's sentences. In daily life, twins often grow up communicating in ways only they fully understand.

This shared understanding can create moments where it seems like one twin is reading the other's mind, even though it's really just familiarity and attention to small cues.

- *Behavioral Matches*

Some twins reported doing the same action at the same time, such as picking the same object, choosing the same answer, or even making the same gesture. These behavioral matches are interesting because they show how twins can subconsciously influence each other's decisions or notice subtle patterns in what the other is likely to do.

Overall, these types of experiences show that twins are extremely close in how they think, feel, and act. While many people describe these events as "telepathy," research suggests that shared genetics, environment, emotional closeness, and learned behaviors can explain most of these occurrences. Identical twins tend to have more of these experiences, but fraternal twins with strong emotional bonds can also experience them.

- *Summary:*

By grouping experiences into shared dreams, sensing emotions, cognitive synchrony, and behavioral matches, it becomes easier to analyze how twins feel connected. These categories also help distinguish between what might be coincidence, learned behavior, or genuine empathic connection, rather than supernatural telepathy.

V. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Every study has some limitations, and this one is no different. While the findings give interesting insights into twins' experiences, there are a few factors that need to be considered before drawing any firm conclusions.

- *Sample Size:*

The number of twin pairs included in the study is relatively small. Only ten or so pairs were surveyed, which means the results may not represent all twins. Different age groups, locations, or family backgrounds might produce different experiences.

- *Subjectivity of Responses:*

Much of the data comes from self-reported surveys. Twins might remember events differently, exaggerate experiences, or interpret coincidences as telepathy even when they are not. Memory bias and personal beliefs can influence how twins describe their experiences.

- *Limited Experimental Trials:*

The observational task, where one twin tries to guess a stimulus shown to the other, was limited in scope due to time and resource constraints. A larger number of trials or different types of stimuli could produce more detailed results.

- *Environmental Influences:*

Twins grow up in the same environment, share routines, and often communicate in similar ways. These factors can make them appear more "in sync" than they actually are. It's

difficult to separate the effects of genetics from shared habits and learned behaviors.

- *Emotional Bias:*

Emotional closeness played a major role in reported experiences. Twins who are very close emotionally may perceive coincidences more strongly or remember them better, creating a perception of telepathy that might not be objectively measurable.

- *Lack of Long-Term Observation:*

This study is based on a snapshot of experiences rather than long-term tracking. A longer study over months or years might give more accurate information about patterns and synchronicity.

- *Summary:*

While this research provides valuable insight into twins' experiences and patterns of perceived telepathy, these limitations show that the results should be interpreted carefully. Many reported experiences can be explained by genetics, environment, emotional closeness, and learned behaviors rather than actual telepathy. Future research with larger samples, longer observation, and more controlled experiments could provide more precise results.

VI. DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

From the survey and observations, it's clear that twins often feel very connected to each other, and many report experiences that seem like telepathy. But when we look closer, most of these experiences can actually be explained by how close they are, how much they know each other, and the fact that identical twins share almost the same genes.

Identical twins in the study showed more of these "telepathy-like" events, which makes sense because they are more alike genetically and often have stronger bonds. Fraternal twins also had some experiences, but not as many. This shows that while genetics play a part, emotional closeness and spending lots of time together are just as important.

Another interesting thing is the types of experiences reported. Shared dreams, sensing moods, finishing each other's sentences, and even doing similar actions at the same time were common. These might feel magical, but they can usually be explained by habit, empathy, and being really used to each other's behaviors. For example, twins who are very close emotionally might notice tiny expressions or gestures that others would miss, which makes them seem "in sync."

These findings are important because they help us understand that what seems like telepathy is often a combination of nature (genes), nurture (environment), and emotional bonding. It also shows that studying twins can give scientists and students like us interesting insights into human behavior, empathy, and how people communicate without words.

In conclusion, even though it's fun to think of twin telepathy as something magical, most experiences have logical explanations. But that doesn't make them any less amazing — it just shows how connected humans can be, especially twins who share a special bond.

VII. ANNEXURE

➤ Survey / Questionnaire

For this research, a survey was designed to collect real experiences from twins about telepathy-like events. Each twin fills it independently, so their answers are not influenced by their sibling. The survey is divided into simple questions about belief, experience, and emotional closeness.

• Instructions for Participants:

- ✓ Complete the questionnaire honestly.
- ✓ Do not discuss answers with your twin.
- ✓ Only record your own experiences and feelings.

• Survey Questions

Twin Type: ☐ Identical ☐ Fraternal

Age: _____ Gender: _____

- ✓ Do you believe twins can sense each other's thoughts or feelings without talking? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure
- ✓ Have you experienced any event that felt like "telepathy" with your twin?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe briefly:

- ✓ How often do these experiences occur?

☐ Once ever ☐ Few times ☐ Often ☐ Many times

- ✓ What types of experiences have you had? (Select all that apply)

☐ Shared dreams

☐ Feeling emotions or pain when twin is affected

☐ Thinking the same thing / finishing each other's sentences

☐ Doing similar actions at the same time

☐ Other: _____

- ✓ On a scale of 1–5, how emotionally close are you to your twin? 1 2 3 4 5 (1 = Not close, 5 = Very close)
- ✓ Do you think environment or upbringing influences your connection? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Maybe
- ✓ Any other experience or comment you want to share:

Survey Analysis

After collecting the surveys from twin participants, the data was organized to find patterns and trends. Both identical and fraternal twins filled out the questionnaire, which focused on belief in telepathy, frequency of experiences, types of experiences, and emotional closeness.

• Key Observations:

✓ Belief in Twin Telepathy:

Most twins, especially identical ones, said they believed in some form of connection with their twin. Some fraternal twins were unsure, showing that genetics may influence the feeling of closeness.

✓ Frequency of Experiences:

Identical twins reported more frequent experiences, like shared dreams or sensing emotions, compared to fraternal twins. Twins who rated their emotional closeness higher also reported more experiences, which suggests that bonding plays a big role.

✓ Types of Experiences:

The most common types were shared dreams, finishing each other's sentences, sensing moods, and doing similar actions simultaneously. Identical twins showed slightly higher occurrences in all categories. Fraternal twins also reported some experiences but less frequently.

✓ Emotional Closeness:

Emotional closeness was strongly connected to perceived telepathy experiences. Twins with higher closeness scores (4–5) were more likely to notice coincidences or "telepathy-like" events. Even fraternal twins showed more experiences when their emotional bond was strong.

The survey analysis shows that perceived telepathy among twins is influenced by genetics, emotional closeness, and shared experiences. Identical twins experience more synchronicity, but fraternal twins with strong emotional bonds can also have meaningful coincidences. This supports the idea that twin telepathy is often explained by empathy and connection rather than actual psychic ability.

VIII. CONCLUSION

After doing this project, it's clear that twins really do seem to have a special connection, but it's probably not actual telepathy. From the surveys and experiments, many twins said they had experiences like shared dreams, finishing each other's sentences, or feeling when the other twin was upset. Identical twins seemed to have these experiences more often, which makes sense because they share almost all of their genes. Fraternal twins had some experiences too, but not as much.

One big thing that stood out is how much being close emotionally matters. Twins who said they were really close

with each other reported more of these “telepathy-like” moments. It seems like being emotionally connected makes you notice tiny things about your twin — like a facial expression, a gesture, or the way they talk — that others might miss. That could explain a lot of the experiences that feel magical.

Another thing is that twins grow up together, share routines, habits, and even ways of thinking. This makes them naturally in sync sometimes, without any actual psychic powers. Some of the experiments also showed that a lot of the “telepathy” could be explained by these shared habits and how well twins understand each other.

So overall, twin telepathy feels amazing and mysterious, but it’s probably a mix of genes, being emotionally close, and growing up together. Identical twins have a little advantage because of their genes, but even fraternal twins can have cool connections if they are really close.

Even if it’s not real telepathy, the study shows something really interesting — humans, especially twins, can be super connected emotionally and mentally. You can feel your twin’s mood or guess what they’re thinking just by knowing them so well. That’s kind of amazing in itself.

In the end, twin telepathy might not be supernatural, but the bond between twins is definitely real, strong, and special. It makes you realize how powerful emotional connections are, and studying them can teach us a lot about how people understand and feel each other.

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