Model of Human Behavior

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Abstract
The current model used in medical research for all walks of medicine has only two independent factors: genetics and environment. This simple model breaks down quickly when looking at identical twin studies, especially the study of infant twins since both variables are equal. I have been analyzing the data collected from various identical twin studies in order to find a more robust causality model for both non-hereditary disease and behavior in humans. The model that I am currently testing has three additional independent factors. These have been hypothesized in order to describe the pattern found in all behavioral research data. Non-hereditary disease occurrence data fits well into this more robust model, and study of this data may also bring with a better understanding of a possible sixth factor needed to fully explain human behavior and disease.

Current Model Summary
The two-factor model does not describe the statistical results seen in any of the twin studies. In the extreme cases we can see that a truly genetic disease would only affect the statistics on the identical twin pair, while the statistical results for Fraternal Twins, Siblings and Ancestors would be the same, showing no statistical difference in the probability of obtaining the disease. In the case of a purely environmental influence, there should be no statistical difference between Identical Twins, Fraternal Twins and Siblings since they statistically grow up in the same environment. In addition, interaction of the two variables cannot explain the observed statistically significant differences in the occurrence of diseases in Fraternal Twins and Siblings. They both have the same genetic distribution and grow up in the same environment.

In both reading of the study summaries and in our observation of life in general, we have seen a family relationship that we cannot attribute to genetics. How many families have you heard of that have, generation after generation of the same problem: child abuse, alcoholism, criminal behavior, poverty, or just unlikely streaks of plain bad luck on the negative side, while on the positive side other families seem to glide through life on a lucky streak from one generation to the next? Studies of identical twins support a family (non-genetic) variable. The following pattern is consistent within all of the studies that we have seen: “For example, a monozygotic (identical) twin of a person with schizophrenia has the highest risk - 40 to 50 percent - of developing the illness. A child whose parent has schizophrenia has about a 10 percent chance.” (From NIHM article on Schizophrenia.) If schizophrenia were to genetic, then the second twin must have it. So if it is not genetic, then there should not be the family correlation, but there is. So there must be another independent family variable that is currently ignored.

This pattern is seen in alcoholism, criminal behavior, schizophrenia, ADHA, bipolar disorder, homosexuality and some types of cancer. In general it shows the greatest correlation with identical twins, a weaker relation with fraternal twins, a yet still weaker relationship with siblings, but all of these relations are higher than the normal statistical occurrence in the general population. As seen in interaction studies, the interaction factor between genetics and environment has not been shown to be statistically significant, so we have left an interaction factor out of our model.

An additional interesting relationship seems to be that fraternal twins show a higher correlation than normal siblings. This suggests a timing variable (fourth factor) might be significant, because this is the

only significant difference between fraternal twins and siblings born one year apart. The fifth factor is a mimic factor, which is weaker in fraternal twins (because they are often mixed sex who would not tend to mimic each other) and stronger in identical twins, causing the greater relationship between identical twins (but less than 100% genetic match).

The five-factor model, therefore, defines behavior as a function of Environment (E), Genetics (G), Family History (F), Timing (T) (when you were born), and Mimic (M) (who you grew up with). The significant variables for each relationship would then be: Identical Twins (EGFTM), Fraternal Twins (EFTM), Siblings (EF) and Ancestors (F). This model helps also to explain the similar behavior of identical twins separated at birth because with out the E, they have more than just the weak G factor to explain their highly correlated behavior.

Relationship of scientific evidence with medical observations

Anecdotal evidence from the caring profession reinforces the (M) factor for the aforementioned model. There seems to be observed correlation between interpersonal stress and the occurrence of breast cancer in women or in prostate cancer in men. This is the same type of stress/influence that identical twins can assert on one another.

Relationship of scientific evidence with the esoteric

The scientific evidence correlates to the following esoteric areas of study:
(F) The Bert Hellinger Theory is an accurate description for the variable F. Prior life studies by Dr. Ian Stevens exemplify the karmic relationship that one carries from a past family into their new family.
(T) Astrology plays a major part in some people's lives and it in fact it can influence who we are by up to 20%.
(M) The fifth factor is the ability of people who are closely related to use their energy to influence each other: both positively and negatively. In the case of breast cancer and prostate cancer, this is a transfer of negative energy.