Jean Hansen, April 2025 www.human-intelligence.org

Race Differences in Intelligence



Richard Lynn

Men... are masters of their fates: The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars, But in ourselves, that we are underlings

- William Shakespeare

I prefer an injurious truth to a useful error. Truth heals any pain it may inflict.

- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Contents

- 1. Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
- 4. Mean IQ Across the World
- 5. Intelligence, Highly Polygenic
- 6. Cause of Racial Differences
- 7. Why is the Whole World not Developed?
- 8. The Worldwide Hierarchy
- 9. Scientific Accreditation
- 10. Western Twilight and General Conclusion

Main Human Populations/Races

Race/population... a biological definition:

Subdivision of a species that inherits characteristics that distinguish it from other populations of the species. In a genetic sense, a race is a population that differs in the incidence of certain genes from other populations, a consequence of isolation, most often geographical. Race is synonymous with subspecies or genetic clusters.

A race or population is simply a genetic branch/genetic cluster



+ Pygmies and Bushmen (African Subgroup)

The Spanish are genetically much closer to Norwegians than to Moroccans because genes are clustered by race/population = ancestral geographical isolation

Population Pair	Genetic Distance (F _{ST})
Spanish – Norwegian	0.005 – 0.008
Spanish – Moroccan	0.010 – 0.015
Norwegian – Moroccan	0.015 – 0.020

Spanish and Norwegians are both European, so their genetic distance is quite small.

Spanish and Moroccans show more differentiation, though some gene flow exists due to historical migrations (e.g., Moorish rule in Spain).

Homo sapiens emerges in Africa 200 thousand years ago.

1. Africans

Homo sapiens are believed to have first appeared around 200,000 years ago in equatorial Africa.

2. South Asians and North Africans (MENA for Middle Easterners and North Africans) The first groups migrate out of sub-Saharan Africa and colonize Africa from the North and Southwest Asia 100 thousand to 90 thousand years ago. At this level, they were isolated from Africans by distance and by the Sahara Desert, and thus evolved into a distinct race: North African and South Asian (MENA)

3. Southeast Asians (Indonesia, Cambodia,...)

People from South Asia migrated to Southeast Asia about 70,000 years ago and evolved in Southeast Asians.

4. Pacific Islanders

Only 6,000 years ago, some Southeast Asians began migrating to the Pacific Islands, where they evolved into a distinct race, the Pacific Islanders

5. Australian Aborigines Some populations from South and East Asia migrated through the Indonesian archipelago and arrived in New Guinea approximately 65,000 years ago. About 60,000 ago they migrated to Australia, becoming the ancestors of Aboriginal Australians. A genetically related population remains in New Guinea today.













Australian Aborigines



6. Europeans

A number of those who colonized the Near East between 100,000 and 90,000 years ago migrated to the north, and about 60,000 years ago, reached the Caucasus, from which they spread in Ukraine, then, about 40,000 years ago, in central and western Europe. Other peoples of Asia Southwest began to colonize southeastern Europe in Anatolia. These people have evolved into Europeans with their pale skin and, in northern Europe, their blond hair and blue eyes. Europeans were isolated from South Asians and North Africans by the Mediterranean Sea, and to the east by the Black and Caspian Seas, the high mountains of the Caucasus and Himalayas, and the Karakum desert in Turkmenistan.

7. East Asians (China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan ...)

Southern and Central Asian peoples began to colonize North Asia between -60,000 and -50,000 years, where they evolved into East Asians. East Asians were isolated from Europeans by the Gobi desert in the west and South Asians by the Himalayas to the south.

8. Arctic People

Between -50,000 and -40,000 years, the peoples of Asia migrated to the far north of Asia, where they evolved into Eskimos. These people have evolved into a race apart because they were geographically isolated from East Asia, to the south by the high Chersky, Khrebet, Khingan, and the Sayan Mountains, and by about a thousand miles of forest north of the Amur River.







9. The Native Americans

Native Americans evolved from peoples who migrated from North Asia to Alaska through the Behring Strait, and then made their way to America around 40,000 years ago. It took the people several thousand years to make their way from Alaska to South America.

They were isolated from other races and evolved into Native Americans. The common and relatively recent origin of these two races (Eskimos and Amerindians) is apparent. Genetic similarities: The Rhesus negative blood group is rare in these two populations, and the Diego blood group is unique in them. They also have similar hair texture, black hair, special incisors, and Inca bone in the skull.



A different evolution took place, since the races differ physically.

Physical differences have a genetic explanation, so we know there have been genetic changes.

"You will sometimes hear that the biological differences between populations are small. This is not true. The ancestors of East Asians, Europeans, Africans, and Australians were, until recently, almost completely isolated from each other for 40,000 years or more, which is more than enough for the forces of evolution to work."

- David Reich, genetic prof. at Harvard University, 2018.

Races are not artificial assemblages of "types" but natural units or populations that have been subject to evolutionary change (usually due to thousands of years of geographical isolation).

Consequently, they share a set of intercorrelated genetic characteristics, qualitatively and in gene frequency.

How many races/populations? Understanding the concept ...

A race/population is like a tree's branch. How many branches does a tree have?

-> If you look at the big branches, near the trunk, you will conclude in a smaller number.

-> If you look more peripherally, you will see that the tree has many thinner branches.

Similarly, a race is a branch / genetic cluster.

If you look at the first major divisions (as you would look at the large branches of a tree near the trunk) you can see a dozen of races or genetic clusters in the homo sapiens species.

A. Genetic Analysis Pointing the Major Human PopulationsB. Zoom in the Sub-Saharan Africans cluster to see the sub-populations





		Some characteristics
Phylum	Chordata	With notochord, dorsal marrow.
Class	Mammifère	The young are fed by the mammary glands, skis with hair, body cavity divided into aortic arches, coreless red blood cells, constant body temperature, 3 bones in the middle ear, well developed brain
Order	Primate	
Family :	Hominidae	Standing, bipedal locomotion, life based on hands and feet differently specialized, family and social organization.
Genus :	Homo	Big brain, speech, extended life, longer youth.
Species :	Homo sapiens	Important chin, high forehead, thin skull bones, rare hairs.
Main Races/Populations/ Genetic Clusters (synonymous):	 Africans Europeans Australian Aborigines Native Americans East Asians (China, Korea, Japan, Singapore) Southeast Asians (Cambandia, Indonesia, Laos) 	Homo Sapiens Taxinomic Classification
	 7. South Asians and North Africans (also called MENA for Middle Easterners and North Africans) 8. Arctic People 9. Pacific Islanders 	14

-> Homo Sapiens is an animal

There is no more reason to extract Homo Sapiens from the animal kingdom "because on average the smartest" than there would be to bring out the cheetah "because the fastest".

Contents

- 1. The Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
- 4. Mean IQ Across the World
- 5. Intelligence, Highly Genetic
- 6. Cause of Racial Differences
- 7. Why is the Whole World not Developed?
- 8. The Worldwide Hierarchy
- 9. Scientific Accreditation
- 10. Western Twilight and General Conclusion

Qualitative Definition of Intelligence

'Intelligence is a general mental capability that, among other things, involves the ability to reason, plan, solve problems, think abstractly, comprehend complex ideas, learn quickly, and learn from experience. It is not merely book learning, a narrow academic skill, or test-taking smarts. Rather, it reflects a broader and deeper capability for comprehending our surroundings—"catching on," "making sense" of things, or "figuring out" what to do.'

(Gottfredson, Mainstream Science on Intelligence)

Quantitative Definition of Intelligence

Human intelligence is in continuum with animal intelligence (we are animals).

-General intelligence (efficiency of the central nervous system) is higher in great apes (which have the average mental age of 2-3 year old Europeans, 22 average IQ) than in dogs (which have an average IQ of 12).

-Intelligence is higher in a 5-year-old child (IQ of 35) than in the great apes.

-Intelligence is higher in a 10-year-old child (IQ of 70) than in a 5 year-old-child

-Intelligence is more important in adults (average IQ of 100) than in children of 10 years.



General Intelligence (g): A Biological Trait

Intelligence increases in childhood with the natural crescendo of the cranial capacity. It reaches its maximum around 25 years, concomitantly at the peak of brain growth, then declines slowly from 30 years and more quickly after 80 years.



"The decline of mental abilities with age is part of a general organic process that constitutes the universal phenomenon of senescence"

The speed at which information is processed by the brain increases with age until around age 25 (graphs below).



20

The Metric Scale of Intelligence: IQ

One intelligence? Or many types of intelligence? Scientists quickly realized that:

- -> All cognitive abilities (totally disparate) are positively intercorrelated
- -> People who perform well on some tasks tend to perform well on all others
- -> All mental faculties are partially determined by a common factor
- -> IQ measures general intelligence = g

-> It is enough to measure some aptitudes to estimate the general IQ = g = general intelligence correctly



From The neurology of human intelligence differences, 2010, Ian J. Deary, Lars Penke and Wendy Johnson, Nature, Volume 11.

g = general intelligence = IQ = general cognitive abilities

The segregation of general intelligence into several types of intelligence (literary, mathematical, artistic, social, musical, economic, etc.) is more of a cultural construction without a biological or neurological basis.

The biological basis of human intelligence is characterized by a significant single component, measured by g.

"One of the most remarkable discoveries of all psychology (...) that the scores on all the tests of each variety of mental aptitude are positively intercorrelated for any representative sample of the general population." -Jensen

- " g is to psychology what carbon is to physics" C. Brand
- " IQ is to sociology what gravity is to physics." R. Lynn

"IQ is a fundamental characteristic of a society. We must stop the dysgenic trend in America" William Shockley, Nobel Prize (Physics). Absolutely all cognitive activities have a certain saturation in g (= IQ correlation) even the most basic ones (g is ubiquitous of higher cognitive functions). Higher IQ people will perform better on... nearly everything.

-Reasoning

-Space visualization

-Memory

-Music

-Languages

-Vocabulary

-Basic cognitive tasks ...

But also, for example:

375 Trillion Hz750 Trillion Hz800 nm400 nm

-distinction of colors proportional to g (higher IQ distinguishes closer color tones), simple reaction time to a stimulus...

-Sound distinction aptitude (high Q.I distinguishes closer sound tones)

-> All cognitive activities have a certain correlation with the IQ

(= saturation in g, equivalent to the implication of the processor of a computer in a program

-> Some programs are more greedy in terms of processor speed, but all show a proportionality to the clock speed



Illustration of the g factor



-> Each specific ability shares the general factor g

Some Examples of Cognitive Activities and Their g Loading ...

High g Loading

Matrix relations (.94) Generalizations (.89) Series completion (.87) Verbal analogies (.83) Likeness relations (.77) Problem arithmetic (.77) Paragraph comprehension (.73) Perceptual analogies (.70) Low g Loading Maze speed (.04) Crossing out numbers (.12) Counting groups of dots (.14) Simple addition (.23) Tapping speed (.24) Dotting speed (.27) Paired-associates memory (.27) Recognition memory (.31)

(Matrix relations like the famous Ravens ones will be a better estimate of someone's general intelligence that lets's say... dotting speed)



Raven's Progressive Matrices: one of the highest g-loading at 0.94 (one of the best IQ tests because you can correctly extrapolate general intelligence from it) g is ubiquitous of higher cognitive functions.

All human activities transiting through the central nervous system show a certain g-loading



- IQ of 100 = g of 100 = mean for Europeans (in America, Europe, Australia...).
- Gaussian distribution of intelligence, SD=15.

The phenomenon of positive intercorrelations in mental abilities, called "Positive Manifold" has been described as "Probably the most reproduced result of all psychology." (Deary, 2000).

 -> This phenomenon of intercorrelations allows extrapolation of a single figure, IQ, from several tests.
 It is not an average of disparate results but the extrapolation of a general functioning level.

- g is not specific to homo sapiens.
- It has been possible to extract g factors in dogs, cats, mice, and primates, meaning that an animal intelligent in some tasks is generally more prone to be better in others.

Non-human primates, as a whole, have a *g* factor similar to that observed in humans.

Contents

- 1. The Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
 - 1. Biological IQ Correlates
 - 2. Social IQ Correlates

IQ Validity

- 1. Biological IQ Correlates
 - -Head Size (+0.2)
 - -Brain size (+0.45)
 - -Myopia (+0.25)
 - -Electrochemical activity of the brain
 - -Cerebral metabolism of glucose
 - -Nerve conduction velocity * (+0.4)
 - -Brain pH

1. Biological Correlates of g (continued)

- Auditory Spectrum Finesse (+0.3) (ability to distinguish sounds of nearer frequencies, proportional to IQ).
- Visual Spectrum Finesse (+0.3) (ability to distinguish color tones more closely, proportional to IQ)
- Visual and Auditory Inspection Time (+0.7) (measurement of the sensory information processing speed)
- Simple reaction time
- Skin color (-0.92) (Evolutionary, see point 6)
- Baseline Pupil size
- Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate

Relationship between IQ and the electrochemical activity of the brain



IQ is correlated:

-with the complexity of the waves at the EEG.

-with the alpha waves frequency.



Evoked potentials recorded with EEG. The score used is the length of the first 4 brain waves E1 to E4.

This score is smaller in bright individuals and higher in less intelligent individuals.

In other words: the information transmission is faster in bright people and less in less intelligent individuals.
Cerebral Glucose Metabolic Rate

-> The main brain energy source is glucose.

-> High IQ brains consume less glucose for the same cognitive task while low IQ brains consume more glucose. Correlation of -0.7 to -0.8 between IQ and GMR (glucose metabolic rate)

-> For the same task, high IQ brains operate at a lower glucose regime while lower IQ brains arrive more quickly at saturation.

-> Higher IQ brains are more effective.

-> Analogy with a computer:

A weak computer reaches the saturation of its processor more quickly.

A more powerful computer is more efficient; it processes identical information using fewer system resources.

If we now subjectively calibrate a difficulty level, for example, to succeed in a cognitive task in 75% of cases...

With a success rate of 75%:

-Low IQ brains can perform a less complicated task, for example, retain 6 digits.

-Higher IQ brains manage to perform a more complicated task, for example, holding 8 digits.

In this case, IQ correlates positively with GMR, meaning higher-IQ brains can reach higher maximum glucose metabolic rates if needed.

-> Analogy with a computer:

-If a less powerful computer runs at 80 percent of its capacity (threshold subjectively fixed as "difficult task"), it will accomplish a smaller task, achieve a lower processor speed, and consume less.

-When a more powerful computer runs at 80 percent of its capacity (subjectively referred to as a "difficult task"), it will accomplish more complex tasks because it can achieve a higher processor speed by consuming more.

-> For the same objective task, higher IQ brains consume less -> more effective brains.

-> for a task judged subjectively difficult, higher IQs perform more complex tasks, can reach a higher processing power by metabolizing more glucose (higher GMR) -> They can climb higher in their GMR -> more powerful brains

Peripheral and Cranial Nerve Conduction Velocity (+0.4)



From 'The g factor' (1998) A. Jensen.

A light is flashing in front of the eyes, and a device measures the time it takes for the message to reach the centers of vision in the back of the brain. This speed is correlated (+0.4) with IQ -> Better nervous system myelination in high IQs

Cerebral pH, a Biochimic IQ Correlate



 -> Higher pH increases conduction velocity
 -> pH variations also modulate the activity of many receptors and neurotransmitters

The Brain Size – IQ Correlation is +0,45

Brain size is correlated at +0.45 with IQ. Like general intelligence (g), brain size is distributed in a Gaussian way (bell curve, figure 1 below).

A +0.45 correlation between general intelligence (= IQ) and brain size means that:

- 1. An increase of 1 SD in brain size (about 120 grams in mass) increases IQ by an average of 0.45 SD (7 IQ points).
- 2. IQs of 115 (1SD above average) have an average brain size 0.45 SD above average (about 55 grams more in mass).



Figure 1: Brain size of African Americans (red) and Europeans (whites)

- Vernon, Wicket, Bazana et Stelmack, 2000.
 'Whole brain size and general mental ability' Int J Neurosci. 2009.
- 'Brain volume and intelligence: The moderating role of intelligence measurement quality' Intelligence, 2017

Among university students, those finishing with distinction show a significantly bigger brain size and those ending with great distinction have a bigger brain than those finishing with distinction.



General Population < University Students < Distinction < Great Distinction

2. Some Social IQ Correlates

- National/Racial IQs Predict Success in Math and Science
- IQ Predicts Salary
- IQ Predicts Education Level
- IQ Predicts Socioeconomic Status
- IQ Predicts Trainability
- IQ Predicts Job Proficiency
- IQ and Violent Behavior
- National/Racial IQ Predicts PISA Scores
- IQ at 13 Predicts Many Subsequent Achievements
- National IQ, Predictive of GDP/Capita from 1500 to 2000
- National IQ, Predictive of Life Expectancy
- National IQ, Highly Predictive of Human Development Index

IQ	<75	75–90	90–110	110–125	>125
US population distribution	5	20	50	20	5
Married by age 30	72	81	81	72	67
Out of labor force more than 1 month out of year (men)	22	19	15	14	10
Unemployed more than 1 month out of year (men)	12	10	7	7	2
Divorced in 5 years	21	22	23	15	9
% of children w/ IQ in bottom decile (mothers)	39	17	6	7	< 1
Had an illegitimate baby (mothers)	32	17	8	4	2
Lives in poverty	30	16	6	3	2
Ever incarcerated (men)	7	7	3	1	< 1
Chronic welfare recipient (mothers)	31	17	8	2	< 1
High school dropout	55	35	6	0.4	< 0.4
Values are the percentage of each IQ sub-population, among non-Hispanic whites only, fitting each descriptor. Compiled by Gottfredson (1997) from a US study by Herrnstein & Murray (1994) pp. 171, 158, 163, 174, 230,					

180, 132, 194, 247-248, 194, 146 respectively.

From Murray and Hernstein, Harvard Sociology Faculty Head, The Bell Curve (1994).

Increasing Median Income by IQ level (1993 data)

Median income by IQ level



On The Road...



Lower IQ is linearly associated with higher violence in the general population.



Fig. 1. Prevalence of violence perpetration by intelligence quotient (IQ) score. IQ was assessed using the National Adult Reading Test (NART). Violence perpetration was assessed with the following question: 'Have you been in a physical fight or deliberately hit anyone in the past 5 years?'.

<u>"Association between intelligence quotient and violence perpetration in the English</u> <u>general population" Cambridge University Press, 2018.</u> 47 Table 9.3Variables Correlated With g

Positive Correlation

Achievement motivation Altruism Analytic style Aptitudes, cognitive abilities, 'abstractness of' integrative complexity Artistic preferences and abilities Craftwork Creativity; fluency Dietary preferences (low-sugar, low-fat) Educational attainment Eminence, genius Emotional sensitivity Extra-curricular attainments Field-independence Height Health, fitness, longevity Humor, sense of Income Interests, depth and breadth of Involvement in school activities Leadership Linguistic abilities (including spelling) Logical abilities Marital partner, choice of Media preferences Memory Migration (voluntary) Military rank Moral reasoning and development Motor skills Musical preferences and abilities Myopia Occupational status Occupational success Perceptual abilities Piaget-type abilities

Practical knowledge Psychotherapy, response Reading ability Regional differences Social skills Socioeconomic status of origin Socioeconomic status achieved Sports participation at university Supermarket shopping ability Talking speed Values and attitudes

"Genius" requires an extremely high g level (IQ).

Mean IQs of Historical Geniuses, Estimated by Catherine Cox

Category	Mean IQ	
Scientist	155	
Soldiers	132	
Statestnen	162	
Writers	164	
Artist	150	
Musicians	164	
Philosophers	175	I
Religions leaders	160	(

From Eugenics, a reassessment (2001), Richard Lynn.

Scientific Nobel Prize: Average IQ of 158 (4SD, measured) ie ~ 1/20000 (potentially 50 individuals per million in European populations)

-> A very high IQ is needed -> Bigger average brain size of
4x0.45 = 1.8SD> overall average, ie, 1.8 x 120 = 216 grams > average
(1369 cc versus 1585 cc for a population with an average IQ of 158)
-> Obvious biological basis of genius

Anecdotally, the estimate of "a bigger brain by 216 grams" for a population of European homo sapiens with an IQ of 160 is very close to the difference of 240 cc found in a brain study of 65 eminent men ...

Name.	Cranial Capacity in Cubic Centimeters.	Name.	Cranial Capacity in Cubic Centimeters.
Thos. Browne.	1955	Père Prosper, theologian.	1680
La Fontaine, poet.	1950	Hett, physician.	1675
Bésard, banker.	1940	Unterberger, père, painter.	1665
Sestini.	1850	"R. P. X.," theologian.	1663
Blumauer, poet.	1846	Jean Kollar, poet.	1655
Voigt, mathematician.	1826	Père Mallet, theologian.	1650
Blanchard, aeronaut.	1793	Laclôture.	1630
St. Ambrosius, theologian.	1792	"Homme de peine."	1620
Kreibig, violinist.	1785	Thouvenin, artistic bookbinder.	1615
Junger, poet.	1773	Choron, musician.	1608
Gauthier, pedagog.	1770	Petrarch, poet.	1602
Arnoldi, orientalist.	1750	Bünger, anatomist and surgeon.	1600
Cassaigne, jurist.	1750	Hamerling, poet.	1583
Duc de Bourgogne.	1750	Kreutzer, musician.	1579
Beethoven, composer.	1750	Sallaba, physician.	1575
Volta, physicist.	1745	Juvenal des Ursins, historian.	1530
Kant, philosopher.	1740	von Mosheim.	1530
Safarjik.	1738	Gen. Wurmser.	1530
Frère David, mathematician.	1736	Cerachi, sculptor.	1520
Jourdan, Marshall of France.	1729	Alxinger, poet.	1507
De Zach, astronomer.	1715	Fusinieri, physicist.	1502
von Rheinwald, scholar.	1710	Heinse, poet.	1500
Chenovix, chemist.	1709	Haydn, poet.	1500
Carême, cuisinier.	1708	Dante, poet.	1493
Descartes, philosopher.	1706	Bach, composer.	1480
Brunacci.	1701	Scarpa, surgeon.	1455
Gall, phrenologist.	1700	Foscolo, poet.	1426
Unterberger, fils.	1692	Leibnitz, philosopher.	1422
Boileau, poet.	1690	Raphael, painter.	1420
Robert Bruce.	1690	d'Arles, antiquary.	1420
Bigonnet.	1685	de Bussuejole, bishop.	1372
Bordoni.	1681	Philip Meckel.	1320

It should be noted that highly intelligent individuals with below-average brain size can be found (Smetana, Anatole France...), the correlation is not 1 but only +0,45

-> Imagine a safe filled with jewelry and bank notes of 5-10-20-50-100-200-500 euros.

-> Blindly, you take with the help of a small shovel, say 1200ml full content, from this safe. You repeat the operation 10 times.
-> With the help of a larger 1400ml shovel, you blindly perform 10 shots in the safe,

too.

What do you notice?

- 1. On average, an intake of 1400ml is greater than that of 1200ml.
- This is not true in all cases: it is possible for a 1200 ml take to be very valuable simply because it is very dense in 500-dollar notes and jewels, for example. Conversely, a catch of 1400 ml can be of little value because it is more dense in 5 and 10-euro notes.

Contents

- 1. The Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
- 4. Mean IQ Across the World
- 5. Intelligence, Highly Genetic
- 6. Cause of Racial Differences
- 7. Why is the Whole World not Developed?
- 8. The Worldwide Hierarchy
- 9. Scientific Accreditation
- 10. Western Twilight and General Conclusion

Mean g = Mean IQ of Indigenous Populations

(Native Americans in America, Australian Aborigines in Australia, Arctic People in North America...)

World Distribution of the Intelligence of Indigenous Peoples



Meta-analysis of 620 collected studies on 813,000 individuals in *Race Differences in Intelligence, an Evolutionary Analysis* (2006) by R. Lynn. Even more studies included in the 2nd edition (2015).

David Baker (2018) gets quite the same results as Lynn for actual National IQ



Fig. 1: National IQs [DB] from THE NIQ-DATASET (V1.3)

M=84.74; SD=12.79; N=125; data from psychometric tests only Notes:

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the mean IQ = 71. An IQ of 100 corresponds to the cognitive abilities of a 16-year-old European.

-> Sub-Saharan Africa: Average IQ ~ 71. (borderline, mental retardation threshold according to European standards)

A better way of seeing things is that an IQ of 70 is the mental age of an 11year-old European (compared to a 16-year-old European).

An 11-year-old is not "mentally retarded", He can do many things :work in a factory, supervise basic operations ... -> Conversely, the mean IQ of East Asians is 105 (China, Japan, Korea, Singapore...), slightly higher than that of Europeans

-> Only 37% of Europeans have a higher IQ than 50% of East Asians

IQ test critics generally avoid considering this particular point ...

-> African Americans have an average IQ of 85, intermediate between Africans in sub-Saharan Africa and Europeans. (Afro-Americans have an average of 25% European ancestry, pure Black Americans in the southern states have an average IQ of 78-80)

General Summery on Race Differences in Intelligence

Whatever the country in the world :

- 1. Ashkenazy Jews (110) (America, Europe, Africa)
- 2. East Asians (105) (Asia, Europe, America...)
- 3. Europeans (100) (Australia, America, Europe...)
- 4. Arctic People (91)
- 5. European-African Hyber (Europe, America...)
- 6. Southeast Asians (90) (Europe, America, Asia)
- 7. Native Americans (87) (North and South America)



9. Africans (71-80) (Europe, North and South America, Africa...
10. Aborigènes d'Australie (62)









Sub-Saharan Africa, Mean IQ 71 Nature or Nurture?



is responsible for Bad environment -> Low IQ?

is responsible for Or low IQ -> Bad environement?

Contents

- 1. The Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
- 4. Mean IQ Across the World
- 5. Intelligence, Highly Genetic

1. Intelligence is Highly Genetic

-> Heritability of intelligence = part of the variance attributable to genetic factors. There are 3 ways of estimating it, pointing to a whole heritability > 0.8 in adulthood.

This means that if everyone were raised in an **identical environment**, intellectual differences between individuals would be reduced to 80% of the current differences (remaining quite large)

1st Method: Studies of homozygous twins raised in different environments (Data summarized by Bouchard, 1993). In adults, the weighted average correlation for sample size is 0.75. This figure must be corrected for the reliability of the tests (correction of the attenuation, Bouchard, 1993, p.49, Machintosh, 1998). This correction increases the correlation to an accurate value of 0.83.



The high level of heritability found in identical twins in America, Europe, Japan, and India shows that intelligence is strongly determined by genetic factors.



Monozygot twins have nearly the same intelligence, whether they are raised in the same environment or not

2nd method to estimate heritability of intelligence: to compare the degree of similarity between identical twins and non-identical twins, of the same sex, raised in the same family. The correlation is 0.88 for identical twins and 0.51 for non-identical twins of the same sex. After correcting these figures for the reliability of the tests (correction of attenuation), the corrected correlation becomes 0.98 for the identical twins and 0.56 for the non-identical twins. Heritability can be calculated by Falconer's (1960) formula of doubling the difference between the correlations of identical and non-identical twins of the same sex. The difference between the two correlations is 0.42, doubling this difference gives a heritability of 0.84 -> Estimate almost similar to the first one.

Heritability of a trait (Falconer's formula)

- = ((correlation identical)-(correlation non identical))x2
- = 0,42x2
- = 0,84

3rd Method to Estimate Heritability: Examine the IQ correlation between children of different biological parents adopted and raised in the same families. In this way, we can estimate the family environment effect. In adults, the correlation is between - 0.01 and 0.04, indicating an heritability of at least 0.96.

However, this method underestimates the environmental effects because it does not consider the prenatal and perinatal environment (-> but precisely, this method makes it possible to know the environmental elements with or without an effect!)



• FIGURE 12.10 The correlation for adoptive siblings provides a direct estimate of the importance of shared environment. For g, the correlation is 0.25 in childhood and -0.01 in adulthood, a difference suggesting that shared environment becomes less important after childhood. (From McGue, Bouchard, et al., 1993, p. 67.) -> The first two methods are more precise and give an estimate of 0.83 and 0.84 for the heritability of intelligence.

The conclusion of a high heritability for intelligence implies that there are genes that determine intelligence. The first was discovered by Chorley et al. (1998). It is located on chromosome 6, and the possession of one of the alleles of this gene contributes up to 4 IQ points.

Today, thousands of intelligence genes have been discovered (responsible for a gain or decrease of a tiny part in IQ score, usually <1 point). It is now possible to predict intelligence by a genetic analysis.

"Genome-wide association meta-analysis in 269,867 individuals identifies new genetic and functional links to intelligence" Nature, 2018.

Illustration of The Genetic Part and The "Environmental" Part of Intelligence



2. Great stability of mean racial IQs, whatever the environment, whatever the country -> supports the genetic causality (see Worldwide Hierarchy after)

Slight increase in better environment (84 to 88 for Arabs in Europe, for example), but genes "keep the improvement on a leash". East Asians in Europe or America: 105.

3. Stability over time





IQ Studies by Year

Flynn Effect: Causing Convergence or Making the Smart Smarter?



Racial IQs are remarkably stable over time. For example, the IQs of Africans have shown no change since the first study published by Fick (1929), which pointed to an average IQ of 65 for Africans in South Africa. The four most recent studies on African intelligence in South Africa find virtually identical IQs of 69 (Nell, 2000), 68 (Sonke, 2000), 67, and 64 (Skuy et al., 2001).

4. IQs Differences Are Reflected in the Differences in Brain Size.

Table 9.8. Race differences in brain site (cc) and intelligence

Race	IQ	Brain Size (cc)
East Asians	105	1416
Europeans	100	1369
Southeast Asians	90	1332
Pacific Islanders	85	1317
South Asians and north africans	84	1293
Africans	67	1282
Australian aborigenes	62	1225

These differences in brain size demonstrate the existence of genetic factors, because the cranial volumes' heritability is 0.9 and correlation between intelligence and brain size is 0.45.

Race Differences in Intelligence, Richard Lynn, 2006 (2nd edition, 2015). The Limits of Democratization, Tatu Vanhanen, 2009, University of Tampere, Finland. Le quotient intellectuel, ses déterminants et son avenir, Serge Larivée, Université de Montréal, 2009.



Race Differences in Intelligence, Richard Lynn, 2006 (2nd edition, 2015).

The Limits of Democratization, Tatu Vanhanen, 2009, University of Tampere, Finland.

Le quotient intellectuel, ses déterminants et son avenir, Serge Larivée, Université de Montréal, 2009.


Figure 9.4: Median IQ of three populations (Mongoloid, Caucasoid, and Negroid) plotted as a function of the mean cranial capacity in each population. (Regression: IQ = 0.262 × cranial capacity – 252.6; r = 0.998.) (After Jensen 1998: 443).





Brain of an Australian Aborigine



Brain of a chimpanzee, IQ 22



a. Brain of Gauss, mathematician (after Wagner). b. Brain of a Papuan (drawn by the author from a specimen in the Anatomical Museum, Columbia University). c. Brain of chimpanzee.

Anecdotally, comparison of the brain of Gauss (mathematician), an Australian Aborigine, and a chimpanzee.

5. Studies on Racial Hybrids

IQs of racial hybrids are always intermediate between those of the two parental races, as well as the cranial volume, also intermediate between those of the two parental races/populations -> Clear genetic causality (polygenic)

				European		Hybrids		Africans		
	Location	Age	Test	N	IQ	N	IQ	N	IQ	Reference
1	Brazil	10	SPM	735	95	718	81	223	71	Fernandez, 2001
2	Germany	5-13	WISC	1,099	100	170	94	-	-	Eyferth, 1961
3	South Africa	10-12	AAB	10,000	100	6,196	83	293	65	Fick, 1929
4	South Africa	13	GSAT	746	100	815	86	-	-	Claassen, 1990
5	South Africa	15	SPM	1,056	100	778	80	1,093	74	Owen, 1992
			WISC-							Weinberg et al.,
6	USA	17	R	16	102	55	94	17	85	1992
7	USA	Adult	Otis	-	100	284	91	176	87	Codwell, 1947
8	USA	Adult	Vocab	1,245	100	304	92	146	85	Lynn, 2002
9	USA	Adult	Vocab	10,315	100	116	97	4,271	89	Rowe, 2002

Table 4.12. IQs of Europeans, African-European hybrids, and Africans

But also ... aboriginal-European or Asian-European hybrids ... http://www.human-intelligence.org/intelligence-is-genetic/#genetic6

6. Qualitative Racial Differences

Races don't only differ in brain size; there are qualitative racial differences.

Africans and Europeans

-Africans' cortex is, on average, less convoluted.

-Africans have a smaller frontal and occipital lobe and larger ventricles (cavities filled with cerebrospinal fluid)

Australian Aborigines and Europeans



From *Race*, John R. Baker, Oxford biology professor, 3rd edition, 2012.

Clearly show that the IQs remain predicted by the biological race regardless of the adoptive parents.

Koreans adopted by Belgians: IQ of 106 in adulthood. African Americans adopted by Europeans: 85 -> Genetic factors.





-> For children who are all adopted by European middle-class parents, there is a difference of 16 IQ points between African-Americans and European, the same as found in America.

-> Raising black children in a middle-class white family has no effect on their IQ at 17 years.

-> Education has no more effect on East Asians adopted by Europeans; their average IQ remains higher than that of Europeans.

8. Reaction Time

There is a significant difference between Europeans, Africans, and East Asians regarding reaction time. The reaction time is correlated with IQ, as both are signs of the efficiency of the central nervous system.

Europeans react on average faster to a stimulus than Africans, but less quickly than East Asians (simple reaction time, row 2)



Table 4.10. Reaction Limes and EEGs of Africans and Europeans



Greater efficiency of the central nervous system in individuals with high IQs.



Reaction times are measured as follows: Someone is placed in front of a small lamp that will light. Whenever he does, he presses the button in front of him as quickly as possible. This operation is repeated to get a mean Reaction Time.

This "Reaction Time" is a sign of the nervous system's efficiency since it is a basic measure of information processing. Reaction times are measured in milliseconds.



Figure 4.2: Distribution of mean reaction times of individuals with normal and subnormal IQs. (From Baumeister, 1998. Reprinted with permission from Elsevier.)

From Clocking the Mind: Mental Chronometry and Individual Differences, Arthur R. Jensen, 2006.

Reaction Time by IQ Decile



Figure 9.8: SRT and CRT plotted as a function of IQ in deciles from lowest (1) to highest (10). (Data from Der & Deary, 2003, Table 2.)

Reaction Time decreases linearly as IQ increases

From Clocking the Mind: Mental Chronometry and Individual Differences, Arthur R. Jensen, 2006.

9. « Inspection Time »

- "Inspection time" measures the speed of processing visual or auditory information. It is correlated at +0.7 with IQ.
- In this type of test, two bars of unequal length appear on the screen for a short period of time (in milliseconds). The person tested is then asked which was the longest bar, the one on the right or the one on the left?



• High-IQ individuals process visual or auditory information more quickly. They have smaller inspection times.

There Are Significant Race Differences in Inspection Time

Table 2

Mean and standard deviation inspection times (IT), reaction times (RT), and intra-individual variability in milliseconds by race

	Race			
19	White	Black	Difference	Effect size ^a
Inspection time	101 (46)	155 (118)	-54.0*	0.79
IT variability	28.5 (22)	43.1 (36)	-14.6*	0.57
Reaction time	460 (53)	483 (73)	-23.0*	0.40
RT variability	71.4 (18)	85.8 (44)	-14.4*	0.55

Note. Standard deviations are in parenthesis.

^a Cohen's d, using the pooled group standard deviation.

* *p*<.05.

European admixture among African-Americans.

-> The more the European admixture, the higher the average brain weight, the higher the IQ.

- Average IQ of pure Africans in US (Southern States): 80
- With 25 percent of European descent: 85 (mean for African-Americans)
- Mean IQ for European-African hybrids: 90
- Mean IQ with 75 percent European descent: 95
- Correlation of -0.91 between skin pigmentation and IQ (Larivée, 2009; Templer, 2006)





Figure 5. Partial residuals and estimated regression fits for European ancestry in the admixture regression with brain and intracranial volume as the dependent variables.

Table from A Genetic Hypothesis for American Race/Ethnic Differences in Mean *g*: A Reply to Warne (2021) with Fifteen New Empirical Tests Using the ABCD Dataset. John G.R. Fuerst et al. (2024)

IQ among Afro-Americans as a function of European ancestry (%)



Figure 3. Partial residuals and estimated regression fits for European ancestry in the admixture regression with g as the dependent variable.

Table from A Genetic Hypothesis for American Race/Ethnic Differences in Mean *g*: A Reply to Warne (2021) with Fifteen New Empirical Tests Using the ABCD Dataset. John G.R. Fuerst et al. (2024)

Mean IQ (g) as a function of the intelligence polygenic score, per population



a. MTAG-eduPGS

Table from A Genetic Hypothesis for American Race/Ethnic Differences in Mean *g*: A Reply to Warne (2021) with Fifteen New Empirical Tests Using the ABCD Dataset. John G.R. Fuerst et al. (2024)

Among Afro-Americans, European ancestry (%) is linearly associated with an increase in

- (1) intelligence polygenic score
- (2) brain size
- (3) general intelligence (IQ)

11. 76 musculoskeletal features

- Racial differences in brain size are correlated with 76 musculoskeletal traits identified in standard evolutionary books as consistently related to an increase in brain size and intelligence in hominids.
- Among these differences, we find:
- The pelvis transverse diameter: An increase in brain size and intelligence has been paired with an increase in the pelvis transverse diameter to allow the passage of the skull at birth. Africans have a significantly smaller pelvic diameter than Europeans (27.4 cm against 24.6 cm for Africans). East Asians have a greater pelvic diameter than Europeans.
- As a consequence of a larger pelvis, the femur (the thigh bone), which is inserted at the level of the pelvis, curved. In spite of a growing pelvis, spacing the femoral insertions and causing a wider angle for the exit of the two femurs, it was imperative that the knee make a proper junction with the fibula, causing a curve of the femur. Europeans have a significantly greater femoral curvature than Africans and substantially less than East Asians.
- While intelligence and cranial capacity have increased, skulls have become more spherical and deep. Europeans have significantly more spherical, profound, and bigger brains than Africans.
- The increase in sphericity has, therefore, reduced the protuberances, particularly the mastoid process. Whites have a significantly smaller mastoid process than blacks.
- An increase in cranial capacity occurred towards the front of the skull, resulting in a decrease in prognathism and an increase in orthognathism (flatter face). Europeans have a significantly less prognathic and more orthognathic face than Africans.
- Very informative: "Progressive Changes in Brain Size and Musculoskeletal Traits in Seven Hominoid Populations", Rushton, Human Evolution, Vol. 19 (173-196) 2004. <u>http://www.human-intelligence.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/progressive-change.pdf</u>

Frait number and name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
1. Cranial capacity (cm ³)	380 (1)	450 (2)	650 (3)	1000 (4)	1267 ¹ (5)	1346' (6)	1364 ¹ (7)
2. Encephalization Quotient	3.01 (2)	2.79 (1)	3.38 (4)	3.34 (3)	6.38 ² (5)	6.50 ² (6)	6.95 ² (7)
			A. Cranial	Traits (17)			
3. Cranial shape	Narrowest (1)	Narrow (2)	Broader than Australopit hecines (3)	Broader than II. habilis (4)	Broader than <i>H. erectus</i> , narrowest of moderns ³ (5)	Broader than Africans ³ (6)	Broadest ³ (7)
4. Cranial length	Longest (1)	Long (2)	Shorter than Australopit hcines (3)	Shorter than H. habilis (4)	Shorter than H. erectus, longest of moderns (5)	Shorter than Africans and longer than Asians (6)	Shortest (7)
5. Sagittal outline	Lowest vault (1)	Low vault but slightly higher than P. troglodytes (2)	Higher vault than Australopit hecines (3)	Higher vault than H. habilis (4)	Higher vault than H. erectus, lowest of moderns, depressed post-bregma (5)	Higher than Africans, lower than Asians (6)	Highest (7)
6. Nasal bone prominence	Flat (2)	Flat (2)	Flat (2)	Slight prominence (5)	Slight prominence (5)	Most prominent (7)	Slight prominence (5)
7. Facial prognathicism	Most prognathic (1)	Very prognathic (2)	Less prognathic than Australopit hecines (3)	Less prognathic than H. habilis (4)	Less prognathic than H. erectus, most prognathic of moderns ⁴ (5)	Less prognathic than Africans, more so than Asians ⁴ (6)	Orthognathic ⁴ (7)

"Progressive Changes in Brain Size and Musculoskeletal Traits in Seven Hominoid Populations", Human evolution, Vol. 19 (173-196) 2004.

						H. sapiens	
Trait number and name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
8. Bizygomatic breadth (reverse keyed)	Widest ⁵ (1)	Wide ⁵ (2)	Slightly narrowed ⁵ (3)	Narrower than <i>H. habilis^s</i> (4)	Narrower than <i>H. erectus</i> , widest of moderns (5)	Narrower than Africans, Wider than Asians (6)	Narrowest (7)
9. Palatal form	U-shaped (1)	Slightly less U- shaped (2)	Nearly V- shaped (3)	More V- shaped and nearing parabolic (4)	Least parabolic of moderns (5)	Parabolic /elliptic (6)	Widest parabolic (7)
10. Supraorbital ridge shape (reverse keyed)	Un-arched and largest (1)	Un-arched and large (2)	Arched and slightly smaller (3)	Smaller, arched and rounded with glabellar depression (4)	Table-like with glabellar depression, largest of modern (5)	Small, smooth and arched (6)	Arched and smallest (7)
 Mastoid process (reverse keyed) 	Largest (1)	Large (2)	Smaller than Australopit hecines (3)	Smaller than H. habilis (4)	Largest of moderns, two heads (5)	Small and pointy (6)	Smallest and stubby (7)
12. Neurocranium position	Behind face (1.5)	Behind face (1.5)	Higher but still behind face (3)	Higher than <i>H. habilis</i> but still (4)	Higher than H. erectus, but lowest of moderns ⁴ (5)	Over top of face ⁴ (6)	Most over the top of face ⁴ (7)
 Circularity of temporal foramen 	Long and narrow, oval (1)	Short and wide, but not quite circular (2)		Short and narrow, circular (3)	7 		
14. Face rotation	Absent (1)	Absent to slight (2)	Slight (3)	Present and more prominent (4)	-		-

"Progressive Changes in Brain Size and Musculoskeletal Traits in Seven Hominoid Populations", Human evolution, Vol. 19 (173-196) 2004.

Trait number and name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
15. Anterior position of foramen magnum and occipital condyle	Posteriorly oriented (behind bitympanic line) (1)	More anterior than P. troglodytes, less than in H. habilis (2)	More anterior than Australopit hecines (3)	Close to H. sapiens position (4)	-		-
16. Curvature of squamosal suture	Straight and low (1.5)	Straight and low (1.5)	Curved and low (3)	More curved and higher than H. habilis (4)	-	-	-
17. Orientation of occipital condyle	Vertical (1)	Horizontal (3)	Horizontal (3)	Horizontal (3)	-	-	-
18. Size of masseter muscle	Large (1.5)	Large (1.5)	Smaller than Australopit hecines (3)	Smaller than H. habilis (4)	-		-
19. Post-orbital constriction size	Largest (1)	Slightly smaller than P. troglodytes (2)	Slightly smaller than Australopit hecines (3)	Smaller than H. habilis (4)	Smaller than H. erectus, largest of moderns (5)	Larger than Africans, smaller than Asians (6)	Smallest (7)
			B. Teeth and Ma	ndible Traits (11)			
20. Incisor shape	Flat (2.5)	Flat (2.5)	Flat (2.5)	Flat (2.5)	Rarely shoveled (5)	Sometimes shoveled (6)	Frequently shoveled (7)
21. Number of teeth	32 (3)	32 (3)	32 (3)	32 (3)	32 (3)	30-32 (6)	28-32 (7)
22. Size of molars	Smaller than Australopit hecines (2)	Largest (1)	Smaller than P. troglodytes (3)	Smaller than <i>H. habilis</i> (4)	Smaller than H. erectus, largest of moderns ⁵ (5)	Smaller than Africans ⁵ (6)	Smallest ⁵ (7)

Trait number and name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
23. Orthognathism of mandible	Long, low, prognathic (1)	Slightly shorter and higher, but still prognathic (2)	Shorter, higher than Australopit hcines (3)	Short and high (4)	Longest and lowest of moderns (5)	Medium length and height (6)	Short and high (orthognathic) (7)
24. Shape of mandibular	U-shaped (1)	Nearing to V- shape (2)	Nearly V- shaped (3.5)	Nearly V- shaped (3.5)	Least V- shaped of moderns (5)	Less V- shaped than Asians (6)	Most V-shaped (7)
25. Width of Mandibular condyles	Close together (1)	Wider apart than P. troglodytes closer than H. habilis (2)	Wider apart than Australopit hecines (3)	Wider apart than H. habilis (4)	Wider than H. erectus and closest of moderns ⁶ (5)	Wider apart than Africans closer than Asians ⁶ (6)	Widest apart ⁶ (7)
26. Chin prominence	Absent (2)	Absent (2)	Absent (2)	Absent (mental trigone present) (3)	Reduced (4)	Prominent (7)	Moderate (6)
27. Height of condyle relative to coronoid	Shorter condyle (1)	Slightly taller condyle than P. troglodytes (2)	Equal (3.5)	Equal (3.5)	5 2 1	San I	-
28. Mandibular notch	Shallow (1.5)	Shallow (1.5)	Deep(3)	Deep (4)	15 77	0.55	
29. Narrowness of Ascending ramus	Widest anteroposter iorly (1)	Wide anteroposteriorly (2.5)	Wide anteroposte riorly (2.5)	Narrow anteroposterio rly (4)	-	5 44 5	-
30. Length of tooth roots (reverse keyed)	Longest (1)	Long (2)	Shorter than Australopit hecines (3)	Shorter than <i>H. habilis</i> (4)	Shorter than <i>H. erectus</i> ⁵ (5)	Shortest ⁵ (6.5)	Shortest ⁵ (6.5)

Trait number and name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
31. Height of nuchal region (reverse keyed)	Highest (1)	High (2)	Low (3)	Lowest (4)	8		
32. Neck shape	Broad and squat (1.5)	Broad and squat (1.5)	-		Broad and strait (5)	Narrow, curved and long (6)	
33. Mass of nuchal muscles (reverse keyed)	Largest (1)	Reduced compared to P. troglodytes (2)	Reduced compared to Australopit hecines (3)	Reduced near moderns (4)	Reduced and largest of moderns (5)	Small (6)	Smallest (7)
34. Muscle complexity (reverse keyed)	Complex (many bellies and bodies) (1)	Less complex than P. troglodytes (2)	Similar to Australopit hecines (3)	Simple (few bellies and bodies) (4)	-		
35. Close of rectus capitis muscles	Side by side (1)	Spread apart (2)	Spread apart further (3.5)	Similar to H. habilis (3.5)	-		-
36. Size of nuchal crest and bony markings	Present and large (1)	Present in large specimens, reduced in small specimens (2)	Few pronounced markings (3)	Fewer pronounced markings (4)	Very few pronounced markings (5)	Smoother to Absent (6)	Absent (7)
			D. Vertebr	al Traits (3)			
37. Longest spinous process	5^{th} or $6^{th}(1)$	Most likely 6 th (2)	322	7 th , like moderns (3)	5.652		1.440
38. Size of spinous process	Longest (1)	Long (2)	-	Short, but slightly longer than moderns (3)	-		-

Trait number and name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
39. Convexity of atlas superior facet	Concave (1)	Less concave (2)	-	Flat (3)	-	-	-
			E. F	Pelvic Traits (8)			
40. Size of transverse diameter (mm)	98 (1)	99.1 (2)		H. sapiens range (3.5)	122 (3.5)	132 (5)	-
41. Size of anteroposterior diameter (mm)	85 (1.5)	85 (1.5)	**	H. sapiens range (3.5)	103 (3.5)	118 (5)	
42. Bi-Iliac width (mm)	132 (1)	200 (2)		-	250 (3)	270 (5)	252 (4)
43. Shape of iliac blade	Tall and narrow (1)	Short and wide (2)		Short and wide (3)	-	-	~
44. Sciatic notch	Absent, poorly developed (1)	Present, well developed (2)	-	Sexually dimorphic, well developed like moderns (3)		-	
45. Convexity of inferior pubic ramus	Convex (1)	Straight (2.5)	Straight (2.5)		-	-	-
46. Size of acetabulum (mm)	.82 (1)	.7883 (2)	0.000	Near modern size ~.90 (3)	-	-	-
47. Size of sacrum	Smallest (1)	Larger (2)		Large, like moderns (3)			

name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
48. Orientation of glenoid cavity	Cranially oriented (1)	Less cranially oriented than P. troglodytes (2)	-	Laterally oriented, like moderns (3)	-		~
49. Arm size (reverse keyed)	Large (1)	Large (2)		Modern human range (3)	Largest of moderns (4)	Larger than Asians, smaller than Africans (5)	Smalles t (6)
50. Capacity of elbow extension	Hyperexten sion possible (1.5)	Hyperextension possibly (1.5)	Slight hyperexten sion capabilities (3)	-	-	-	-
			G. Lower	Limb Traits (18)			
51.Intertrochant eric line	Absent (1)	Present in large specimens only (2)	-	Present (3)	-	-	-
52. Femoral head size	Smallest (1)	Intermediate between apes and humans (2)	Intermediate between Australopieth ecines (3)	Large (4)	Smallest of moderns (5)	Intermediate between Africans and Asians (6)	Largest (7)
53. Femoral condylar lateral profile	Circular (1)	Circular in small specimens, but circcular to oval in large specimens (2)	Same as Australopit hecines, but less circular (3)	Nearly like moderns (4)	Most circular of moderns ⁷ (5)	Elliptical ⁷ (6)	Oval ⁷ (7)
54. Symmetry of femoral condyles	Asymmetric al (1)	Asymmetrical in some small specimens, more symmetrical in other specimens (2.5)	Like Australopit hecines (2,5)	Symmetrical (4)	•	-	-

Trait number and name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
55. Femoral bicondylar width (mm)	Smallest (1.5)	Smallest (1.5)	Slightly larger (3)	Larger, nearing modern values (4)	79.50 [?] (5)	83.05 ⁷ (6)	-
56. Shaft to condyle angle (reverse keyed)	Largest (1.5)	Ape-like (1.5)	Slightly reduced (3)	Smaller than H. habilis (4)	-	-	-
57. Thinness of femoral neck cross-section	Cortical bone thick throughout, round (1)	Cortical bone compressed (2.5)	Cortical bone compressed (2.5)	Like moderns, but slightly thicker cortical bone (4)			-
58. Shallowness of femoral trochanteric fossa	Deep (1.5)	Deep (1.5)		Less deep (3)			***
59. Femoral pilaster	No pilaster (2)	No pilaster (2)	No pilaster (2)	None to small pilaster (4)	Small pilaster ⁸ (5)	Large pilaster ⁸ (6)	Largest pilaster ⁸ (7)
60. Femoral shaft curvature index	77.5 (straight) (2)	80 (3)		-	76.6 ^{8.9} (1)	97.0 ^{8,9} (4)	102. 2 ^{8, 9} (5)
61. Size of tibial plateau	Smallest (1)	Slightly larger than P. troglodytes (2)			Smallest of moderns ² (3)	Intermediate between Africans and Asians ⁷ (4)	Largest ⁷ (5)
62. Tibial plateau flatness	Most curved (1.5)	Most curved (1.5)	-	1991	Curved ¹² (3)	Flat ¹² (4.5)	Flat ¹² (4.5)
63. Lateral tibial condyle concaveness	Most convex (1.5)	Convex (1.5)	Slightly less convex than Australopit hcines (3)	**	Flat ¹² (4)	Varies ¹² (5)	Concave ¹² (6)

H	sapiens	

Trait number and name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
64. Knee congruency	Lowest (1)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	~	-	3
65. Tibial plateau angle (reverse keyed)	Highest (1)	High (2)	Lowest (3)	-	Highest of moderns ¹² (4)	Low ¹² (5)	
66. Tibial condyle size	Smallest and narrowest (1)	Small and narrow (2.5)	Small and narrow (2.5)	Larger, nearly modern (4)	Larger than H. erectus, smallest of moderns (5)	Larger than Africans (6)	Largest (7)
67. Size of distal tibial head	Small (2)	Small (2)	Small (2)	Slightly enlarged (4)	Larger than H. erectus, 47.07 ⁷ (5)	Largest, 53.23 ⁷ (6)	-
68. Tibial anterior border sharpness	Round (2)	Round (2)	Round (2)		Rounded (4)	Sharp (5.5)	Sharp (5.5)
			H. Body Prope	ortion Traits (8)			
69. Height (meters)	Less than 1 (1.5)	Less than 1 (1.5)	1-1.5 (3)	1.3-1.5 (4)	1.42-1.69 (5.5)	1.64-1.74 (7)	1.59-1.68 (5.5)
70. Intermembral index (upper limb compared to lower limb lengths) (reverse keyed)	108.7 (1)	85 (2)	86.5 (3)	H. sapiens range (4)	70.3 (7)	70.5 (5)	71.1 (6)
71. Brachial index	80.1 (1)	-	-		78.5 (2)	75.5 (4)	76.5 (3)
72. Crural index	101.9 (1)	-	 :/		86.2 (2)	83.3 (4)	86.5 (3)

Trait number and name	P. troglodytes	Australopithecines	H. habilis	H. erectus	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
73. Arm length as % of body height	Highest (1)	High (2.5)	High (2.5)	Like modern humans (4.5)	45.76 (4.5)	44.54(6)	5aa)
74. % body weight upper limbs	Highest, 15.8 (1)	High, 12 (2)	High (3)	Low, like moderns (4)	~		5 .00 0
75. Leg length as % of body height	Lowest (1)	Low (2.5)	Low (2.5)	Like modern humans (4)	56.42 (6)	54.98 (5)	
76. % body weight lower limbs	24.2 (1)	28 (2)		30(3)	**		

.



Many egalitarians have suggested that white racism can reduce black IQ, but there is no explanation for how racism could diminish IQ and why, in this case IQ of Africans in Africa, measured by African examiners, is 71?

If racism diminishes intelligence, it is curious that Ashkenazy Jews in America and England have an average IQ of 110, while they have been exposed to racism for centuries. The high IQ of American Jews is well known since the 1930s.

12. Regression to The Mean



Regression to the Mean for Stature

Regression to the mean for Intelligence, Europeans regress to 100, Afro-Americans to 85.

-> Signature of the genetic cause of Intelligence-> Additive genetic model

How to Understand Regression to The Mean ?

-> Imagine two beans of the same size: bean A and bean B, say of 2 cm.

Bean A comes from a breed (= variety) of big beans (let's say 3 cm) Bean B comes from a breed of small beans (let's say 1 cm)

The seeds of bean A and bean B are planted.

What is observed in the offspring?

The offspring of bean A will grow towards their higher "racial" mean in size: the offspring's beans will be larger than 2 cm.

The offspring of bean B will regrow towards the racial average of B, namely a smaller size. The offspring's bean of B will be smaller than 2 cm.

Regression to the mean occurs for all polygenic traits, like IQ.

Take two couples having an average IQ of 110, an African couple and a European couple.

The children of the European couple will show an IQ reduction towards the European IQ average of 100: they will have on average IQ of 105.

The children of the African couple will go back to the African intellectual average of 80: they will have an average IQ of 95.

This phenomenon of regression to the mean is also noticeable among low IQs: Children of European couples having an average IQ of 75 will have a mean IQ of 87.5 (regression to the average of 100), whereas children of African couples with an average IQ of 75 will have an average IQ of 77,5 (regression to the average of 80).

-> Signature of the European average IQ at 100 and of the average African at 80 (polygenic)

-> It's the reason why Black children from wealthy black couples are more likely to backslide into a lower economic group.

https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2015/01/how-black-middle-class-kids-become-black-lower-classadults/384613/ 104

13. Heritability Increases with Age



Association. Reprinted with permission of the APA and M. McGue.)

-> This points to the **genetic causality** of intelligence.

If the environment had an impact, its importance should increase with age, but it's the opposite that happens.

The unshared environment is essentially in utero environment.

14. Racial Differences in the EEG.



As explained earlier, the evoked potential of smarter individuals has a smaller "score": the frequency of alpha waves is higher.

In other words, information transmission is faster in people with higher IQs. There is a significant difference in terms of EEG score, between races.

Table 4.10. EEGs of Africans and Europeans

	Test	Africans in Africa	Europeans in Europe
1	IQ	68	105
2	EEG	534	506

15. Racial Differences in Intellectual Maturation Speed

- → (1) Fastest intellectual development among Australian Aborigines and the lowest final intelligence (average IQ 62)
- → (2) Intellectual development among Africans a little slower than among Aborigines and slightly higher final intelligence (average IQ 71)
- → (3) Slower intellectual development among Europeans and higher final intelligence (average IQ 100)
- → (4) Least fast intellectual development and highest final intelligence among East Asians (average IQ 105)

 \rightarrow It is a well-known principle of evolutionary biology that the more developed species, reaching higher intelligence in adulthood, have a more extended period of maternal dependence.

As soon as the baby reptiles hatch from their eggs, they can move and fend for themselves. Monkeys have a few years of maternal dependence.

Among the primates, the most primitive are the lemurs, who have 2 years of maternal dependence; macaques have 4 years of maternal dependence but reach a higher intelligence than lemurs in adulthood; chimpanzees are even more developed and require about 8 years of maternal dependence; and homo sapiens is the most developed and has about 14 years of maternal dependence.

This principle extends to the 3 main homo sapiens races: East Asian have a slower development, a longer period of maternal dependence and the highest final intelligence; Europeans mature faster while sub-Saharan Africans grow fastest, have the shortest period of maternal reliance, and the lowest final intelligence. These differences are present in physical, motor, and mental development. Regarding physical development, Africans have higher skeletal maturity at birth, faster dental development in childhood, and faster sexual development with earlier adolescence (measured by breast appearance in girls and genital development in boys).
	Maturity at Birth	Puberty	Intellectual Growth	Adult Intelligence (Mean IQ)	Brain Size (cc)
Chimpanzees	The highest (1)	The earliest (1)	The shortest (1)	The lowest	400
Australian Aborigines	(2)	(2)	(2)	62	1225
Africans	(3)	(3)	(3)	71	1282
Europeans	(4)	(4)	(4)	100	1369
East Asians	(5) The lowest	(5) The least early	(5) The longest	The highest, 105	1416

Europeans surpass Africans in intelligence at 30 months East Asians surpass Europeans in intelligence at 8 years

16. Intelligence Is Part of a Set of Evolutionary Traits

→ East Asians and Africans are at both ends of a continuum with Europeans in an intermediate position, not only on the average scores of cognitive tests and brain size, but also on 60 variables, including maturation rate, personality, reproduction, and social organization (table below).

This shows that intelligence is part of a larger, evolutionary process originating in evolution.

Table 1

Average differences between Africans, Europeans, and East Asians.

	Africans	Europeans	East Asians
Brain size			
Mean across methods (cm ³)	1267	1347	1364
Autopsy data (cm ³ equivalents)	1223	1356	1351
Endocranial volume (cm ³)	1268	1362	1415
External head measures (cm ³)	1294	1329	1356
Cortical neurons (billions)	13,185	13,665	13,767
In telligence	20.95	100	105
Q scores	70-85 Clauser	100	TUS
Cultural achievements	Jours	Higher	Higher
cultural actile verifients	LOWEI	righei	riighei
Muscular-skeletal traits			12.1010/12.0010
Muscle attachment sites on crania	Largest	Intermediate	Smallest
Postorbital constriction and temporalis fossae	Largest	Intermediate	Smallest
(indentations in skull for jaw muscles)			
Facial prognathism (forward jutting jaw)	Most	Intermediate	Least
Number of teeth	32	30-32	28-30
Size of molars	Largest	Intermediate	Smallest
Bi-condylar breadth of mandible	Least	Intermediate	Largest
(widening of upper back-of-jaw for attachment to wider skull).	Lawrence	Intern edicte	Cmallast
Mass of nuchal muscles	Largest	Internediate	Smallest
Femoral head size (where thighbone exits pelvis)	Smallest	Intermediate	Largest
Femoral shart curvature index (from peivis to knee)	76.6	97.0	102.2
Size of ubial plateau (knee platform giving balance for curved femur)	Smallest	Internediate	Largest
Maturation rate			
Gestation time	Shorter	Longer	Longer
Skeletal development	Earlier	Intermediate	Later
Motor development	Earlier	Intermediate	Later
Dental development	Earlier	Intermediate	Later
Age of first intercourse	Earlier	Intermediate	Later
Age of first pregnancy	Earlier	Intermediate	Later
Life-span	Shortest	Intermediate	Longest
Personality			
Activity level	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Aggressiveness	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Cautiousness	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Dominance	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Impulsivity	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Self-esteem	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Sociability	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Social organization			
Marital stability	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Law abidingness	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Mental health	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Administrative capacity	Lower	Higher	Higher
Perroductive Effort		10000000	A MARTIN
Two-egg twinning (per 1000 births)	16	8	4
Hormona lavals	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Size of amitalia	Larger	Internediate	Smaller
Secondary sey characteristics	Larger	Intermediate	Smaller
Intercourse frequencies	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Permissive attitudes	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Sexually transmitted diseases	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
serventy constructed diseases	inguci	memediae	LOWEI

From *"Rushton's Contributions to the Study of Mental Ability"*, Arthur R. Jensen, *Personality and Individual Differences*, 2012

17. Existence of Racial Differences in Intelligence For 10,000 years

The contemporary race differences in IQ, and between nations, can be identified 10 thousand years ago already from the differences in terms of: -cranial capacity

-in the ability to make the Neolithic transition from hunting and gathering to secular agriculture 8000 years ago

-in the development of the first civilizations 6,000 years ago

-in the scientific, mathematical, and technological advances of the past 2,500 years

"Consistency of race differences in intelligence over millennia", Richard Lynn, Personality and Individual Differences 48 (2010) 100–101. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0191886909003882

Variable	TD 1000 BC	TD 0 AD	TD 1500 AD	TD 2000 AD	Hist IQ	Cont IQ
TD 1000	-					
TDOAD	0.63**					
ID 0 AD	(110)					
TD 1500	0.57**	0.71**	-			
AD	(98)	(110)				
TD 2000	0.12	0.01	0.34**	-		
AD	(109)	(129)	(111)			
BC IQ	0.42**	0.18*	0.63**	0.61**	177	
	(133)	(134)	(120)	(133)		
Cont IQ	0.35**	0.05	0.57**	0.75**	0.91**	122
	(133)	(134)	(120)	(133)	(145)	

 Table 2

 Correlation matrix for variables given in Table 1 (sample sizes in parentheses).

* Denotes statistical significance at the 0.05 level.

** Denotes statistical significance at the 0.01 level.

Légende:

TD = Technological Development

BC I.Q = historic IQ (not always the same as cont. IQ because of migrations,

for exemple in America, Australia...)

From Lynn R., "IQs predict differences in the technological development of nations from 1000 BC through 2000 AD" Intelligence (2012), doi:10.1016/j.intell.2012.05.008 <u>http://static.wikeo.be/files/7655/1-s20-s0160289612000748</u> main.pdf?download

18. Inbreeding Depression

- Reduced biological fitness in a given population due to inbreeding, or breeding of related individuals.
- IQ deficit of 7 IQ points in the offspring of firstgeneration cousin crosses
- -> Point to the genetic causality of intelligence.

19. Spearman's hypothesis

The magnitude of the intellectual difference between two races, observed in the cognitive skill tests, is proportional to its saturation in g.

-> A difference in g is mainly responsible for the racial intellectual differences observed.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spearman's_hypothesis

20. Race Differences in the Frequency of Intelligence Genes

If intelligence is genetic, then it is dictated by certain genes that are more common in smarter populations or individuals than in less intelligent populations or individuals.

Today, a large part of genes implicated in general intelligence have been discovered, and the racial frequency of these genes is parallel to racial IQs

First example: Congenital Myopia Genes

Genes confering myopia incease IQ (7 IQ points gain, homozygous recessive)

- -> Highest frequency among Ashkenazi (110)
- -> Second highest frequency among East Asians (105)
- -> Third highest frequency among Europeans (100)
- -> Less common among South Asians / North Africans (Middle Eastern 84)
- -> Uncommon among Africans (71)

Major Intelligence Gene Tied to Myopia: A Review. Jon L. Karlsson, 2009. Institute of Genetics, Reykjavik, Iceland

"Data are reviewed which clearly support the conclusion that axial myopia is an inherited condition following a recessive pattern of transmission. Nearsighted persons excel in terms of intelligence, several studies in developed countries having indicated a gain of 7 IQ points over the general population. It also appears that visually normal heterozygous carriers of one myopia gene enjoy brain enhancement, probably of a somewhat lower degree than occurs in homozygous myopes. It is concluded that the proposed myopia gene is primarily an intelligence factor"

\rightarrow Genetic positive correlation between IQ and myopia (shortsighted-ness)

Table 1. Genetic correlations (rg, with *P* values) between intelligence and health outcomes from Hill 2018 [23⁻], Davies 2018 [24⁻], and Savage [25⁻⁻].

Phenotype category	Phenotype	Hill, 2018 [23']		Davies, 2018 [24]		Savage, 2018 [25"]	
		rg	Р	rg	Р	rg	Р
Physical and							
physiological	Longsighted-ness			-0.21	2.04 ×		
					10 ⁻⁵		
	Shortsighted-ness			0.32	1.92 ×		
					10-24		

From Deary I. et al. (2018) What genome-wide association studies reveal about the association between intelligence and physical health, illness, and mortality.

Polygenic Score (GWAS)

All Genetic Variations Increasing Intelligence Discovered To Date and their racial frequency...



Fig. 2. Average frequency of cognitive ability increasing alleles by continental group.

AFR for Africans, AMR for Native Americans, ASN for East Asians, EUR for Europeans and SAS South Asians and North Africans

-> Racial frequency of these increasing intelligence alleles are parallel to racial IQ differences

-> Higher IQ populations have a higher frequency of increasing intelligence alleles in their genetic background

"A Review of Intelligence GWAS Hits: Their Relationship to Country IQ and the Issue of Spatial Autocorrelation," *Intelligence*, Volume 53, 2015, pp. 43–50.

Allelic frequencies for different countries are also closely linked to national IQ



National IQ and Polygenic score

Fig. 1. Relationship between national IQ and polygenic score.

Educability genetic GWAS score

... based on over 2400 allelic variations (increasing intelligence and positive personality traits linked to education)

These scores are highly correlated with intelligence; they are even currently better intelligence estimators are superior to previous purely intellectual scores because studies have been conducted on larger samples (Plomin, 2018).



As can be seen, these educability genetic scores are parallel to racial I.Q.

High Ashkenazy Intelligence Is of Course Also Genetic...

- (1) They have the highest frequency of congenital myopia, a trait genetically linked to intelligence.
- (2) There is a link between Ashkenazim's high intelligence and the high frequency of certain genetic diseases in their populations, like Gaucher, Tay-Sachs, or Niemann-Pick. Genes predisposing to these illnesses are lethal when homozygous, but they seem to confer a heterozygote advantage by boosting IQ.

Genes linked to Tay-Sach ,Niemann-Pick, or Gaucher disease (when heterozygote) increase dendriogenesis and promote neuron connections.



Axon growth in Gaucher's disease. The top frame shows normal cultured rat neurons, the middle frame shows stunted axonal growth resulting from reduced levels of glucosylceramide, and the bottom frame shows increased growth and branching in an experimental model of Gaucher's disease with increased levels of glucosylceramide. Glucosylceramide is the storage molecule involved in Gaucher's disease. Elevated levels promote growth and branching in axons, the transmission lines of the nervous system.

From The 10,000 Year Explosion, Gregory Cochran and Henry Harpending, 2009.

(3) Ashkenazy Jews have an higher PGS for intelligence (GWAS Polygenic Score, taking into account all alleles linked to intelligence variations to date)



Dunkel, Kirkegaard et al. (2019) "Polygenic scores mediate the Jewish phenotypic advantage in educational attainment and cognitive ability compared with Catholics and Lutherans" Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences

Intelligence Polygenic Score, by population





Piffer D. (2018) Evidence for recent polygenic selection on educational attainment and intelligence inferred from GWAS hits: a replication of previous findings using recent data.

"Genome-wide association studies establish that human intelligence is highly heritable and polygenic."

- Nature, 2011.

"Intelligence — the ability to learn, reason, and solve problems — is at the forefront of behavioural genetic research. Intelligence is highly heritable and predicts important educational, occupational, and health outcomes better than any other trait."

– Nature, 2018.

Deary, I. J., et al. (2011). Genome-wide association studies establish that human intelligence is highly heritable. *Nature*. Plomin, R. (2018). The new genetics of intelligence. *Nature*.



Distribution of single and multiple genes corresponding to additive genetic effects.

(a) A single gene with two alleles gives three phenotypes.

(b) Two genes, each with two alleles, yield nine genotypes and five phenotypes.

(c) Three genes, each with two alleles, give twenty-seven genotypes and seven phenotypes.

(d) Normal curve, in bell, of continuous variations.

Race differences in IQ are not isolated variations. In fact, you have racial variations in nearly all polygenic traits





The frequencies of high intelligence alleles (myopia, IGF2R, DTNBP1 ... GWAS score for a whole picture) are higher in higher IQ populations and/or individuals and lower in lower IQ populations and/or individuals.

These allelic variations are responsible for IQ variations. They are also responsible for variations in many traits genetically correlated with intelligence (pleiotropic genes), like life expectancy, brain size, facial symmetry...

What Are the Characteristics of a High IQ Genome?

-> A high density of alleles for high intelligence and a low density for low intelligence (several thousand genes implicated!). Highly intelligent people have a lower frequency of rare alleles (rare mutations linked to lower intelligence and general lower fitness).

Intelligence distribution is comparable to height distribution: high heritability near 0.85, many genes implicated, each involved in a tiny fraction of the final phenotype.

What do these genes encode?

-Neurophysiological processes underlying g

-The set of traits correlated with g genetically (pleiotropy)

Contents

- 1. The Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
- 4. Mean IQ Across the World
- 5. Intelligence, Highly Genetic
- 6. Cause of Racial Differences
- 7. Why is the Whole World not Developed?
- 8. The Worldwide Hierarchy
- 9. Scientific Accreditation
- 10. Western Twilight and General Conclusion

Out of Africa 100,000 Years Ago



Do you know why East Asians are "yellow"?

Why do they have the Epicanthic fold? Why do they have smaller arms? Why did the Neolithic transition only took place 10,000 years ago, when homo sapiens has been on earth for 200 thousand years?

Cause of Race Differences in Intelligence: Climate and The Second Ice Age (Würm)

The explanation for these race differences in intelligence that has become widely accepted is that humans evolved in equatorial East Africa.

About 100,000 years ago some groups migrated northwards into North Africa and then into Asia and Europe. These groups encountered a more challenging environment where there were no plant or insect foods for much of the year, so they had to hunt large animals like mammoths to obtain their food. They also had to keep warm and for this they needed to make clothes and shelters.

These problems became much greater in the last ice age that began about 28,000 years ago and lasted until about 11,000 years ago. All these challenges required higher intelligence. Only the more intelligent were able to survive in these harsh environments, while the less intelligent perished. One result was that the brain size of the European and East Asian peoples increased to accommodate the greater intelligence required to overcome these problems. Pelvic transverse diameter also increases in size.

More details on the evolution of race differences in intelligence: http://www.human-intelligence.org/evolution-of-race-differences-in-intelligence/





	Variable	N countries	r×IQ	Reference
1	Temperature:	129	61	Templer and
	winter low			Arikawa (2006)
2	Temperature:	129	40	Templer and
	summer low			Arikawa (2006)
3	Temperature:	192	63	Kanazawa (2008)
	mean annual			
4	Temperature:	172	66	Vanhanen (2009)
	mean annual			
5	Latitude	90	.72	Templer (2008)
6	Latitude	192	.68	Kanazawa (2008)
7	Latitude	192	.68	Dama (2011)
8	Skin color	129	.92	Templer and
				Arikawa (2006)
9	Skin color	129	.91	Templer (2008)
10	Skin color	90	.84	Templer (2008)
11	Skin color	113	.92	Rushton and
				Templer (2009)
12	Skin reflectance	58	.89	Meisenberg (2004)
13	Skin reflectance	57	.69	Lynn et al. (2007)
14	Skin reflectance	90	.87	Templer (2008)

Table 18Climatic and geographic correlates of national IQ.

Race	Winter Temp	Wurm Temp	Brain Size	IQ
Arctic Peoples	-15	-20	1,443	91
East Asians	-7	-12	1,416	105
Europeans	0	-5	1,369	99
Native Americans	7	5	1,366	86
S. Asian & N. Africans	12	7	1,293	84
Bushmen	15	15	1,270	54
Africans	17	17	1,280	71
Australians	17	17	1,225	62
Southeast Asians	24	24	1,332	87
Pacifie Islanders	24	24	1,317	85

From Race Differences in Intelligence: An Evolutionary Analysis, Richard Lynn, 2015 (2nd edition).

The case of Arctic People:

For high intelligence to be developed, two parameters were needed:

-Selective pressure to increase intelligence, the cold.

-A large population is needed to see advantageous mutations appear, followed by their selection by natural selection. Arctic People were extremely few in comparison with large European or Asian populations.

Nevertheless, it is interesting that Arctic People have the biggest brain size, pointing to evolutionary processes at work.

National IQ As a Function of Mean Temperature



Figure 4.2. The results of regression analysis of national IQ on annual mean temperature (MT) in a group of 146 countries

From *The Limits of Democratization*, Tatu Vanhanen, 2009.

Montesquieu is the first to evoke this phenomenon in his "theory of climates"

Intelligence can be summarized as two parameters:

-quantitative: the allelic frequencies for a high intelligence in a genome.

-qualitative: the quality of the allele present in a genome.

The first men who left Africa 100,000 years ago were carriers of a broad spectrum of high and low intelligence alleles.

Those who have migrated to the cold climates of Europe and Asia have been subject to the intellectual difficulty of surviving in extremely harsh climates, so the less intelligent, carrying the alleles for less intelligence, did not survive. The harder the winter, the more the natural selection for eliminating the less intelligent was important. This explains the strong correlation between average intelligence of the populations, brain size, and temperatures (already noted by Montesquieu in "The Spirit of the Laws")

Birds flowing in cold areas also have larger brains and higher intelligence. Alaska's chickadees have bigger brains and are more intelligent than Central America's chickadees (Rindermann, 2018).

Rindermann, H. (2018). *Cognitive capitalism: Human capital and the wellbeing of nations*. Cambridge University Press.

More In Detail...

The selective pressure to improve intelligence occurred among those who had experienced the difficulty of surviving harsh winters. It was a new, more cognitively demanding environment because of the need to hunt large animals for food and keep children warm, which necessitated the construction of shelter and clothing. For all these reasons, cold climates exerted selection pressure for greater intelligence. The colder the winters were, the more severe the selection pressure was, and the intelligence evolved in relation. This explains the wide association between the coldness of winter, temperature, and intelligence.

Genetic processes in the evolution of race differences in intelligence:

Two genetic processes explain the evolution of racial differences in intelligence.

(1) The first is the difference in the frequency of high and low intelligence alleles. The first humans carried alleles of high and low levels of intelligence with them. Still, those who colonized cold environments were exposed to the cognitive requirement of survival during cold winters. Many of those with low-intelligence alleles could not survive during the cold winters, and the less intelligent individuals or tribes disappeared, leaving the most intelligent survivors. This process has reduced and possibly eliminated low-intelligence alleles, leaving a greater proportion of alleles for greater intelligence. The colder the winter, the higher the pressure of selection for the elimination of low intellectual quotients, carrying the alleles for a weak intelligence. This process explains the wide association between colder winter temperatures and the crescendo of cranial volumes.

(2) A second genetic process is the appearance of new alleles by mutations. The general principles are that new mutant alleles for high intelligence are more likely to appear in large populations (less in Arctic People than in Europeans or East Asians) and in populations that were subject to stress, ie, to an environment in which these mutations are a selective survival advantage. Once a new allele mutated for greater intelligence had appeared, this conferred a selection advantage and so spread through the group of nearly fifty to eighty individuals who made up hunter-gatherer groups at this stage of human evolution. It would then have spread quite rapidly because the hunters' groups nearby usually have alliances with groups of neighbors with whom they exchange mating partners and it is reasonable to assume that this custom was present for several thousand years during the evolution of the races. These group alliances are known as Demes, and a new mutant allele for greater intelligence, conferring a selection advantage, would have spread quite rapidly through the Demes. From time to time mating took place between Demes and by this new mutant alleles for greater intelligence propagated from one Deme to another and, possibly, in a whole race.

The Würm period of principal glaciation (-28,000 to -10,000 years) exerted the most important selection pressure. The temperatures in Eurasia fell well below 0, turning the continent into an area near the Arctic today.

In East Asia, the cold was even harsher, so Asians acquired a layer of subcutaneous fat to protect themselves, which gives them that yellowish appearance. Their eyes were hybridized to minimize the blindness of the sun reflected in the frozen expanses.

Europeans and East Asians also have smaller arms and shorter legs in relation to the trunk compared to Africans, an evolutionary adaptation to the cold. Brain size (and intelligence) increased in Eurasia.

By estimating the increase in brain volume in the form of encephalization quotient (EQ) to control height, Cutler (1976) estimated that the pre-Würm Europeans had an EQ of 7.3, and it had risen to 8.1 after the ice age period.

Homo sapiens people the planet for 200,000 years, however civilizations began only 10,000 years ago in China, Europe and America, **simultaneously while there was no contact between these races**. Probably, the intelligence level before the ice age was not sufficient.

After this period, which ended about 10,000 years ago, intelligence became sufficient to make the Neolithic transition from hunting-gathering to sedentary agriculture. Civilizations have budded in many places (in races subjected to that intelligence increase).

Natural Selection on Polygenic Traits (Like Intelligence)

- Directional Natural Selection
 - An extreme phenotype is selected positively (eg higher intelligence) and the phenotype at the other extreme is negatively selected (eg lower intelligence)
 - The bell curve moves from left to right or from right to left





South-North Gradient for(1) Intelligence(2) Brain Size(3) Altruism Level

South-North Gradient for Intelligence



(Lynn & Vanhanen, 2012)

an manufacture

South-North Gradient for Brain Size

The ecologic mean correlation between Ecotype IQ and stipulated Brain Size is 0,993.

Ecotype	IQ	Brain Size
Very Warm	67.56	1297
Warm	75.59	<u>1312</u>
Average	83.92	<u>1350</u>
Cold	<u>92.92</u>	1375
Very cold	98.18	1399

(Data from Lynn & Vanhanen, 2012; Rushton & Rushton, 2003)

C LLANS
South-North Gradient for Altruism Level



Altruism level had increases in the north, like intelligence, because colder climates required more cooperation to survive (for hunting, for example)

On the other hand, women became dependent on men (who hunt large mammals in frozen expanses) for food and survival, and there was a sexual selection for intelligent and reliable men. Men also select intelligent and trustworthy women to keep the children warm, suit them well, and keep the fire going.

This explains that marital stability follows the racial IQ hierarchy. It's highest in East Asians and lowest in African populations.



Percent of births out of wedlock by age and race of mother.

United States, 2015

More details: <u>http://www.human-</u> <u>intelligence.org/evolution-of-race-</u> <u>differences-in-intelligence/</u>



Source: Table 15 at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_01.pdf

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IQ scores	70-85	100	105
Decision times	Slower	Intermediate	Faster
Cultural achievements	Lower	Higher	Higher
Muscular-skeletal traits			
Muscle attachment sites on crania	Largest	Intermediate	Smallest
Postorbital constriction and temporalis fossae	Largest	Intermediate	Smallest
(indentations in skull for jaw muscles)			
Facial prognathism (forward jutting jaw)	Most	Intermediate	Least
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Gestation time	Shorter	Longer	Longer
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Motor development	Earlier	Intermediate	Later
Dental development	Earlier	Intermediate	Later
Age of first intercourse	Earlier	Intermediate	Later
Age of first pregnancy	Earlier	Intermediate	Later
Life-span	Shortest	Intermediate	Longest
Personality		100	
Activity level	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Aggressiveness	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Cautiousness	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Dominance	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Self_esteem	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Sociability	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Codel exemplantion	inghti	memedate	Lower
Marital etability	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Law abidingness	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
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Intercourse frequencies	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Permissive attitudes	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
Sexually transmitted diseases	Higher	Intermediate	Lower

Africans are more r-selected than Europeans, who are more r-selected than East Asians. R-K selection theory: <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R/K_sele</u>

ction_theory

From *"Rushton's Contributions to the Study of Mental Ability"*, Arthur R. Jensen, *Personality and Individual Differences*, 2012

Intellectual differences between races/populations are consistent with the different environments in which they lived, with in particular the impact of the main ice age (-28,000 to -10,000) in the northern hemisphere exerting selection pressures for greater intelligence to survive.

There has been the appearance of mutations for more intelligence in the numerous populations and subjected to the stress of the cold. Differences in IQ between races explain the differences in the ability to make the Neolithic transition from hunting-gathering to sedentary agriculture, the construction of early civilizations and the development of mature civilizations during the last two thousand years.

The position of environmentalists who claim that since its appearance 200,000 years ago, men, separated by geographical barriers in different parts of the world and having evolved into a dozen different races with marked differences in genetic morphology, blood groups and the incidence of genetic diseases, yet would have the same genotypes for intelligence, is so unlikely that those who advance it must be totally ignorant of the fundamental principles of evolutionary biology or have a political agenda to deny in this way the importance of race—or both.

Contents

- 1. The Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
- 4. Mean IQ Across the World
- 5. Intelligence, Highly Genetic
- 6. Cause of Racial Differences
- 7. Why is the Whole World not Developed?
- 8. The Worldwide Hierarchy
- 9. Scientific Accreditation
- 10. Western Twilight and General Conclusion

These racial differences in intelligence are one of the most important reasons for the differences in the wealth and poverty of nations that are present throughout the world (the other main reason being the presence of a market economy or some form of socialism or communism). Intelligence is a major determinant of competence and earning capacity, so inevitably, the European and East-Asians nations, whose populations are intelligent, achieve higher standards of living than other peoples who are less intelligent.

This is often called the North-South divide, consisting of the affluent north of Europe, North America and Korea, Japan and Singapore, and the poor south consisting of South Asian, Africa and Latin America, but this is just a euphemism for the wealthy European and East Asians peoples who happen to live mainly in the northern hemisphere and the poor South Asians, Africans and Latin Americans who live in the south. Racial differences in intelligence largely cause these differences in wealth.

Because of this, the idea that they can be eliminated and that we can "make poverty history" by writing off debts and providing more aid is doomed to fail.

Why is not the whole world developed?

GDP/capita as a function of National IQ





Data from "IQ//GDP, 81 & 185 nations"

Fig. 4. Similar plot of $\log_{10}(\text{GDP})$ vs. IQ using data from 185 nations. The scatter now is somewhat more pronounced, probably attributable in part to uncertainties of estimation of mean IQ for the added 105 nations. But the quality of the fit remains high.

-> An increase of 10 IQ points doubles the GDP per capita

Example: Cameroon has an average IQ of 70 and a salary of \$ 1474.

Ecuador has an average IQ of 80 and an average salary of \$ 3003 (about double)

Turkey has an average IQ of 90 and an average salary of \$6422 (about double)

Hong Kong's average IQ is 107, almost 20 points higher than Turkey's, and its salary is \$20,763, nearly 2x2 = 4 times the Turkish average wage.

A gain of 5 points of Q.I multiplies the average salary by 1.45.

Table 3

Correlations between national IQ and per capita income.

	Variable	N countries	r×lQ	Reference					
1	GNP per capita, 1998	81	.66	Lynn and Vanhanen (2002)	25	GDP per capita,1998	17	.78	Rindermann (2008b)
2	GDP per capita, 1996	81	.66	Lynn and	26	CDP per capita 2004	152	76	Morse (2008)
2	Paul CDP per capita 1009	01	72	Vannanen (2002)	20	CDP per capita, 2004	112	56	Colodo (2000)
5	Real GDF per capita, 1556	01	.15	Vanhanen (2002)	21	GDP per capita, 2003-5	112	.50	Gelade (2006)
4	GNP-PPP per capita, 1998	65	.77	Lynn and	28	Log GDP per capita, 2003-5	112	./1	Gelade (2008)
	•			Vanhanen (2002)	29	GDP per capita	129	.61	Templer (2008)
5	GNP per capita, 1998	185	.57	Lynn and Vanhanen (2002)	30	GDP per capita, 1998	77	.72	Hunt and Wittmann (2008)
6	Real GDP per capita, 1998	185	.62	Lynn and	31	Log GDP per capita 1998	77	82	Hunt and
7	CDP per capita 1996	185	62	Vannanen (2002)	22	tog obi per capita, ibbo	1	,02	Wittmann (2008)
	dbr per cupita, 1550	105	102	Vanhanen (2002)	22	Log CDP per capita 2005	25	70	Sandat (2008)
8	GNP-PPP per capita, 1998	141	.70	Lynn and	34	Chu ppp	33	.19	Saduat (2000)
				Vanhanen (2002)	-33	GNI-PPP per capita, 2002	113	.58	Rushton and
9	GNI-PPP per capita, 2002	113	.68	Lynn and					Templer (2009)
10	GNI-PPP per capita, 2002	192	.60	Vanhanen (2006) Lynn and	34	Log GDPPPP, 1990-2005	170	.69	Meisenberg (2009)
11	Log GDP, 1975-2003	81	.82	Vanhanen (2006) Meisenberg	35	GDP per capita, 2003	84	.61	Rindermann
10	CND to 107C. lines	01	E 4	(2004) Ranhan (2005)					et al. (2009)
12	CDP per capita: linear	81	.54	Dickerson (2005)	36	Log GDP	192	.65	Dama (in press)
14	GDP per capita: linear	185	.62	Dickerson (2006)	37	Log GDP-PPP, 1975-2005	126	.73	Meisenberg
15	GDP per capita: quadratic	81	.78	Dickerson (2006)		9			(in press)
16	GDP per capita: quadratic	185	.67	Dickerson (2006)	20	Log CDP 1005 2005	07	74	Moiconborg
17	GDP per capita: exponential	81	.84	Dickerson (2006)	00	Lug GDP, 1995-2005	02	./4	weisenderg
18	GDP per capita: exponential	185	.69	Dickerson (2006)					(in press)
19	GDP per capita, PPP, 1992	70	.89	Jones and Schneider (2006)					
20	GDP per capita, 2002: quadratic	185	.65	Whetzel and McDaniel (2006)					
21	GDP per capita	98	.51	Ram (2007)					
22	Log GDP	57	.74	Lynn, Meisenberg, Mikk, and Williams (2007)	"Natio Sociol Richa	nal IQs: A Review of Their Educationa ogical, Epidemiological, Geographic, a rd Lynn and Tatu Vanhanen, <i>Intelligen</i>	I, Cognitive and Climation ce, Volume	e, Economic c Correlates e 40, March-	, Political, Demographic, ," -April 2012, pp. 226–234.
23	GDP per capita	185	.63	Rindermann (2008a)					
24	Log GDP per capita	185	.78	Rindermann					154

About 75% of the variations in GDP per capita worldwide can be explained by intelligence differences between nations, which are underpinned by racial differences in intelligence. -> High IQ countries (populated by Europeans, East Asians) are always highly developed unless they are communist (difference between North and South Korea, for example...)

-> Lower IQ countries (populated by North Africans, Middle Easterners, Africans, or South Asians) are always underdeveloped, unless they have large oil wealth.

Human Development Index (2009) by National IQ



Figure 12.1. The results of regression analysis of the Index of Human Conditions (IHC) on national IQ in the total group of 191 countries

The level of development of a geographical area mainly depends on the average IQ of the population in this area.

Democratization Index by National IQ



-> An high intellectual level is needed for democracy

From the racial composition of a population -> prediction of the average IQ -> prediction of a considerable number of social parameters



GDP per Capita by Regional IQ

The differences in National IQ (the mean IQ of a population) considerably impact the frequencies of intelligent or less intelligent individuals.

A high-IQ population (mainly in Eurasia) will produce a significantly higher proportion of gifted individuals and a considerably lower proportion of individuals with low intelligence.

Race :	Africans in the West (otherwise 71) IQ : 80 S.D : 12,5	North Africans and Middle Easterners in the West (otherwise 84) IQ : 88 S.D : 15	Europeans IQ : 100 S.D : 15		
IQ :	Percentage in the population with IQ > to the number indicated left	Percentage in the population with IQ > to the number indicated left	Percentage in the population with IQ > to the number indicated left	European on Africans ratio for an IQ > to the number indicated left:	European on North Africans ratio for an IQ > to the number indicated left:
70	79	88,49	97,72	-	-
80	50	69,31	90,9	-	-
90	21	45,45	74,8	-	-
100	5,5	21,19	50	9,09	2,36
110	0,82 %	7,12 %	25,2 %	30,7	3,54
120	0,069 (Un sur 1455)	1,645	9,1	131,88	5,56
130	0,0032 (Un sur 31500)	0,26 (Un sur 391)	2,28	712,5	8,77
140	0,00008 (Un sur un million deux cent cinquante-huit mille)	0,026 (Un sur 3794,7)	0,38	4750	14,62
150	-	0,0018 (Un sur 55906)	0,043 (Un sur 2330)	-	23,89
160	-	-	0,0032 (Un sur 31560)	-	-

General Cognitive Abilities of Indigenous Populations



IQ = g factor = General Intelligence

Threshold n°1: Q.I <75: Mental Disability



Threshold n°2: IQ > 105: Access to university, good intelligence

General Cognitive Abilities of Indigenous Populations

(Europeans in Europe, East Asians in Asia, North Africans and Africans in Africa, Australian Aborigines in Australia)



Q.I > 115: Superior socio-economic success, superior intelligence



		Math &	Math	Math	Science	Science
Nations	Mean I O	Science	1994	1994	1994 Ago 10	1994 Age 14
		1964-86	Age IU	Age 14		
East Asia	105	56.60	604	606	561	568
China	103	59.28	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	107	56.93	587	588	533	522
Japan	105	60.65	597	605	574	571
Singapore	103	56.51	625	643	547	607
South Korea	109	56.21	611	607	597	565
Taiwan	105	56.28	-	-	-	-
Europe	98	52.84	545	530	549	532
Australie	98	48.13	546	530	562	545
Austria	100	-	559	539	565	558
Belgium	99	53.25	-	-	546	511
Britain	100	53.98	513	506	551	552
Bulgarie	93	59.28	-	-	-	565
Canada	99	47.57	532	527	549	531
Czech Rep	98	-	567	564	557	574
Denmark	98	53.48	-	-	-	478
Finland	99	48.76	-	-	-	-
France	98	54.15	-	-	538	498
Germany	98	59.03	-	-	-	531
Greece	92	-	492	484	-	497
Hungary	98	53.85	548	537	532	554
Iceland	101	-	474	487	505	494
Ireland	93	47.59	550	527	539	538
Italy	102	44.59	-	-	-	-
Latvia	97	-	525	493	512	485

		Math & Science	Math 1994	Math 1994	Science 1994	Science 1994
	Mean I.Q	1964-86	Age 10	Age 14	Age 10	Age 14
Lithuanie	90	-	-	477	-	476
Netherlands	101	56.84	577	541	557	560
New Zeeland	99	52.44	499	508	531	525
Norway	100	49.60	502	503	530	527
Portugal	95	50.28	475	454	480	480
Romania	94	-	-	-	-	486
Russie	97	-			-	538
Spain	98	49.40	-	-	487	517
Slovakia	96	-	547	544	-	-
Slovenia	96	-	552	541	546	560
Sweden	100	47.41	-	-	-	535
Switzerland	101	57.17	-	545		?
United States	98	43.43	545	500		534
South America	86	30.10	-	385		411
Brazil	86	33.91	-	-		-
Chile	89	26.30	-	-		-
Colombia	84	-	-	385	-	411
South & SE Asia	86	39.83	490	474	473	470
Cyprus	85	-	502	474	475	463
Indic	82	21.63	-	-	-	-
Iran	84	20.75	429	428	416	470
Israel	95	51.29	531	522	505	524
Jordan	84	39.38	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	86		400	392	401	430
Philippines	86	34.35	-	-	-	-7

	Mean I.Q	Math & Science 1964-86	Math 1994 Age 10	Math 1994 Age 14	Science 1994 Age 10	Science 1994 Age 14
Thailand	91	39.83	490	522	473	525
Turkey	90	41.52	-	-	-	-
Africa	69	32.00	354	326		326
Mozambique	64	24.26	-	-		?
Nigeria	69	34.15	-	-		?
South Africa	72	-	354	326	-	326
Swaziland	68	32.00				
Correlations with IQ		0.81	0.85	0.89	0.81	0.82

Table 2

Cognitive output variables correlated with national IQ.

	Variable	N countries	$r \times IQ$	Reference
1	Academic publications	139	.87	Morse (2008)
2	Patent index	112	.51	Gelade (2008)
3	Intellectual autonomy	63	.63	Gelade (2008)
4	STEM	90	.74	Rindermann, Sailer, and Thompson (2009)
5	Patents: 1960-2007	76	.40	Rindermann et al. (2009)
6	Nobel prizes: literature	97	.13	Rindermann et al. (2009)
7	Nobel prizes: peace	97	.21	Rindermann et al. (2009)
8	Nobel prizes: science	97	.34	Rindermann et al. (2009)
9	Scientists, engineers	51	.61	Rindermann et al. (2009)
10	Technology exports	61	.38	Rindermann et al. (2009)
11	Politicians' ability	90	.36	Rindermann et al. (2009)

Variable N r×IQ Reference countries Education: years, literacy 78 .77 Meisenberg (2004) 1 Literacy 81 .71 Barber (2005) 2 Education: % secondary 81 Barber (2005) 3 .72 Tertiary percent 192 Lynn and Vanhanen .74 4 (2006)Adult literacy, 2002 192 Lynn and Vanhanen 5 .66 (2006)Youth literacy: percent 49 .52 Lynn et al. (2007) 6 Education: public 52 .25 Lynn et al. (2007) 7 expenditure Education: % secondary 98 .78 Ram (2007) 8 Education: adults 173 .78 Rindermann (2008a) 9 Education: school 158 Rindermann (2008a) .74 10 quality/quantity 11 Adult literacy 187 .74 Meisenberg (2009) Education: years 170 .77 Meisenberg (2009) 12 Education: years 126 .77 Meisenberg 13 (in press) 14 Education: years 82 .81 Meisenberg (in press)

 Table 8

 Educational input variables correlated with national IQ.

Variable N countries Reference $r \times 10$ Economic freedom 59 Meisenberg (2004) .76 1 Economic freedom 123 .61 Lynn and Vanhanen 2 (2006)Economic freedom, 165 .52 Meisenberg (2012) 3 1960-2000 Economic freedom Meisenberg (2012) 126 .53 4 Economic freedom 82 Meisenberg (in press) 5 .56

Table 5 Correlations between national IQ and economic freedom.

Table 9

Correlations between national IQs and crime.

	Variable	N countries	$r \times IQ$	Reference
1	Crime: homicide, 1970s	70	50	Lester (2003)
2	Crime: homicide, 1990s	-	82	Templer, Connelly,
				Lester, Arikawa, and
				Mancuso (2007)
3	Crime-homicide, 1990s	116	25	Rushton and
				Templer (2009)
4	Crime-rape, 1990s	116	29	Rushton and
	78			Templer (2009)
5	Crime-assault, 1990s	116	21	Rushton and
				Templer (2009)

 Table 6

 Correlations between national IQ and income inequality.

	Variable	N countries	r×IQ	Reference
1	Income inequality	51	60	Meisenberg (2004)
2	Income inequality	146	54	Lynn and Vanhanen (2006)
3	Income inequality	52	52	Lynn et al. (2007)
4	Income inequality	148	51	Rindermann (2008a)
5	Income inequality	127	51	Kanazawa (2009)
6	Income inequality	126	58	Meisenberg (in press)

 Table 1

 Educational attainment correlates of national IQ.

	Variable	N countries	$r \times IQ$	Reference
1	Math: TIMSS 1999	38	.88	Lynn and Vanhanen (2002)
2	Science: TIMSS 1999	38	.87	Lynn and Vanhanen (2002)
3	Math/science: 1964/86	38	.81	Lynn and Vanhanen (2006)
4	Math: age 10, 1994	27	.86	Lynn and Vanhanen (2006)
5	Science: age 10, 1994	26	.79	Lynn and Vanhanen (2006)
6	Math: age 14, 1994	30	.89	Lynn and Vanhanen (2006)
7	Science: age 14, 1994	37	.81	Lynn and Vanhanen (2006)
8	Math: PISA, 2000	40	.88	Lynn and Vanhanen (2006)
9	Science: PISA, 2000	40	.83	Lynn and Vanhanen (2006)
10	Math: PISA, 2003	39	.87	Lynn and Vanhanen (2006)
11	Reading: age 10	35	.81	Barber (2006)
12	Math: age 10, 2003	46	.87	Lynn and Mikk (2007)
13	Science: age 10, 2003	46	.85	Lynn and Mikk (2007)
14	Math: age 14, 2003	46	.92	Lynn and Mikk (2007)
15	Science: age 14, 2003	46	.91	Lynn and Mikk (2007)
16	Math, science	63	.89	Rindermann (2007)
17	Math, science, literacy	56	.84	Lynn and Mikk (2009)
18	Math, science	73	.90	Meisenberg (2009)
19	Math, science, literacy	108	.91	Lynn and Meisenberg (2010)
20	Math, science, literacy	82	.92	Meisenberg and Lynn (2011)

Contents

- 1. The Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
- 4. Mean IQ Across the World
- 5. Intelligence, Highly Genetic
- 6. Cause of Racial Differences
- 7. Why is the Whole World not Developed?
- 8. The Worldwide Hierarchy
 - In the United States
 In Britain
 In Brazil
 - 4. In Africa

Racial Intellectual Hierarchy Around The World = Global Biocracy

Whatever the country around the world, the hierarchy remains rigorously identical, with an order dictated by the racial IQ:

- 1. Ashkenazi Jews (110)
- 2. East Asians (105)
- 3. Europeans (100)
- 5. Arctic People (91)
- 6. Southeast Asians (90)
- 7. Caucasian-African Hybrids (81-90)
- 8. Native Americans (86)
- 9. North Africans and Middle Easterners (84-88)
- 10. Africans (67-80)
- 11. Australian Aborigines (62)

Racial hierarchy of nearly all social parameters

The differences are, of course, more marked between races whose IQ differs appreciably and are more tenuous between races of near intelligence.

This hierarchy is inevitable for:

- 1. Education.
- 2. Average wages.
- 3. Crime rate (increases in ascending order while IQ decreases)
- 4. Socio-economic status.
- 5. Fertility (fertility rate increases in increasing order while IQ decreases)

(There are, however, exceptions in fertility rate, showing the place of specific cultural factors such as the high fertility rate of Hispanics of the Catholic religion)

- 6. Mental retardation (increases in ascending order while IQ decreases)
- 7. School success.
- 8. Juvenile delinquency (increases in increasing order while IQ decreases)
- 9. Percentage of single mothers (increases in ascending order while IQ decreases)
- 10. Unemployment rate (increases in ascending order while IQ decreases)
- 11. Success at the SAT (the entrance test of most American universities)
- 12. Prevalence of gifted people.

The data are available for all multiethnic countries: "The global bell curve", 2009, Lynn. Part of the data is summarized here: http://www.human-intelligence.org/worldwide-hierarchy/

4 typical countries are developed in this summary, but this social sedimentation based on intelligence is found in all the multiethnic countries.

1. Intellectual Hierarchy in the United States

Table 13.2. Race differences in intelligence

Race	N Samples	IQ	References
1 Whites	-	100	Lynn, 2006
2Blacks	29	85	Lynn, 2006
3East Asians	10	104	Lynn, 2006, 2006a
4Hispanics	39	89	Roth et al., 2001
5jews	17	110	Lynn, 2009
6Native Americans	17	86	Lynn, 2006
7Southeast Asians	7	92	Lynn, 2006

1.1 Hierarchy is Dictated by IQ for Education

Table 13.3. Race and ethnic differences on the SAT in 2003

Race	Verbal	Math	Total
Asians	508	575	1083
Blacks	431	426	857
Hispanics	457	464	921
Native Americans	480	482	962
Whites	529	534	1063
SD	113	115	-

Table 13.6. Race and ethnie differences in high school diploma and college degree, 1980-1990 (percentages)

	Group	H.S. Diploma	H.S. Diploma	Degree 1990
		1980	1990	
1	Blacks	62	75	13
2	East Asians	86	91	37
3	Hispanics	43	51	10
4	jews	92	97	?
5	Native Americans	62	75	?
6	S.E. Asians	-	-	20
7	Whites	79	91	26
Source: Darity, Dietrich, & Guilkey, 1997				

The Gaussian distribution, describing the distribution of intelligence, results in overrepresentation of high IQ minorities. The higher the threshold, the higher the overrepresentation.

Overrepresentation factor of American Jews (Ashkenazi) in the intellectual elite during the 20th century

For example, Jews account for 3% of the US population but 31% of the Nobel Prize winners, an overrepresentation of 10.





% of East Asians and Ashkenazi Jews in prestigious American universities
1.2 Inverse Relationship Between IQ and Mental Retardation

Table 13.4. Prevalence of mental retardation (MR) and learning disability (LR) (percentages)

	Condition	Asian	Black	White	Hispanic	Native American		
1	MR	-	5.3	1.7	-	?		
2	MR	0.5	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.2		
3	LD	2.0	7.0	6.0	5.4	6.3		
4	LD	-	18.6	9.7	15.0	?		
Sourc Zhan Educa	Sources: 1: Broman, Nichols, Shaughnessy & Wallace, 1987; 2-3: Zhang and Katsiyannis, 2002; 4: Office of Civil Rights, US Dept of Education.							

1.3 Hierarchy Remains IQ-cratic for Wages

Table 13. 10 Race and etbnic differences in average annual earnings (\$1000) for men aged 25-54

Group	1980	1990
Asians	23.5	46.4
East Asians	26.6	-
Southeast Asians	20.3	-
Blacks	18.6	24.5
Hispanics	19.3	-
jews	32.4	?
Native Americans	19.1	-
whites	23.4	46.4



Note: Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

1.4 Hierarchy Remains IQ-cratic for Socioeconomic Status

Socio-economic status is calculated by Duncan's index, which gives a score to each occupation (for example to a physicist 100, to a worker 1). An average of these results is then made.

Group	1880	1900	1910	1980	1990
Blacks	11.70	13.03	13.65	29.19	30.81
East Asians	13.41	13.36	17.63	49.32	51.75
English	24.38	28.14	30.39	45.17	47.61
Scots-Irish	22.57	27.62	31.64	46.09	46.73
Europeans	21.39	19.36	24.78	43.93	44.67
Hispanics	13.60	11.54	12.54	27.85	27.48

 Table 13.14. Race and ethnic differences in socioeconomic status, 1880-1990

1.5 Hierarchy Remains IQ-cratic for the Prevalence of Gifted Persons

Table 13.17. Prevalence of the gifted (rows 1 and 2: odds ratios; row 3: percentages)

	Years	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native American	White
1	1984-1993	1.80	0.45	0.45	0.90	1.60
2	1988	2.17	0.37	0.45	0.17	1.86
3	UC Eligible	32	2.5	3.5	-	12.4

Table 13.19. Rates of inclusion in 'Whos Who in America (per 10,000 population)

Group	1924-25	1944-45	1974-75	1994-95	% change 1975-95
Black	0.06	0.07	0.37	0.53	43
English	3.74	3.74	3.88	2.83	-27
Italian	0.09	0.33	1.31	2.72	108
Jewish	1.59	1.97	8.39	16.62	98
Scandinavian	0.42	1.29	3.57	4.79	34
Slavic	0.16	0.29	1.48	3.52	138
Total	2.27	2.48	3.42	3.55	4

1.6 Inverse Relationship between IQ and Crime

Racial differences in crime rates, 1997 (left) 1994 (right). This racial hierarchy is invariably found every year.



Group	Prison	Assault	Homicide	Rape	Robbery 11.2
Black	8.1	5.0	11.0	5.5	
East Asian	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8
Hispanic	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0
Native American	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.1
White	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

The Global Bell Curve, Richard Lynn, 2009

The color of crime. Race, Crime, and Justice in America, New Century Foundations, 2005.

2. Intellectual Hierarchy in England

	Jews	Asians	Whites	South Asians*	Blacks
Q.I	110	105	100	92	86

(*Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and indians)

2.1 Hierarchy Remains IQ-cratic for the Salary

Table 5.14. Average weekly earnings of racial groups ffl

	Year	White	Black	Indian	Pak./Ban.	Chinese
1	1994	331	311	317	220	368
2	1995	309	268	279	230	342
3	2001	332	225	327	182	-

2.2 Inverse Relationship between IQ and Mental Retardation

Table 5. 7. Incidence of mental retardation and backwardness (percentage)

	DateCondition	Whites	Blacks
1	1970Retardation	0.68	2.33
2	1972Retardation	0.66	2.90
3	1980Backwardness	8.00	19.00

2.3 Hierarchy Remains IQ-cratic for Education

Table 5.8. Race differences in educational attainment at age 7 (percentage passes)

Group	Reading	Writing	Arithmetic
Chinese	90	88	96
Whites	85	82	91
Blacks	78	74	84

Table 5.9. Race differences in educational attainment (Percentage passes)

Table 5. 10. Race differences in educationalattainment for 11 -year

Group	N	English	Math	Science
jews	905	92	91	95
Chinese	1,938	81	89	89
Whites	489,887	78	74	87
South Asians	38,721	74	69	79
Indian	12,725	83	80	87
Pakistani	16,307	68	61	72
Bangladeshi	5,979	71	66	77
Other Asian	3,710	75	77	82
Blacks	21,575	70	63	77
Caribbean	8,739	70	61	78
African	10,617	69	64	75
Other Blacks	2,219	71	64	80
Others	4,804	66	70	76
Unclassified	18,530	71	68	81
Total	592,163	77	73	86

	Age 11			Age 14			
Group	English	Math	Science	English	Math	Science	
Chinese	82	88	90	80	90	82	
Whites	76	73	87	70	72	70	
Mixed	77	72	87	69	69	67	
Asians	69	67	79	66	66	59	
Blacks	68	60	77	56	54	51	

Overrepresentation of Ashkenazi Jews in the English intellectual elite



2.4 Inverse Relationship between IQ and Behavioral Disorders

Table 5. 19. Race differences in conduct disorders in children (odds ratios)

	Sex	White	Black	Chinese	S. Asian					
1	M/F	1.0	1.4							
2	М	1.0	3.9							
3	F	1.0	2.3	-	?					
4	M/F	1.0	4.4	0.18	0.92					
Sources: 1: Goodman & Richards, 1995; 2-3: Tizard										
et al.,	1988; 4:	Gillborn and (Gipps, 199	96.						

2.5 Inverse Relationship between IQ and Crime

Table 5.20. Race différences in crime (odds ratios)

	Year	Sex	White	Black	Chinese				
1	1993	М	1.00	6.10	?				
2	1995	М	0.88	7.12	0.66				
3	1995	F	0.80	12.19	0.66				
Sources: 1: Smith, 1997; 2-3: Home Office, 1998.									

2.6 Inverse Relationship Between IQ and the Proportion of Single Mothers

Table 5.22. Race differences in single teenage mothers (percentages)

	Year	White	Black	Asian	Reference
1	1980	7	27	2	Brewer & Haslum, 1986
2	1994	6	21	6	Modood & Berthoud, 1997

2.7 Inverse Relationship between IQ and Fertility Rate

Table 5.23. Race différences in fertility (TFR)

	Year	White	Black	Chinese	Indian	Pak./Ban.
1	1988	1.8	2.8	1.3	4.3	6.1
2	1991	1.8	2.7	-	2.5	5.0
3	2001	1.6	2.2	-	2.3	4.3

3. Intellectual Hierarchy in Brasil

Table 4.2. Race and ethnic differences in intelligence

	Japanese	European	Mulatto	Black
1 IQ	99	95	81	71

Reference

Fernandez, 2001

Fernandez, 2001

3.1 Hierarchy Remains IQ-cratic for Education

Table 4.3. Race and ethnic differences in educational attainment and literacy (percentages)

	Measure	Year	japanese	Whites	Mulattos	Blacks
1	High school	1950	-	4.9	0.5	0.2
2	Literate	1950	-	59.3	31.1	26.7
3	Degree	1980	10.0	6.4	1.9	1.0
4	Literate	1991	-	84.3	66.6	65.3
5	High school-M	1996	-	56.5	39.3	28.0
6	High school-F	1996	-	64.9	48.1	45.4
7	Literate	1999	-	91.7	80.4	79.0
8	Degree	1996	-	10.0	2.4	1.8

3.2 Hierarchy remains IQ-cratic for salary and socio-economic status

	Measure	japanese	Europeans	Mulattos	Blacks					
1	Income, 1960	-	11,601	6,492	5,444					
2	Income, 1980	35,610	21,867	11,053	9,004					
3	Income, 1991	-	224,752	132,400	129,165					
4	Poverty, 1987	-	24%	44%	46%					
5	Professionals, 1950	-	4.5%	2.4%	2.1%					
6	Professionals, 1980	-	9.0%	3.8%	2.5%					
7	Professionals, 1991	-	27.5%	15.8%	12.1%					
8	Unemployment: M	-	3.5%	4.1%	4.8%					
9	Unemployment: F	-	3.3%	3.6%	4.4%					
S	Sources: 1: Marx, 1998; 2-3, 6-7: Lovell, 1993; 4-5 Andrews,									
1	992; 8-9: PNAD, 1997									

Table 4.4. Race and ethnic differences in earnings and socioeconomic status

3.3 Inverse Relation between IQ and Crime

Table 4. 10. Percentages of races in population and convictions for homicide, 2003

Race	% Population	% Homicide
White	53	39.7
Mulatto	40	49.9
Blacks	6	9.8
Asians	1	0.4

3.4 About Mothers...

Table 4.12 Race differences among mothers in Rio de Janeiro in 2000

Measure	Whites	Mulattos	Blacks
Age <20 years	16.3	22.3	24.5
Education <4 years	5.8	10.6	13.9
Higher education	13.1	2.8	1.3
Smoked while pregnant	10.3	14.9	18.5
Baby syphilitic	0.8	1.9	3.0

4. Intellectual Hierarchy in Africa

Race	Jews	Whites	Indians	Colored	Blacks
Q.I	110	100	86	83	69

4.1 Hierarchy Remains IQ-cratic for Education

Table 2.3. IQs of university students in South Africa

	Test	N	Africans	Indians	Europeans	Reference
1	APM	80	84		103	Poortinga, 1971
						Poortinga &
2	Blox	97	72	-	100	Foden, 1975
						Taylor &
3	Blox	600	79	-	100	Radford, 1986
4	WISC-R	63	75	-	-	Avenant, 1988
5	SPM	147	100	-		Zaaiman, 1998
6	SPM	30	77	-	-	Grieve & Viljoen, 2000
7	SPM	309	83	-	103	Rushton & Skuy, 2000
8	SPM	60	82	-	105	Sonke, 2001
9	SPM	70	81	-	-	Skuy et al., 2002
10	SPM	342	93	98	106	Rushton et al., 2002
11	APM	294	99	102	113	Rushton et al., 2003
12	APM	306	101	106	116	Rushton et al., 2004

Table 2.4. Race differences in educational attainment in South Africa (percentages)

	Year	Measure	Whites	Indians	Coloreds	Blacks					
1	1980	Primary	15	33	44	37					
2	1980	Secondary	57	38	23	14					
3	1980	University	4.2	0.26	0.15	0.05					
4	1991	Matric.	23.4	19.2	4.8	2.8					
5	1991	University	3.6	2.5	0.7	0.6					
6	2004	University	29.8	14.9	4.9	5.2					
Sources	Sources. 1-3: Mickelson et al., 2001. 4: Census, 1991 5:										
Pichardson at al. 1006. Euwewer South Africaniata com											

Table 2.5. Race differences in mathematics attainment

	Whites	Indians	Coloreds	Blacks
Number	831	199	1,172	5,412
Score	373	341	339	254
S. Error	4.9	8.6	2.9	1.2

Table 2.6. Education (number of years) of blacks and Indians in Tanzania

Year	Blacks	Indians
1971	3.6	8.3
1980	6.2	11.1

Table 2.7. Examination attainment of blacks and Indians in East Africa (percentage)

Country	Division	Blacks	Indians
1 Kenya	1	12.2	40.0
2 Kenya	2	23.0	40.0
3 Tanzania	1	9.4	12.9
4 Tanzania	2	35.4	45.2

Overrepresentation of Ashkenazi Jews in the South African Intellectual Elite

South Africa has produced 5 Nobel Prizes, which is respectable for a white population of 3.7 to 5 million. It is remarkable that two of the five Nobel Prize winners are Jewish. Jews, who represent only 2.5% of the South African white population, produced 40% of the Nobel Prizes, an overrepresentation of a factor of 16.

As elsewhere in the world, inverse relationship between IQ and fertility rate

	Juifs	Gentilés (blancs non-juifs)
1940	2,1	3,1
1950	3	3,4
1960	3	3,5
1970	2,7	3,2

4.2 Hierarchy Remains IQ-cratic for Salary

Table 2.8. Race and ethnic differences in South Africa in earnings

	Year	Whites	Indians	Coloreds	Blacks		
1	1936	129.6	27.6	18.8	12.8		
2	1946	238.1	45.7	34.1	23.2		
	1995	103,000	71,000	32,000	23,000		
4	2000	158,000	85,000	51,000	26,000		
Sources: rows 1 and 2: Reynders, 1963; rows 3							
and 4: Ea	Irning and Spending in	South Africa:					
Selected	Selected findings and comparisons from the						
income a	income and expenditure surveys of October						
1995 and	L995 and October 2000. www.statssa.gov.za.						

Table 2.9. Earnings of Indians and Europeans in Kenya expressed as Multiples of earnings of blacks

Europeans	Indians	Blacks	Year
144	26	1	1914
107	25	1	1927
84	22	1	1946
57	20	1	1960
42	24	1	1971

The Global Bell Curve, Richard Lynn, 2009

4.3 Hierarchy Remains IQ-cratic for Socioeconomic Status

Table 2.11. Race difference in socioeconomic status in South Africa in 1980 (percentages)

	Measure	Whites	Indians	coloreds	Blacks	Reference
1	Desfersional	20.0	10.0	C D	4.0	Mickelson et al.,
1	Professional	20.0	10.0	6.0	4.0	2001
						Mickelson et al.,
2	Administrators	5.0	2.5	0.2	0.1	2001

Table 2.12. Socioeconomic status differences between blacks and Indians in Tanzania (percentages)

Country	Blacks	Indians
White collar	11	59
Skilled	29	31
Semi-skilled	40	9
Unskilled	20	1

4.4 Inverse Relationship between IQ and Poverty Level

Table 2.13. Race differences in poverty and malnutrition in South Africa

Measure	Whites	Indians	Coloreds	Blacks	Reference
					Hirschowitz &
Poverty	12.0	21.0	34.0	52.0	Orkin, 1997
Malnutrition	5.7	-	18.0	32.0	Burgard, 2002

4.5 Inverse Relationship between IQ and Crime Rate.

Table 2.14. Race differences in homicide per 100,000 population in South Africa

Year	Whites	Indians	Coloreds	Blacks
1978	3.8	4.4	26.5	23.9
1981	6.8	10.0	76.6	24.5
1984	5.8	9.9	58.0	34.5

4.6 Inverse Relationship between IQ and Infant Mortality.

Table 2.15. Race differences in infant mortality per 1,000 live births

Year	Whites	Indians	Coloreds	Blacks
1945	40.3	82.5	151.0	190.0
1987-89	7.9	14.4	33.4	61.0

From "The Global Bell Curve: Race, IQ and Inequality Worldwide" Richard Lynn, 2009.

4.7 Inverse Relationship between IQ and Fertility Rate.

Table 2.16. Race differences in fertility (TFR) in South Africa

Year	Jews	Whites	Indians	Coloreds	Blacks
1945-50	3	3.4	6.5	6.2	6.1
1965-70	2,7	3.1	4.2	6.1	5.8
1987-89	-	2.0	2.4	2.9	4.1

Conclusion

Whatever the multiracial country around the world, the hierarchy remains remarkably unchanged. (Africa, Australia, Brazil, England, Canada, Caribbean, Hawaii, Latin America, Holland, New Zealand, Southeast Asia).

Race	IQ	Brain Size (cc)	GWAS Allelic Frequencies Linked to Higher Intelligence	Socioeconomic Success (multi- ethnic country)
Ashkenazi Jews	110	NA	1 (highest)	1 (highest)
East Asians	105	1416	2	2
Europeans	100	1369	3	3
Southeast Asians (Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos)	90	1332	4	4
Pacific Islanders	85	1317	5	5
North Africans and Middle Easterners	84	1293	6	6
Africans	71	1282	7	7
Australian Aborigines	62	1225	8 (lowest)	8 (lowest)

Table 9.8 Race Differences in IQ, Brain Size (cc), Gene Frequencies Linked to Higher Intelligence and Socioeconomic Success

"We should not focus on particular facts, but rather on the regularities that hold them together."

-Henry Poincaré « La démarche et l'hypothèse », 1902.

With the Same IQ, Wages are Nearly Identical

Table 1.2. Race differences matched with IQs for socioeconomic status and earnings

	Blacks	Hispanics	Whites
IQ	117	117	117
SES 1	26%	16%	10%
IQ	100	100	100
Earnings	\$25,001	\$25,159	\$25,546

- Anti-racist sociologists are unable to explain why some races, always the same, immediately rise to the top of the social hierarchy.
- They avoid talking about Ashkenazi Jews and East Asians who contradict their theses. They do not explain why the small community of mulattoes of the Caribbean, a region in which black Africans are the majority and hold political power, can do better in terms of wages or education.
- The Chinese or the Japanese have been discriminated against. Still, they show better social parameters than Europeans regarding education and salary in Brazil, Canada, Europe, Hawaii, and the United States. The Jews suffered appalling discrimination, but they did not stop doing better than the native European populations in Europe, the United States, Canada, or South Africa.
- Chinese are a minority in Southeast Asia, and Southeast Asians hold political power. These minorities have been persecuted and discriminated against, yet they perform considerably better than the natives of South Asia. They are called the "Jews of the East" by the Indonesians because they get all the places in the universities. Like the East Asians or the Jews of the United States or Canada, these racial minorities with high IQ perform better than the majority population despite the discrimination against them.

- Australian aboriginal crime and crime rates are published and available and are widely reported by many authors, such as Wilson (1982), Callan (1986), Cove (1992), Broadhurst (1997).
- Broadhurst shows that juvenile delinquency is 48 times higher among aboriginals and crime rates are 26 times higher. This does not prevent him from writing "the hereditary thesis is totally discredited." Unemployment, poverty, and the high prevalence of Aboriginal people in prisons result from indirect discrimination."
- As always, the Europeans are responsible. No mention is made of the Aborigines' low intelligence on IQ or Piaget tests, their much smaller and less convoluted brain, thinner cortex, or shorter gestational duration.
- Crimes and crime rates are 26 times higher among Aborigines and more than 52 times higher when compared to East Asians in Australia. There are only a few hundred thousand aborigines, they live in reserves outside of civilization. Their average IQ is 62, which is the mental age of an 11-year-old European. There is a striking contrast between the position of the Aborigines and the high IQ and high mathematical performance of recent Chinese immigrants to Australia. But this is not a surprise, these results could be predicted by the high achievements of Chinese immigrants in England, Canada, Holland and the United States.

General Resume: From Genes to Civilisation (1 to 7)

6

ENDOPHENOTYPIC racial differences

Δ

COGNITIVE validity Racial differences in: -Simple reaction time -Inspection time -Inspection time dispectrum (Ability to distinguish closer tones of sounds or colors) -PISA, SAT... scores. -Mean I.Q. (East-Asians 105, Europeans 100, Middle Easterners and North Africans, MENA, 86, Africans 71-80) -speed of processing visual and auditory information -intellectual maturation speed

5

INDIVIDUAL PREDICTIVE validity with notable racial differences -Education level -Salary -Productivity at work -Life expectancy -Competence at work -Unemployment and social dependence (negatively correlated) -Crime rate (negatively correlated) -Patience -Score SAT, PISA... -Socio-economic status -General health (because of pleiotropy

SOCIAL racial

differences

Race differences in intelligence (I.Q)

PHENOTYPIC racial differences

with intelligence genes)

BIOLOGICAL validity, racial differences in:

3

-Brain size (last 10,000 years) -Nerve conduction velocity -electrochemical activity of the brair -Brain GMR (Glucose Metabolic Rate -Brain pH -MRI In vivo brain observation -Proximity musculoskeletal with homo erectus -Frequency and amplification of cerebral convolutions -cortex thickness -In utero front / entire face ratio NATIONAL PREDICTIVE validity (based on national mean I.Q)

-National intelligence GWAS score -GDP per capity -Human Development Index -National publication frequency -Technological innovation -Life expectancy -Unemployment rate (negatively correlated) -Nobel Prize frequency -Patent per capita -Education -Corruption (negatively correlated) -Religiosity (negatively correlated) -Crime rate frequency (negatively correlated) -Wage inequalities (negatively correlated) -Economic freedom -% in the tertiary sector -Democracy index -Altruistic (cooperation) level

GENOTYPIC racial differences

2

GENOTYPIC validity: discovery of many genes involved in individual and racial differences in intelligence:

> Racial différences in... -congenital nearsightedness -COMT Val158Met -FNBP11.rs236330 -APOE rs429358 -GWAS score for intelligence genes -High heritability of intelligence -Genetic distance with homo erectus

PSYCHOMETRIC Validity: -Intelligence theoretical background -g factor found in all primates with high stability across lifespan...

CONTINENTAL PREDICTIVE validity

advances of the last 2500 years

7

-European and East-Asians blocks highly developped -Middle-Easterners and North-Africans block (MENA) and South-Easth Asian block middly developped -Sub-Saharan African block underdeveloped -Ability to Neolithic Transition 8000 years ago -Scientific, mathematical and technological

From genes to civiliation (1 to 7)

PREDICTIVE VALIDITY (5 to 7)

CAUSAL VALIDITY (1 to 4)

EVOLUTIONARY racial differences

-

EVOLUTIONARY validity: -Africans (then North-Africans) genetically closer to homo erectus than europeans. East-Asians more distant -Africans and North Africans are upstream on the scale of evolution. East Asians downstream -We all descend from Africans and then North Africans -Cold selection during the Würm Glaciation in the Northern Hemisphere, gradual increase in allelic frequencies for high intelligence in Eurasia, reduction in frequencies for low intelligence, increase in brain size and pelvic enlargement (in Eurasia) to let the larger brain pass at birth. -Correlation of -0.92 between cutaneous melanization and I.Q. International comparison.

-Similarly, chickadees living in colder areas have larger brains and are smarter than chickadees living in warmer areas

Contents

- 1. The Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
- 4. Mean IQ Across the World
- 5. Intelligence, Highly Genetic
- 6. Cause of Racial Differences
- 7. Why is the Whole World not Developed?
- 8. The Worldwide Hierarchy
- 9. Scientific Accreditation
- 10. Western Twilight and General Conclusion
Scientific Accreditation?

1. A significant number of Nobel Prizes expressed their views ...

James Watson, Nobel Prize for the discovery of the helical structure of DNA

"There is no reason to expect that the intellectual capacities of people geographically separated in their evolution have evolved in the same way. Our willingness to distribute equal intellectual powers, as a kind of universal endowment, is not enough for it to be so. "

- James Watson in "Avoid Boring People: Lessons from a Life in Science", 2010.

"I'm pessimistic about the future of Africa, because all our development aids are based on the assumption that Africans would have the same intelligence as ours, while it is clearly shown that it is not is not the case"

- James Watson, 2008.

William Shockley, Nobel Prize in physics for the transistor development, which allowed the transition to the era of electronics. William Shockley is also the father of the Silicon Valley.

"Africans have an inextricably lower intelligence (compared to Europeans). I have studied these questions for years. I consider that my collaboration in the familiarization with these fundamental data is more important than my contribution in physics"

+ Francis Crick, Lederberg, Huxley, Richet, Lorenz ...

(And, of course, Darwin, Galton, Aristotle, Plato, Voltaire, Kant, Montesquieu ...)

2. Mainstream science on intelligence

"Mainstream science on intelligence is a public statement that presents widely accepted conclusions in the community of intelligence specialists.

The publication was first published in The Wall Street Journal on December 13, 1994, in response to the media's often misleading and aggressive treatment.

This publication follows the controversy sparked by Murray and Hernstein's (the then-head professor of sociology at Harvard) of The Bell Curve.

It was written by psychology doctor Linda Gottfredson and is signed by Gottfredson and 51 other university professors specializing in the field of intelligence research (with all the big names in intelligence research (Cattell, Rushton, Raven, Flynn, Plomin, Carroll, Jensen, etc))

"Intelligence tests are not culturally biased against individuals from a racial or ethnic minority, but there are observable differences in the relative distribution of IQ across groups.

The average IQ of Caucasians is 100, with Ashkenazi Jews and East Asians having a higher score, and Hispanics and Blacks having a lower score, 85 for the African-American average. **Regarding race** differences in intelligence, genetic factors play a more important role than environmental factors"

Signatories of Mainstream Science on Intelligence

Richard D. Arvey, University of Minnesota . Thomas J. Bouchard, Jr., University of Minnesota ٠ John B. Carroll, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill • Raymond B. Cattell, University of Hawaii David B. Cohen, University of Texas at Austin Rene V. Dawis, University of Minnesota Douglas K. Detterman, Case Western Reserve University Marvin Dunnette, University of Minnesota • Hans Eysenck, University of London Jack M. Feldman, Georgia Institute of Technology • Edwin A. Fleishman, George Mason University Grover C. Gilmore, Case Western Reserve University Robert A. Gordon, Johns Hopkins University • Linda S. Gottfredson, University of Delaware • Robert L. Greene, Case Western Reserve University Richard J. Haier, University of California, Irvine Garrett Hardin, University of California, Santa Barbara • Robert Hogan, University of Tulsa Joseph M. Horn, University of Texas at Austin Lloyd G. Humphreys, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign • John E. Hunter, Michigan State University Seymour W. Itzkoff, Smith College Douglas N. Jackson, University of Western Ontario • James J. Jenkins, University of South Florida Arthur R. Jensen, University of California, Berkeley • Alan S. Kaufman, University of Alabama

•Nadeen L. Kaufman, California School of Professional **Psychology** at San Diego •Timothy Z. Keith, Alfred University •Nadine Lambert, University of California, Berkeley •John C. Loehlin, University of Texas at Austin David Lubinski, Iowa State University •David T. Lykken, University of Minnesota Richard Lynn, University of Ulster at Coleraine •Paul E. Meehl, University of Minnesota •R. Travis Osborne, University of Georgia Robert Perloff, University of Pittsburgh Robert Plomin, Institute of Psychiatry, London •Cecil R. Reynolds, Texas A&M University •David C. Rowe, University of Arizona •J. Philippe Rushton, psychologist, University of Western Ontario •Vincent Sarich, University of Auckland New Zealand Sandra Scarr, University of Virginia Frank L. Schmidt, University of Iowa •Lvle F. Schoenfeldt, Texas A&M University James C. Sharf, George Washington University •Herman Spitz, former director E.R. Johnstone Training and Research Center, Bordentown, N.J. •Julian C. Stanley, Johns Hopkins University •Del Thiessen, University of Texas at Austin •Lee A. Thompson, Case Western Reserve University •Robert M. Thorndike, Western Washington University •Philip Anthony Vernon, University of Western Ontario •Lee Willerman, University of Texas at Austin

3. Studies on the subject

If this is the first time you read about the subject, you could be surprised by all these facts. They do not circulate much in the media (not at all) because the media typically emphasize equality.

If you search in the US scientific database (like NCBI or more simply with Google Scholar) about human intelligence and race differences, you will notice that almost all studies support what is here.

4. Studies on Expert Opinions

- In 2014, 69% of intelligence experts (defined as people who published in the field in the last 3 years) considered that 30 to 90% of race differences in intelligence were due to genetic factors.
- For 55% of experts, genetics plays a role higher than 50%.

"Survey of Expert Opinion on Intelligence: Intelligence research in the media, the public and their self-reflection" 2014.

5. Conclusions of D. Reich, Harvard Genetic Professor (2018)

(In 2015, Nature magazine placed David Reich in his list of 10 researchers of the year)

In a highly commented New York Times article of March 2018, David Reich, genetic professor at Harvard, explains ...

"As a geneticist I know that it is simply no longer possible to ignore average genetic differences among races.

Groundbreaking advances in DNA sequencing technology have been made over the last two decades. These advances enable us to measure with exquisite accuracy what fraction of an individual's genetic ancestry traces back to, say, West Africa 500 years ago — before the mixing in the Americas of the West African and European gene pools that were almost completely isolated for the last 70,000 years. With the help of these tools, we are learning that differences in genetic ancestry that happen to correlate to many of today's racial constructs are real.

Recent genetic studies have demonstrated differences across populations not just in the genetic determinants of simple traits such as skin color, but also in more complex traits like bodily dimensions and susceptibility to diseases. For example, we now know that genetic factors help explain why northern Europeans are taller on average than southern Europeans, why multiple sclerosis is more common in European-Americans than in African-Americans, and why the reverse is true for end-stage kidney disease.

People who deny the possibility of substantial biological differences among human populations are digging themselves into an indefensible position, one that will not survive the onslaught of science.

This is important, even urgent, that we develop a candid and scientifically up-to-date way of discussing any such differences, instead of sticking our heads in the sand.

While most people will agree that finding a genetic explanation for an elevated rate of disease is important, they often draw the line there. Finding genetic influences on a propensity for disease is one thing, they argue, but looking for such influences on behavior and cognition is another.

But whether we like it or not, that line has already been crossed. A recent study led by the economist Daniel Benjamin compiled information on the number of years of education from more than 400,000 people, almost all of whom were of European ancestry. After controlling for differences in socioeconomic background, he and his colleagues identified 74 genetic variations that are over-represented in genes known to be important in neurological development, each of which is incontrovertibly more common in Europeans with more years of education than in Europeans with fewer years of education.

It is not yet clear how these genetic variations operate. A follow-up study of Icelanders led by the geneticist Augustine Kong showed that these genetic variations also nudge people who carry them to delay having children. So these variations may be explaining longer times at school by affecting a behavior that has nothing to do with intelligence.

This study has been joined by others finding genetic predictors of behavior. One of these, led by the geneticist Danielle Posthuma, studied more than 70,000 people and found genetic variations in more than 20 genes that were predictive of performance on intelligence tests.

Is performance on an intelligence test or the number of years of school a person attends shaped by the way a person is brought up? Yes. But does it measure something having to do with some aspect of behavior or cognition? Almost certainly. And since all traits influenced by genetics are expected to differ across populations, the genetic influences on behavior and cognition will differ across populations, too.

You will sometimes hear that any biological differences among populations are likely to be small, because humans have diverged too recently from common ancestors for substantial differences to have arisen under the pressure of natural selection. This is not true. The ancestors of East Asians, Europeans, West Africans and Australians were, until recently, almost completely isolated from one another for 40,000 years or longer, which is more than sufficient time for the forces of evolution to work. Indeed, the study led by Dr. Kong showed that in Iceland, there has been measurable genetic selection against the genetic variations that predict more years of education in that population just within the last century.

So how should we prepare for the likelihood that in the coming years, genetic studies will show that many traits are influenced by genetic variations, and that these traits will differ on average across human populations? It will be impossible — indeed, anti-scientific, foolish and absurd — to deny those differences.

It is important to face whatever science will reveal without prejudging the outcome and with the confidence that we can be mature enough to handle any findings.

"How Genetics Is Changing Our Understanding of Race" D. Reich, New York Times, 2018.

Contents

- 1. The Main Human Populations/Races
- 2. What's Intelligence?
- 3. IQ Validity
- 4. Mean IQ Across the World
- 5. Intelligence, Highly Genetic
- 6. Cause of Racial Differences
- 7. Why is the Whole World not Developed?
- 8. The Worldwide Hierarchy
- 9. Scientific Accreditation
- 10. Western Twilight and General Conclusion

Conclusion: The Twilight of the West

At some point in the foreseeable future, Whites will become minorities throughout the economy of developed countries. (2043 in America, in the second half of the 21st century in Europe, Africans and Maghrebians already made 40% of the newborns in France, Obertone 2018)

As the proportion of non-Europeans grows in Europe and the United States (and also in Canada and Australia) and becomes the majority, the population's intelligence will decrease. The economy's strength will also inevitably be impaired, with a decline in development.

- World leaders will move to China and Japan if they manage to resist the invasion of non-European peoples.
- We live in an extraordinary time. None of this has ever happened in human history. The massive immigration of non-Europeans will inevitably lead the European peoples to become minorities and then smaller and smaller minorities in their own country, as they are in most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In the Western world, Europeans accept being replaced in their homeland by non-Europeans.
- Even more remarkable is that the European peoples have become quite satisfied with their elimination. Some are even happy to welcome him. It is rare for a week to pass without some intellectuals or politicians declaring that immigration has been good for the country and that "our diversity is our strength" or that "we must celebrate our differences". Others announce that they look forward to the day when whites will become a minority. It is the first time in the whole history of humanity that a People has voluntarily conceived its destruction.
- We will pass the torch of civilization to East Asians.
- Sic transic gloria mundi.



Epilogue

Imagine a society of intelligent violet men. This society would be much more developed than a society of less intelligent blue men.

The violet society would be much more affluent. It would be much more prosperous from a world economic point of view because it would be possible for it to invent many more things and put on the market elements with high added value (because technologically superior: planes, computers, porcelain, fine wines ...).

On the contrary, the blue society would be poorer and less developed than the violet society. It would be more religious because intelligence correlates to -0.88 with religious inclination (especially dogmatism and integrity). It would also be more violent because intelligence correlates negatively with crime and offenses. It would be more corrupt because lower intelligence is associated with corruption and short-term actions.

The only things this blue society can bring to the world market would be low-value-added elements, essentially agriculture or other elements that are surplus. The violet society would have a glorious history, because if it is smarter than the purple it does not date from yesterday: it is marked in its genes since thousands of year, reason why the violet society can count in its dictionaries a considerable part of great artistic geniuses, scholars, politicians, soldiers, writers, composers, philosophers ... The blue society would not have a dictionary. In any faction, there would not be many great men to put it because the frequency of geniuses would be much lower.

Now, the blue discover, through recent globalization, that living in the violet society is obviously more pleasant. An uninterrupted influx of blue people to the violet geographical regions happens. This begins to pose social problems in the violet society, which has never had in its population such a part of people with such a low intelligence, who consequently do not integrate, have low education, high crime rate, high unemployment rate, and high social dependency. Blue areas accumulate in neighborhoods that become bad because they are more

criminal, more religious, and less prosperous. Blue have a much lower level of education because they are less intelligent. Their average wages are lower. It creates a resentment of the blue for the violets.

These blue pockets in violet society grow larger and larger because immigration continues, and the birth rate of blue people is significantly higher than that of purple people (IQ is correlated negatively with fertility rate).

Miscegenation occurs slowly in violet society, which becomes a violet society with a blue part that becomes increasingly important. Violet society's intelligence diminishes slowly. Prosperous by its high intelligence, violet society sees its level of development gradually diminish and tends towards the blue standard of living in many regions. The frequency of geniuses in violet society decreases. The average salary goes down. The frequency of crime is increasing. Development is decreasing.

One of those days, not so long ago, the yellows, a third population of intelligence close to that of the old violet, took power over the world. The violets are totally out of game by the decrease in their average intelligence consequent of massive blue immigration.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

What is quite ironic, too, is that Violets are genetically more altruistic. Because of some historical events, their mainstream ideology today focuses on equality. It cannot even consider the differences in intelligence between populations.



SOCIAL SCORES:	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
GWAS allelic frequencies linked to higher intelligence:	Lower	intermediate	Higher
CONGENITAL MYOPIA:	Less Frequent	Intermediate	More Frequent
HIGH INTELLIGENCE GENES: LOW INTELLIGENCE GENES: INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT	Less Frequent More Frequent	Intermediate Intermediate	More Frequent Less Frequent
SPEED:	Quicker	Intermediate	Slower
INTELLIGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT AT BIRTH:	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
ENCEPHALIZATION QUOTIENT:	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
MUSCULOSKELETAL PROXIMITY WITH HOMO ERECTUS:	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
GLUCOSE METABOLIC RATE (GMR) FOR A FIX TASK:	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
MAX. GMR:	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
REACTION TIME	Slower	Intermediate	Quicker

NERVE CONDUCTION VELOCITY	Slower	Intermediate	Quicker
HOMO ERECTUS GENETIC PROXIMITY	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
AREAS WITH A RACIAL MAJORITY	Natural Reserves Underdevelopped (Australian Aborigines)	Intermediate	Developped
NEOLITHIC TRANSITION 10,000 YEARS AGO	Absence Partial Total ->		
COLD SELECTED	Νο	Intermediate	Harsher
SKIN COLOR	Darker	Intermediate	Lighter
DEPTH OF DENTAL ROOTS	Higher	Intermediate	Lower
MARITAL STABILITY	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
DOUBLE OVULATION	More Frequent	Intermediate	Less Frequent

General Conclusion

- 1. There is a g factor (= IQ).
- 2. The average g level in a population is causally related to the level of development and the quality of life in modern societies.
- 3. g is highly heritable (caused by genetic factors).



Figure 12.1. The results of regression analysis of the Index of Human Conditions (IHC) on national IQ in the total group of 191 countries





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236

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Richard Lynn in 2011.

To Richard Lynn, the Man Who Revolutionized Social Science.

Richard Lynn is a psychologist from Cambridge University. He is Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology at the University of Ulster and Professor at the Psychology and Economics Research Institute in Dublin. He has won the Passingham Prize, the Cambridge University Award as the best student of the year in psychology, and the US Mensa award for excellence (In 1985, 1993, and 2007) for his work on intelligence.

Appendix A: National IQ (alphabetical order)

From Intelligence, an Unifying Construct for the Social Science (2012), Lynn and Vanhanen.

Country	Measured IQ	IQ data quality	SchAch	SA direct	SA scaled	SA data quality	Final IQ
Afghanistan		8	2	925	2	120	(75)
Albania	5	5	385.5	78.7	82	2	82
Algeria	-	ā.	403.6	81.5	84.2	2	84.2
Andorra	- 28	12	23	8	121	126	(97)
Angola	-	374	21		17	100	(71)
Antigua/	-	()	-	-			(74)
Barbuda	06	10	107.6	02.1	047		02.0
Argentina	96	10	407.6	82.1	84.7	4	92.8
Armenia	92	3	485.1	94.1	94.1	4	93.2
Australia	98	12	534.3	101.7	100	16	99.2
Austria	99.5	4	523.7	100.1	98.7	10	99
Azerbaijan	-	1074	409	82.3	84.9	4	84.9
Bahamas		-	-	÷	-	×.	(84)
Bahrain	81	2	437.1	86.7	88.3	4	<mark>85.9</mark>
Bangladesh	81	4	2	2	25	226	81
Barbados	80	3	-	-	(7 .)	(7 3)	80
Belarus	(14)	-	÷	-	14	-	(95)
Belgium	99	8	530.1	101.1	99.5	14	99.3
Belize	250	1.71	342.5	72.1	76.8	1	76. <mark>8</mark>
Benin	. . .	-	×	-	-	÷	(71)
Bermuda	90	4	-		840) 1	9	90
Bhutan	121	1221	0	2	825	2	(78)

Country	Measured IO	IQ data quality	SchAch	SA direct	SA scaled	SA data quality	Final IQ
Polizia	• • •			lineet	senteu	Junity	07
Bolivia	87	0	-	-	-	-	87
Bosnia	94	4	465.5	91.1	91.7	2	83.2
Botswana	71	2	367.7	76.0	79.9	4	76.9
Brazil	87	13	396.1	80.4	83.3	8	85.6
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	(89)
Bulgaria	92.5	6	481.9	93.6	93.7	12	93.3
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70)
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72)
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	(92)
Cameroon	64	2	-	-	-	-	64
Canada	100	9	538.8	102.4	100.6	16	100.4
Cape Verde		-	-	-	-	-	(76)
Central African Rep	64	5	-	-	-	-	64
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66)
Chile	91	10	437.9	86.8	88.4	8	89.8
China	105.5	16	601.7	112.1	108.2	2	105.8
Tibet	92	2	-	-	-	-	92
Colombia	83.5	7	391.8	79.7	82.8	8	83.1
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	(77)
Congo (Brazzaville)	73	8	-	-	-	-	73
Congo (Zaire)		68	13	-	-	-	68
Cook Islands	89	2	-	-	-	-	89

Country	Measured IQ	IQ data quality	SchAch	SA direct	SA scaled	SA data quality	Final IQ
Costa Rica	86	2	-	-	-	-	86
Cote d'Ivoire	71	2	-	-	-	-	71
Croatia	99	7	499.1	96.3	95.8	4	97.8
Cuba	85	2	-	-	-	-	85
Cyprus	-	-	466.2	91.2	91.8	8	91.8
CzechRep.	98	7	528.2	100.8	99.3	14	98.9
Denmark	98	5	507.8	97.6	96.8	10	97.2
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	(75)
Dominica	67	5	-	-	-	-	67
Dominican Republic	82	6	-	-	-	-	82
East Timor	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85)
Ecuador	88	5	-	-	-	-	88
Egypt	81	5	409.4	82.4	84.9	4	82.7
El Salvador	-	-	352.4	73.6	78	2	78
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69)
Eritrea	75.5	4	-	-	-	-	75.5
Estonia	99	7	539.3	102.5	100.6	6	99.7
Ethiopia	68.5	9	-	-	-	-	68.5
Fiji	85	3	-	-	-	-	85
Finland	97	5	557.8	105.4	102.9	10	100.9
France	98	10	518.7	99.3	98.1	10	98.1
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69)
Gambia	62	6	-	-	-	-	62
Georgia	-	-	424.1	84.7	86.7	2	86.7
Germany	99	17	520.4	99.6	98.3	10	98.8
Ghana	70	10	277.5	62.0	69	4	69.7

Country	Measured IQ	IQ data quality	SchAch	SA direct	SA scaled	SA data quality	Final IQ
Greece	92	10	487.4	94.5	94.4	10	93.2
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	(74)
Guatemala	79	3	-	-	-	-	79
Guinea	66.5	6	-	-	-	-	66.5
Guinea- Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69)
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	(81)
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	<mark>(67)</mark>
Honduras	81	6	-	-	-	-	81
Hong Kong	108	16	559.7	105.6	103.1	14	105.7
Hungary	96.5	8	525.2	100.3	98	16	98.1
Iceland	101	4	514.7	98.7	97.6	10	98.6
India	82	21	419.4	84.0	86.1	1	82.2
Indonesia	87	8	409.7	82.5	85	12	85.8
Iran	83.5	9	434.7	86.3	88	8	85.6
Iraq	87	5	-	-	-	-	87
Ireland	92.5	18	526.6	100.5	99.1	10	94.9
Israel	95	14	485.3	94.1	94.1	12	94.6
Italy	97	14	495.8	95.8	95.4	16	96.1
Jamaica	71	11	-	-	-	-	71
Japan	105	25	558.8	105.5	103	16	104.2
Jordan	84	8	441.6	87.4	88.8	10	86.7
Kazakhstan	-	-	410	82.5	85	2	85

Country	Measured IQ	IQ data quality	SchAch	SA direct	SA scaled	SA data quality	Final IQ
Korea: North	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104.6)
Korea: South	106	9	565.7	106.6	103.8	16	104.6
Kuwait	86.5	9	398.9	80.8	83.7	4	85.6
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	325.4	69.4	74.8	4	74.8
Laos	89	2	-	-	-	-	89
Latvia	-	-	500.3	96.5	95.9	14	95.9
Lebanon	82	4	428	85.3	87.2	4	84.6
Lesotho	-	-	257.3	58.9	66.5	1	66.5
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	(68)
Libya	85	8	-	-	-	-	85
Liechtenstein	-	-	536.2	102.0	100.3	8	100.3
Lithuania	92	7	498.5	96.4	95.7	12	94.3
Luxembourg	; -	-	492.9	95.3	95	8	95
Macao	-	-	533.6	101.6	99.9	6	99.9
Macedonia	-	-	455.7	89.6	90.5	4	90.5
Madagascar	82	2	-	-	-	-	82
Malawi	60	3	204.9	50.8	60.2	1	60.1
Malaysia	88.5	8	500.7	96.5	96	6	91.7
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	(81)
Mali	69.5	8	-	-	-	-	69.5
Malta	97	2	480.7	93.4	93.5	2	95.3
Mariana Islands	81	2	-	-	-	-	81
Marshall Islands	84	3	-	-	-	-	84

Country	Measured IQ	IQ data quality	SchAch	SA direct	SA scaled	SA data quality	Final IQ
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	(74)
Mauritius	89	5	395.5	80.3	83.3	1	88
Mexico	88	8	431.2	85.8	87.6	8	87.8
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84)
Moldova	-	-	468.1	91.5	92	4	92
Mongolia	100	6	-	-	-	-	100
Montenegro	-	-	417.7	83.7	85.9	4	85.9
Morocco	84	9	369.4	76.2	80.1	6	82.4
Mozambique	64	2	327.2	69.7	75	2	69.5
Myanmar/	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85)
Burma Namibia	72	2	262.3	59.7	67.1	1	70.4
Nepal	78	4	-	-	-	-	78
Netherlands	100	10	540.7	102.7	100.8	12	100.4
Netherlands Aptilles	87	2	-	-	-	-	87
New Caledonia	85	2	-	-	-	-	85
New Zealand	99	1	523.7	100.1	98.7	14	98.9
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84)
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70)
Nigeria	71	13	302.6	65.9	72	4	71.2
Norway	100	2	507.3	97.5	96.8	14	97.2
Oman	84.5	8	406.8	82.0	84.6	2	84.5
Pakistan	84	8	-	-	-	-	84
Palestine	86	4	393.3	79.9	83	4	84.5
Panama	-	-	369	75.2	80	2	80
Papua N.G.	82.5	4	428.6	85.4	87.2	1	83.4
Paraguay	84	6	-	-	-	-	84
Peru	85	9	372	76.6	80.4	2	84.2

Country	Measured IQ	IQ data quality	SchAch	SA direct	SA scaled	SA data quality	Final IQ
Philippines	90	7	363.5	75.3	79.4	4	86.1
Poland	95	13	516	98.9	97.8	8	96.1
Portugal	94.5	6	487	94.4	94.3	10	94.4
Puerto Rico	83.5	8	-	-	-	-	83.5
Qatar	83	6	345.9	-	77.2	6	80.1
Romania	91	6	460	90.2	91	12	91
Russia	96.5	6	506.5	97.4	96.7	16	96.6
Rwanda	76	2	-	-	-	-	76
St Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	(86)
St Kitts & Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	(74)
St Lucia	62	2	-	-	-	-	62
St Vincent	71	2	-	-	-	-	71
Samoa (Western)	88	5	-	-	-	-	88
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	(67)
Saudi	79	8	376.3	77.3	80.9	4	79.6
Senegal	70.5	5	-	-	-	-	70.5
Serbia & Montenegro	88.5/93	4	459.6	90.2	91	10	90.3/92
Seychelles	-	-	405	81.7	84.4	1	84.4
Sierra Leone	64	3	-	-	-	-	64
Singapore	108.5	5	586.8	109.8	106.4	10	107.1
Slovakia	98	8	517.1	99.1	97.9	12	98
Slovenia	96	11	526	100.4	99	12	97.6
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	(83)
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72)

Country N	Aeasured IQ	IQ data quality	SchAch	SA direct	SA scaled	SA data quality	Final IQ
South Africa	72	16	291.4	64.2	70.7	6	71.6
Spain	97	11	503	96.9	96.2	14	96.6
Sri Lanka	79	2	-	-	-	-	79
Sudan	77.5	19	-	-	-	-	77.5
Suriname	89	4	-	-	-	-	89
Swaziland	-	-	330.7	70.2	75.4	2	75.4
Sweden	99	8	521.1	99.7	98.4	14	98.6
Switzerland	101	6	531.6	101.3	99.7	10	100.2
Syria	80.5	7	427	85.1	87.1	2	82
Taiwan	105	19	565.3	106.5	103.8	10	104.6
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	(80)
Tanzania	72.5	9	349.8	73.2	77.7	1	73
Zanzibar	-	-	293.7	64.5	70.9	1	70.9
Thailand	88	8	460.7	90.3	91.1	12	89.9
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70)
Tonga	86	2	-	-	-	-	86
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	421.7	84.3	86.4	2	86.4
Tunisia	84	4	417.7	83.7	85.9	12	85.4
Turkey	88.5	9	453.7	89.3	90.3	10	89.4
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	(80)

Country	Measured IQ	IQ data quality	SchAch	SA direct	SA scaled	SA data quality	Final IQ
Ukraine	95	2	481.7	93.6	93.7	2	94.3
United Arab Emirates	83	6	477.5	92.9	93.2	4	87.1
United Kingdom	100	7	523.2	100.0	98.7	14	99.1
England	-	-	524.3	102.2	98.8	8	98.8
Scotland	-	-	502.3	96.8	96.2	6	96.2
USA	98	10	510.6	98.1	97.2	16	97.5
Uruguay	96	2	441.3	87.3	88.8	6	90.6
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	(80)
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84)
Venezuela	84	6	374.9	77.1	80.8	1	83.5
Vietnam	94	3	-	-	-	-	94
Yemen	83	6	247.8	57.4	65.4	1	80.5
Zambia	75	7	259.6	59.2	66.8	1	74
Zimbabwe	71.5	4	310.6	67.1	73	3	72.1