

Richard Lynn and Tatu Vanhanen

IQ and Global Inequality.

(Washington Summit Publishers, Atlanta, Georgia, 2006)

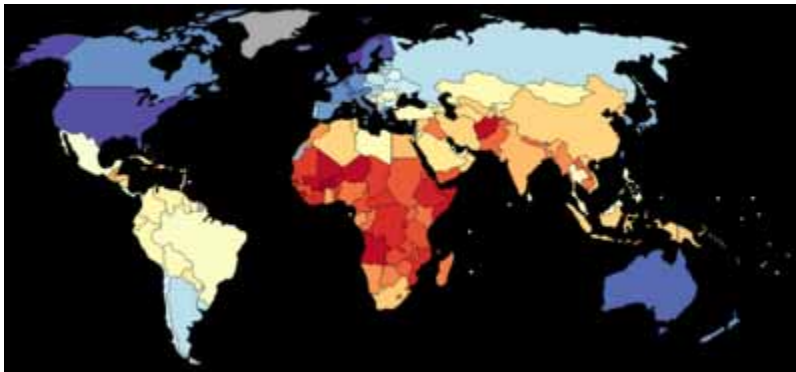
(Source, Oct. 23, 20008: a link at

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IQ_and_Global_Inequality).

The quality of human conditions (QHC) index was computed from five variables.

1. [purchasing power parity Gross National Income](#) (PPP-GNI) per capita 2002
2. [adult literacy](#) rate 2002
3. [gross tertiary enrollment ratio](#)
4. [life expectancy at birth](#) 2002
5. the level of [democratization](#) 2002 (Tatu Vanhanen's [Index of Democratization](#))

Values of the index range from 10.7 ([Burkina Faso](#)) to 89 ([Norway](#)). Lynn and Vanhanen write that they would have preferred to include a sixth measure, an indicator of income inequality, but that statistical data for that variable was not available for all countries. They write that the QHC index differs significantly from other widely used indexes (such as the Human Development Index) in that QHC also measures democratization. Some of their claims have been received support in a 2007 study by Rindermann.[7]



The quality of human conditions (QHC) index.

■ 11 ■ 15 ■ 20 ■ 30 ■ 40 ■ 50 ■ 60 ■ 70 ■ 80 ■ 85 ■ 89 ■ N/A

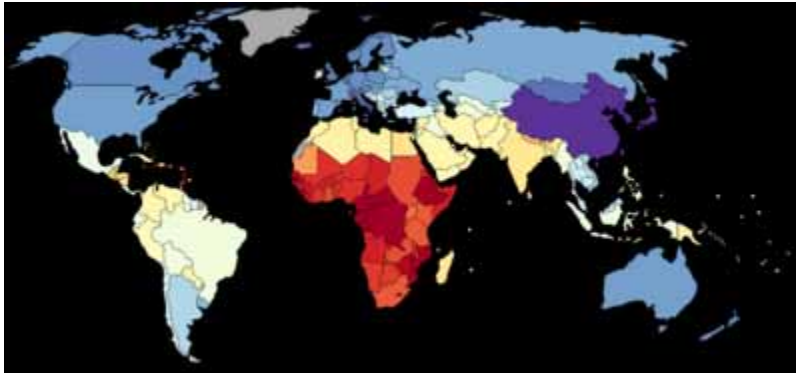
based on BlankMap-World-v5.png. data from [IQ and Global Inequality](#).

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National IQ and QHC values





































Calculated and estimated national average IQ according to book.

■ ≤65
 ■ 70
 ■ 75
 ■ 80
 ■ 85
 ■ 90
 ■ 95
 ■ 100
 ■ ≥105
 ■ N/A

































Country	IQ (2002) ^[2]	IQ (2006) ^[1]	PPP-GNI per capita 2002 ^[1]	QHC ^[1]
Hong Kong	107	108	27,490	60.8
Singapore	103	108	23,730	60.7
North Korea	105*	106*	1,000	38
South Korea	106	106	16,960	75.4
Japan	105	105	27,380	71.4
People's Republic of China	100	105	4,520	39.7
Republic of China	104	105	23,400	79.4
Italy	102	102	26,170	78.9
Iceland	98*	101	29,240	80
Mongolia	98*	101*	1,710	48.1
Switzerland	101	101	31,840	82.2
Austria	102	100	28,910	80.7
Luxembourg	101*	100*	53,230	76.4
Netherlands	102	100	28,350	82.8
Norway	98	100	36,690	89
United Kingdom	100	100	26,580	76.7








 Belgium	100	99	28,130	84.1
 Canada	97	99	28,930	77.8
 Estonia	97*	99	11,630	64.5
 Finland	97	99	26,160	85.1
 Germany	102	99	26,980	78
 New Zealand	100	99	20,550	76.2
 Poland	99	99	10,450	62.7
 Sweden	101	99	25,820	82.9
 Andorra	N/A	98*	19,000	58.7
 Australia	98	98	27,440	82.8
 Czech Republic	97	98	14,920	64.5
 Denmark	98	98	30,600	85.4
 France	98	98	27,040	78.1
 Hungary	99	98	13,070	64.1
 Latvia	97*	98*	9,190	65.5
 Spain	97	98	21,910	75.8
 United States	98	98	36,120	86.6
 Belarus	96*	97*	5,500	57.2
 Malta	95*	97	17,710	66.4
 Russia	96	97	8,080	64.5
 Ukraine	96*	97*	4,800	61.8
 Moldova	95*	96*	1,600	46.2
 Slovakia	96	96	12,590	63.2
 Uruguay	96	96	7,710	64
 Israel	94	95	19,000	75.3
 Portugal	95	95	17,820	67
 Armenia	93*	94*	3,230	50.2
 Georgia	93*	94*	2,270	51.2
 Kazakhstan	93*	94*	5,630	49
 Romania	94	94	6,490	53
 Vietnam	96*	94	2,300	39.5
 Argentina	96	93	10,190	64.7
 Bulgaria	93	93	7,030	59.1
 Greece	92	92	18,770	76.1
 Malaysia	92	92	29,570	78.5

 Ireland	93	92	8,500	52.1
 Brunei	92*	91*	19,210	50.8
 Cambodia	89*	91*	1,970	28.6
 Cyprus	92*	91*	18,650	67.6
 Lithuania	97*	91	10,190	65.4
 Republic of Macedonia	93*	91*	6,420	54.4
 Thailand	91	91	6,890	50.3
 Albania	90*	90*	4,960	51.2
 Bermuda	N/A	90	36,000	75.8
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	N/A	90*	5,800	51.4
 Chile	93*	90	9,420	59.5
 Croatia	90	90	10,000	61.7
 Kyrgyzstan	87*	90*	1,560	48.1
 Turkey	90	90	6,300	50.2
 Mexico	87	90	12,500	52.9
 Cook Islands	N/A	89	5,000	45.7
 Costa Rica	91*	89*	8,650	53.7
 Laos	89*	89	1,660	24.9
 Mauritius	81*	89	10,820	52.2
 Suriname	89	89	6,590	50.6
 Ecuador	80	88	3,340	47.4
 Samoa	87	88	5,570	49.7
 Azerbaijan	87*	87*	3,010	47.2
 Bolivia	85*	87	2,390	49.7
 Brazil	87	87	7,450	51.1
 East Timor	N/A	87*	3,940	46.7
 Guyana	84*	87*	3,070	40.2
 Indonesia	89	87	1,600	28.1
 Iraq	87	87	1,027	30.7
 Myanmar	86*	87*	930	42.4
 Tajikistan	87*	87*	1,640	27.5
 Turkmenistan	87*	87*	4,780	41.7
 Uzbekistan	87*	87*	1,640	39.4

 Kuwait	83*	86	17,780	49.9
 Philippines	86	86	4,450	51.6
 Seychelles	81*	86*	18,232	60.6
 Tonga	87	86	6,820	40.5
 Cuba	85	85	5,259	46.2
 Fiji	84	85	5,330	51.9
 Kiribati	84*	85*	800	37.1
 New Caledonia	N/A	85	21,960	54.9
 Peru	90	85	4,880	49.2
 Trinidad and Tobago	80*	85*	9,000	52
 Yemen	83*	85	800	24.5
 Afghanistan	83*	84*	700	13.2
 Belize	83*	84*	15,960	56.1
 Colombia	88	84	5,490	44.2
 Federated States of Micronesia	84*	84*	6,150	48.4
 Iran	84	84	6,690	40.2
 Jordan	87*	84	4,180	43.4
 Marshall Islands	84	84	1,600	44.2
 Morocco	85	84	2,000	39.9
 Pakistan	81*	84	3,730	31.7
 Panama	84*	84*	1,960	26.2
 Paraguay	85*	84	6,060	56.6
 Puerto Rico	84	84	4,590	45.2
 Saudi Arabia	83*	84*	15,800	63.6
 Solomon Islands	84*	84*	12,660	44.1
 The Bahamas	78*	84*	1,590	41.5
 United Arab Emirates	83*	84*	24,030	48.8
 Vanuatu	84*	84*	2,850	31.4
 Venezuela	88*	84	5,220	47.4
 Algeria	84*	83*	5,530	39.9
 Bahrain	83*	83*	16,190	49.3
 Libya	84*	83*	7,570	49.3
 Oman	83*	83*	13,000	40.6
 Papua New Guinea	84*	83	2,180	38.4

 Syria	87*	83	5,348	38.9
 Tunisia	84*	83*	6,440	40.6
 Bangladesh	81*	82*	1,720	29.8
 Dominican Republic	84*	82	6,270	46.8
 India	81	82	2,650	36.3
 Lebanon	86	82	4,600	55.8
 Madagascar	79*	82	730	28.6
 Egypt	83	81	3,810	37.3
 Honduras	84*	81	2,540	41.9
 Maldives	81*	81*	4,798	38.5
 Nicaragua	84*	81*	2,350	41.3
 Northern Mariana Islands	N/A	81	12,500	51.3
 Barbados	78	80	14,660	60.9
 Bhutan	78*	80*	1,969	24.1
 El Salvador	84*	80*	4,790	42.6
 Guatemala	79	79	4,040	34.6
 Sri Lanka	81*	79	3,510	47.7
 Nepal	78	78	1,370	26.9
 Qatar	78	78	19,844	45.6
 Comoros	79*	77*	1,640	24.6
 Cape Verde	78*	76*	4,920	40.5
 Mauritania	73*	76*	1,790	20.5
 Uganda	73	73	1,360	25.4
 Kenya	72	72	1,010	27.3
 South Africa	72	72	9,810	38.3
 Tanzania	72	72	580	23.2
 Ghana	71	71	2,080	33.7
 Grenada	75*	71*	6,600	45.3
 Jamaica	72	71	3,680	46.5
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	75*	71	5,190	48.4
 Sudan	72	71	1,740	24.6
 Zambia	77	71	800	21.8
 Antigua and Barbuda	75*	70*	10,390	53.2

 Benin	69*	70*	1,060	20.5
 Botswana	72*	70*	7,740	29.4
 Namibia	72*	70*	6,880	31.1
 Rwanda	70*	70*	1,260	18.5
 Togo	69*	70*	1,450	26
 Burundi	70*	69*	630	15.2
 Côte d'Ivoire	71*	69*	1,450	18.1
 Malawi	71*	69*	570	24.3
 Mali	68*	69*	840	13.4
 Niger	67*	69*	800	13.5
 Nigeria	67	69	800	27.3
 Angola	69*	68*	1,840	13.7
 Burkina Faso	66*	68*	1,090	10.7
 Chad	72*	68*	1,010	20.4
 Djibouti	68*	68*	2,040	22
 Eritrea	68*	68*	1,040	21.4
 Somalia	68*	68*	500	15.2
 Swaziland	72*	68*	4,730	22.2
 Dominica	75*	67	4,960	48.8
 Guinea	63	67	2,060	22.5
 Guinea-Bissau	63*	67*	680	20.3
 Haiti	72*	67*	1,610	20.4
 Lesotho	72*	67*	2,970	24.3
 Liberia	64*	67*	1,000	21.2
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	75*	67*	10,750	45.5
 São Tomé and Príncipe	59*	67*	1,317	37.9
 Senegal	64*	66*	1,660	20.7
 The Gambia	64*	66*	1,540	21.3
 Zimbabwe	66	66	2,180	25.2
 Republic of the Congo	73	65	630	17.9
 Cameroon	70*	64	1,910	23.1
 Central African Republic	68*	64	1,170	19.1

 Democratic Republic of the Congo	65	64	700	26.9
 Ethiopia	63	64	780	16.7
 Gabon	66*	64*	5,530	32.2
 Mozambique	72*	64	990	18
 Sierra Leone	64	64	500	13.8
 Saint Lucia	75*	62	4,950	51.1
 Equatorial Guinea	59	59	9,100	30.4

"*" Denotes estimated National IQ

PPP-GNI = [purchasing power parity gross national income](#). QHC = is a composite index called *quality of human conditions*.

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Criticism

Hunt and Wittmann (2008) write of Lynn's IQ data:

The majority of the data points were based upon convenience rather than representative samples. Some points were not even based on residents of the country. For instance, the "data point for Suriname was based on tests given to Surinamese who had migrated to the Netherlands, and the "data point" for Ethiopia was based on the IQ scores of a highly selected group that had emigrated to Israel and, for cultural and historical reasons was hardly representative of the Ethiopian population. The data point for Mexico was based on a weighted averaging of the results of a study of "Native American and Mestizo children in Southern Mexico" with result of a study of residents of Argentina ^[8].

Upon reading the original reference, they found that the "data point" that Lynn and Vanhanen used for the lowest IQ estimate, Equatorial Guinea, was actually the mean IQ of a group of Spanish children in a home for the developmentally disabled in Spain. Corrections were applied to adjust for differences in IQ cohorts (the "[Flynn effect](#)") on the assumption that the same correction could be applied internationally, without regard to the cultural or economic development level of the country involved. While there appears to be rather little evidence on cohort effect upon IQ across the developing countries, one study in Kenya (Daley, Whaley, Sigman, Espinosa, & Neumann, 2003) shows a substantially larger cohort effect than is reported for developed countries (p.?) ^[9]

Crawford-Nutt (1976) found that African black students enrolled in westernized schools scored higher on progressive matrix tests than did American white students. The study was meant to examine perceptual/cultural differences between groups, and demonstrated that one's performance on western standardized tests correspond more closely with the quality and style of schooling that one receives more so than other factors ^[10]. Buj (1981)

showed Ghanaian adults to score higher on a supposedly ‘culture fair’ IQ test than did Irish adults; scores were 80 (Ghanaian) and 78 (Irish), respectively ^[11]. Shuttleworth-Edwards et al (2004) conducted a study with black South Africans between the ages of 19–30, where highly significant effects for both level and quality of education within groups whose first language was an indigenous black African language, was revealed. Black African first language groups (as well as white English speaking groups) with advantaged education were comparable with the US standardization in IQ test scores (e.g. WAIS-III)^[12].

[Footnotes]

7 [^] Rindermann, Heiner: The g-factor of international cognitive ability comparisons: the homogeneity of results in PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS and IQ-tests across nations. *European Journal of Personality* 21 (2007) 667-706 [\[1\]](#)

8 [^] Hunt, E. & Wittmann, W. (2008). National intelligence and prosperity. *Intelligence*. Vol. 36, 1, January-February pp. 1-9.

9 [^] Hunt, E. & Wittmann, W. (2008). National intelligence and prosperity. *Intelligence*. Vol. 36, 1, January-February pp. 1-9.

10 [^] Crawford-Nutt. D. (1976). Are black scores on Raven’s Standard Progressive Matrices an artifact of method of test presentation? *Psychologia Africana*, 16, 201-206

11 [^] Buj, V. (1981). "Average IQ values in various European countries." *Personality and Individual Differences*, 2:168-169

12 [^] Shuttleworth-Edwards A., Kemp R., Rust A., Muirhead J., Hartman N., Radloff S. (2004). Cross-cultural Effects on IQ Test Performance: A Review and Preliminary Normative Indications on WAIS-III Test Performance. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology (Neuropsychology, Developm, Volume 26, Number 7, October 2004 , pp. 903-920(18)*

“g-factor” defined: “General Factor of Intelligence”
(Derived from Notes from the Source, above).

Charles Spearman's (1904, 1927) seminal concept of g, the general factor of intelligence.

The average differences in IQ found between Blacks and Whites has a substantial hereditary component, and that this difference has important societal consequences. However, The g Factor [as a book by Arthur Robert Jensen, Professor Emeritus of Educational Psychology, Graduate School of Education, Univ. Calif., Berkeley, *The g Factor: The Science of Mental Ability (Human Evolution, Behavior, and Intelligence* (Praeger Publishers, Westport, Conn., 1998, 600p); nor as a scientific definition] is not about race, as such.

RE: Chinese high IQ: “Chinese aren't that smart, it's a sampling error if they took high school Chinese as a sample, since a significant proportion of Chinese don't have high

school education.; There are so many Chinese I would say it would be difficult to not have some smart people. Besides, can we believe a study with this many people could actually get a large enough sample?; I think those supporters of large scale immigration into this country should read these articles.; Most of international surveys on China are bound to have the "disproportional representation", since most surveyors don't speak Chinese and their super-complex, various dialects which outnumber all European languages, and even if they speak Chinese, their surveys will be limited in several big cities, where Human Development Condition is much better than most of China. In fact, most of the surveyors only met English-speaking, college-educated Chinese white collars in Beijing, Shanghai and other large cities. So I say, they overestimate Chinese average IQ. ;”

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(SEE ALSO, PDF FILE: “Ashkenazi IQ History,” Gregory Cochran, Henry Harpending, and Jason Hardy entitled “The Natural History of Ashkenazi Intelligence.” (Gregory Cochran, et al.), at: homepage.mac.com/harpend/.Public/AshkenaziIQ.jbiosocsci.pdf