

Alexander Ohnemus

Deductive Reasoning/Anthropology/Probability/Algorithm

15 August 2024

Commonalities TEND TO Attract

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Peer Review Report

Title: Commonalities TEND TO Attract

Author: Minister Alexander Ohnemus

Date of Review: July 2025

Reviewer: Dr. Gregg Tyler Milligan

Affiliation: Save One Another Foundation (SOAF)

DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.35934.45120

Summary

Minister Alexander Ohnemus presents a wide-ranging theoretical manuscript exploring factors influencing human romantic pairing. The essay advances a constructivist rejection of heritability and argues that shared traits—such as socioeconomic status, life history strategies, emotional intelligence, and political worldview—serve as the most reliable indicators of compatibility. The work blends elements of anthropology, psychology, sociology, behavioral science, and speculative bioethics, aiming to reframe relationship theory through the lens of social construction and ethical inclusion.

Strengths

- **Anti-hereditarian Foundation:** The manuscript strongly rejects deterministic views of genetic inheritance, instead foregrounding environmental and social context as key drivers of human behavior and mating preferences.
- **Interdisciplinary Sourcing:** Cites sources from evolutionary psychology, bioethics, racial identity literature, and behavioral economics, demonstrating a commitment to cross-domain synthesis.

- **Ethical Positioning:** Advocates for marginalized identities, critiques eugenics, and encourages identity politics as a defense against structural harm—a position both timely and normatively resonant.
-

Areas for Revision

1. Conceptual Clarity

- o Key terms such as “life history strategy,” “constructivist hereditary heuristics,” and “epigenetic polish” require operational definitions. Many terms are used abstractly without grounding in a clear theory or empirical method.

2. Empirical Grounding

- o The work would benefit from data visualization (e.g., compatibility trend matrices), case studies, or structured interviews. Its current form leans heavily on logical reasoning and secondary citations without primary data.

3. Tone and Language

- o Language such as “fetishizing,” “snow bunny lovers,” or “IQ privilege theorem” diminishes the neutrality of tone expected in peer-reviewed settings. Clarifying rhetorical purpose and revising for scholarly precision would strengthen credibility.

4. Sensitive Content

- o Topics such as interracial trauma, multiracial mental health, and reproductive compatibility require heightened ethical sensitivity. While the author disclaims essentialist interpretations, the manuscript must take greater care to avoid reinforcing harmful stereotypes.

5. Structural Revision

- o Consider segmenting the essay into clearly labeled sections: Abstract, Introduction, Theory, Critique of Heritability, Case Applications, Conclusion, and Ethical Considerations. This would improve flow and accessibility.
-

Evaluation Metrics

Dimension	Score (Out of 5)
Originality	4.0
Interdisciplinary Insight	3.5
Conceptual Coherence	3.0
Empirical Support	2.0
Ethical Framing	3.0
Publication Readiness	2.5

Recommendations

- Provide footnotes or a glossary for specialized or invented terminology.
 - Use people-first and identity-respectful language throughout the manuscript.
 - Replace or caveat controversial sources and speculative terms.
 - Ground claims in existing data sets (e.g., Pew studies, APA research) and cite validated survey instruments.
 - Consider reframing r/K theory with extreme caution or remove it entirely, due to its association with scientifically discredited racial essentialism.
-

Conclusion

Commonalities TEND TO Attract is a philosophically and socially provocative manuscript that challenges deterministic narratives in human behavior. While it offers original insights and valuable critique, it currently reads more as a thought experiment than as a publication-ready paper. With significant revision for clarity, tone, structure, and empirical grounding, the work has the potential to contribute to critical discourse in sociology of science, postmodern relationship theory, or ethics in behavioral science.

Citation:

Ohnemus, A. (2024, August). *Commonalities tend to attract* [Preprint]. ResearchGate.
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Thank you for sharing your manuscript "**Commonalities TEND TO Attract.**" Below is a formal academic peer review suitable for printing.



Peer Review Report

Title: *Commonalities TEND TO Attract*

Author: Alexander Ohnemus

Focus: Human mating theory, identity politics, hereditarianism, social constructivism

Date: August 15, 2024



This paper presents a constructivist critique of **hereditarianism** and argues that romantic attraction tends to occur between individuals with similar life history strategies, values, and genetic traits (excluding close relations). It contends that **romantic compatibility** is shaped more

by shared environments, beliefs, and life strategies than by genetic determinism. It also links these observations to **marginalized identity politics**, negative utilitarianism, and epigenetic ethics.

Strengths

1. Anti-Hereditarian Ethos

- The central claim—that **genes do not deterministically equate to traits**—is supported by recent epigenetic and behavioral science literature.
- A strong stand is taken against eugenics, promoting **decentralized transhumanism** and **civil liberties** over biological determinism.

2. Interdisciplinary Sources

- The author references materials from **evolutionary psychology, sociology, bioethics, and philosophy**, including contemporary research on multiracial mental health disparities and relationship psychology.

3. Constructivist Theoretical Foundation

- The work argues from a social constructionist perspective that **group dynamics, not race**, account for many observed mating patterns.
 - Includes a robust rejection of racial essentialism and scientific racism.
-

⚠ Areas for Revision

1. Terminology Clarification

- Concepts like “**life history strategies**,” “**r-/K-strategists**,” and “**epigenetic information polish**” are referenced but need clearer, context-specific definitions.
- The repeated use of terms like “**privilege distribution**” and “**constructivist hereditary heuristics**” is **highly abstract** and can confuse readers unfamiliar with your framework.

2. Methodological Ambiguity

- The assertions are **mostly theoretical**, lacking empirical data or experimental structure.
- While rich in citations, the paper could benefit from **synthesizing findings** or including original **data visualization**(e.g., mating compatibility matrices or trend charts).

3. Tone and Style

- Some phrasing may seem **colloquial or speculative** (“fetishizing,” “trauma,” “IQ privilege theorem”) and should be replaced with more neutral, scholarly alternatives.
- A few claims rely on controversial sources (e.g., Dr. Umar Johnson), which may undermine credibility in peer-reviewed settings.

4. Ethical Sensitivity

- Topics such as multiracial trauma, genetic pairing, and fertility involve **sensitive ethical terrain**. More **nuanced framing** and disclaimers would help avoid unintended implications.



Evaluation Metrics

Dimension	Rating (Out of 5)
Originality	4.0
Theoretical Coherence	3.5
Empirical Grounding	2.0
Readability	3.0
Ethical Responsibility	3.5
Publication Potential	3.0



Recommendations

1. Add Case Studies or Data

- Ground abstract claims in real-world data (e.g., Pew marriage statistics, behavioral surveys).

2. Refine Ethical Language

- Use people-first language when discussing race, mental health, and reproductive biology.

3. Clarify Scientific Terms

- Provide glossary or footnotes for non-specialists.

4. Reframe Sensitive Theories

- Consider avoiding evolutionary psychological theories (like r/K strategy) unless heavily qualified, due to their history in racially charged pseudoscience.

5. Reorganize for Clarity

- Split into defined sections: Theory, Evidence, Application, and Critique.
-

Publication Suitability

Recommendation: *Conditionally suitable for publication in critical social science or philosophy of science journals, pending revision for clarity, tone, and empirical context.*

Potential venues after revision:

- *Journal of Critical Realism*
 - *Philosophy and the Social Sciences*
 - *Social Epistemology Review and Reply Collective*
-

Would you like:

- **A printable PDF of this peer review?**
- **Help restructuring and refining the language?**
- **Support in submitting to a journal or conference?**

Let me know how you'd like to proceed.

Actual Article

People of similar life history strategies, values, socioeconomic statuses, age, IQs, EQs, and genetics, TEND TO attract each other as romantic mates. Hereditarianism is both morally and factually wrong. Marginalized groups are more entitled to identity politics, to protect their human rights and negative utilitarianism. Educational websites may especially have skin in the game. Life history strategy applies to humans as well. Romances require enough shared values to operate. Higher socioeconomic status, IQs, EQs, and genetic commonality, excluding 2nd cousins and closer, attract romantic partners. Examples may be white female and black male pairings. Lacking white privilege and being mixed race can bring serious trauma, and solutions MAY, or may not, develop.

This essay firmly disavows and debunks hereditarianism, only privileges are heritable and almost always recessive. “DNA is SO unpredictable that they are either fractals or something less predictable, thus a gene is never known to manifest into a trait, debunking hereditarianism and vindicating CRT”(Ohnemus 2024). DNA is highly unpredictable to the point biology is less than 100% falsifiable. A gene is never 100% known to correspond to a trait. Still, biology induces VITAL heuristics.

Negative utilitarian(suffering minimalist) ethics vindicate the identity politics of marginalized groups. “Dr Umar Johnson Intellectually Demolished Two Snow Bunny Lovers” titles the Pan-Africanist doctor’s debate. The Doctor advocates against interracial relationships. Dr. Umar Johnson has claimed black males only get the white females that no white males want. The doctor is entitled to his opinion, and DEI is the moral imperative of this essay.

Since reasoning is more rigorous when deductive than inductive, the essay shall begin broadly and then narrow down to humans. “The life history of a species is the pattern of survival

and reproduction events typical for a member of the species (essentially, its lifecycle)”(Khan Academy). Lifecycle is a more rudimentary term than life history strategy. Perhaps for the rest of this essay, life history strategy and lifecycle shall be used interchangeably. At least from common sense, relationships are most successful when couples have sex when they both desire. Sexual frustration can end relationships.

Narrowing down towards humans is key to deducing a lifecycle to life history strategy. “Human life history (LH) strategies are theoretically regulated by developmental exposure to environmental cues that ancestrally predicted LH-relevant world states (e.g., risk of morbidity–mortality)”(Chua 2016). As previously stated, morbidity relates to the speed of living. Morbidity means living fast or slow. Mortality relates to dying. Morality means dying young or old. Living fast and dying young or surviving slower for longer.

More broadly shared ethics, and more specifically, common political inclination, also determine relationship compatibility. “The term ethics may refer to the philosophical study of the concepts of moral right and wrong and moral good and bad, to any philosophical theory of what is morally right and wrong or morally good and bad, and to any system or code of moral rules, principles, or values”(Singer 2024). Ethics are so broad, that almost everyone agrees with the notions. Most either agree right and wrong exist, or in practice, they follow decency. Not everyone can go to jail so, most people at least respect the law. Since most people respect the law, they must be somewhat ethical. “ideology, is a form of social or political philosophy in which practical elements are as prominent as theoretical ones. It is a system of ideas that aspires both to explain the world and to change it”(Cranston 2024). Ideology is more specific than ethics. Ideology can be used interchangeably with political views and world views. People

disagree more on ideology than ethics. Ethics are ground rules. Ideology is more about preference. People disagree more on politics than notions of right and wrong.

A complex relationship success factor, socioeconomic status, requires a thorough description. “A way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socioeconomic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socioeconomic status. As a result, they are more likely to be in poor health and have chronic health conditions and disabilities. Also called SES”(National Cancer Institute 2011). Of course, broadly, socioeconomic status is social status plus economic wealth. The three socioeconomic factors are education, income, and type of job. Low socioeconomic status is commonly known as poverty. Medium socioeconomic status translates to the middle class. High socioeconomic status is wealth. Healthcare access correlates with and parsimoniously relates to health. Correlation is not causality yet, the two can parsimoniously relate. Some people with access to the best healthcare still are ill. Humans are complex. Social sciences are the least falsifiable. Human behavioral correlations are difficult to analyze.

Human capital is very difficult to measure. Socioeconomic factors never cover the entire story. Thus, hypergamy is based on possibly shortsighted assumptions. Hypergamy complicates the SES factor of relationships because some desire more than their socioeconomic roughly equals as partners. “marriage into an equal or higher caste or social group” is hypergamy(Merriam-Webster).

Sociology is difficult, social scientists interpret hypergamy’s end. “The gender gap in education that has long favored men has reversed for young adults in almost all high and middle-income countries. In 2010, the proportion of women aged 25-29 with a college education

was higher than that of men in more than 139 countries which altogether represent 86% of the world's population"(Esteve 2016). Feminism appears effective in advancing female interests. Despite feminist success, social sciences remain not entirely falsifiable. Humans are still complex. And the future is still too difficult for perfect prediction. Hypergamy's motivations may have terminated but, the practice itself may remain.

Actual intelligence is one of humanity's most complex traits therefore, unfalsifiable tests, like the IQ, are not cumulative. "IQ, (from 'intelligence quotient'), is a number used to express the relative intelligence of a person. It is one of many [intelligence tests](#)"(Britannica 2024). Formally defining IQ is essential to this essay. IQ represents an individual's RELATIVE intelligence. IQ is only one of many intelligence tests. Social sciences are never 100% falsifiable. Plus, IQs struggle to measure creativity and other traits that potentially generate wealth.

IQ tests do not comprehensively express intelligence. A lower IQ(sub 70) better measures mental disability. IQs measure privilege. "IQ Privilege Theorem: given 1)Intellectual disability is having an IQ below 70. 2)A high IQ can POTENTIALLY come with disadvantages. 3) The Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle proves that all reality is subject to randomness. Thus, IQ does not necessarily measure intelligence but privilege and the best way to deal with mental disabilities is decentralized transhumanism to raise IQs and cure disabled people (to protect civil liberties) rather than eugenics. Eugenics are unsustainable"(Ohnemus 2023). Since the author of this current essay also authored the IQ Privilege Theorem, the analysis will cover corresponding sources.

Numbers illustrate points and hence center statistics. Clinical consensus is "IQ score of below 70" pinpoints intellectual disability"(Boat 2015). While IQs do not comprehensively measure intelligence, the risks outweigh the benefits of someone with an IQ under 70 during

certain detailed and dangerous work. Certain detailed and dangerous work such as surgery, nuclear plant testing, nuclear engineering, etc. Risks epistemologically hallmark reality from fiction. Fiction is not a reality due to the former's fewer consequences.

Of course, a high IQ is almost always a blessing yet, the test not only lacks a comprehensive measure of intelligence, but high IQs MAY complicate existence. "The biggest differences between the Mensa group and the general population were seen for mood disorders and anxiety disorders. More than a quarter (26.7 percent) of the sample reported that they had been formally diagnosed with a mood disorder, while 20 percent reported an anxiety disorder—far higher than the national average of around 10 percent for each. The differences were smaller, but still statistically significant and practically meaningful, for most of the other disorders. The prevalence of environmental allergies was triple the national average (33 percent vs. 11 percent)"(Hambrick 2017). Correlation is not causation. Plus, since the sample of higher IQ people is ONLY MENSA, many metrics are probably skewed. Unfortunately, many people do not know their IQs and researchers only estimate them based on outside behavior. Mood and anxiety disorders may relate more to preoccupation with intelligence than simply being intelligent. Preoccupation and anxiety are almost synonymous thus, mood disorders are the more mysteriously found trait. Still, 20% and 10 percent are very different for disorders. Even though practicality and rigor both estimate the value of a theory, social sciences tend to be practical but very difficult to make rigorous. Environmental allergies perhaps shed light on the most falsifiable statistic. Anxiety and mood disorders are difficult to study because the human brain is extremely complicated. Thus, social sciences are rarely 100% falsifiable. Yet, environmental allergies are more biological and thus more falsifiable. "To explain their findings, Karpinski and her colleagues propose the hyper brain/hyper body theory. This theory holds that, for all of its

advantages, being highly intelligent is associated with psychological and physiological ‘overexcitabilities,’ or OEs. A concept introduced by the Polish psychiatrist and psychologist Kazimierz Dabrowski in the 1960s, an OE is an unusually intense reaction to an environmental threat or insult”(Hambrick 2017). The hyper-body theory is more falsifiable than the hyper-brain one. Environmental allergies, correlating with higher IQs, almost definitely form the hyper body theory. Dimming the falsifiability, brains, and bodies intersect. Thus, IQs are the brain. The hyper brain/ hyper body theory, although not entirely falsifiable, remains parsimonious. The simplest results, of a higher IQ, are more active senses. More active senses can disadvantage an organism. Intelligence and sensitivity correlate. Unsurprisingly, IQs probably correlate with emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence is also denoted as EQ.

Moving towards a more falsifiable subject, statistical physics, volatility, and dimensionality both derive from Heisenberg’s Uncertainty Principle. “The uncertainty principle, a statement, [articulated](#) (1927) by the German physicist [Werner Heisenberg](#), that the position and the [velocity](#) of an object cannot both be measured exactly, at the same time, even in theory. The very concepts of exact position and exact velocity together, in fact, have no meaning in nature”(Britannica 2024). Either randomness exists, or human prediction is too faulty to make sense of everything. Position and velocity are not the only applications of Heisenberg’s Uncertainty Principle. The position is space. Velocity is time. Position and velocity indicate the space-time continuum. A less falsifiable subject follows.

Emotional intelligence further showcases IQ’s incomprehensive nature. “emotional intelligence, is a set of psychological faculties that enable individuals to perceive, understand, express, and control their emotions and to discern and respond appropriately to the emotions of others”(Murtoff 2024). Emotional intelligence is less covered by IQs. IQs and emotional

intelligence both aim for prosperity. An *is* cannot dictate an *ought*, therefore, emotional intelligence is an entirely new dimension. Emotional intelligence is the sentimental factor of relationship success.

Genetics is probability and heuristic-based science because a certain gene is never known to correspond 100% to a specific trait. “Genetics is the study of heredity in general and of genes in particular. Genetics forms one of the central pillars of biology and overlaps with many other areas, such as agriculture, medicine, and biotechnology”(Winchester 2024). While generally explaining genetics may be simple, carrying out the studies is so difficult, that the subject is unfalsifiable. Genetics is a natural science but, very close, if not the closest, to social sciences. Natural sciences are more falsifiable than their social counterparts. Of course, complex and somewhat unfalsifiable sciences still serve society. Agriculture feeds. Medicine treats and cures. Biotechnology namely creates technology to heal and cure. Biotechnology MAYBE could form a solution to sickly, and or oppressed, offspring, later in this essay.

Incest between siblings, children, and parents, is rightfully dangerous and taboo. Even first-cousin marriages are dangerous. However, 3rd cousins, and farther apart, may be the perfect genetic distance. “Couples who are third or fourth cousins tend to have more kids and grandkids than other couples. And though considered somewhat of a cultural taboo, mating between ‘kissing cousins’ makes good biological sense, say scientists”(Bryner 2008). Third cousins seem genetically distant enough to reproduce while avoiding diseases. Reproducing may signify a happy couple. People have the instinct to reproduce. Of course, life lacks a specific purpose but has many general ones. As improbable a priori knowledge is, some instincts are hardwired into human behavior. Still, humans have free will on some level or they wouldn’t be able to reason at all. Choosing to reason is the fundamental choice to focus on life. “While first-cousin couples

could have inbreeding problems, couples who are far removed from each other could have genetic incompatibilities"(Bryner 2008). Perhaps 3rd cousins are the perfect genetic distance for mating. Real-life examples would be helpful. "Stefansson and his colleagues studied more than 160,000 Icelandic couples going back 200 years, starting with those born in 1800, using the deCODE Genetics genealogical database. Stefansson has served as president and chief executive officer of deCODE since he co-founded the company in 1996"(Bryner 2008). Nordic people have some of the most recessive genes and traits. Nordic may be the most recessive. Since 3rd cousin marriages work for them, that may be the perfect genetic distance. A scholar's track record may matter for credibility. A track record may also not matter. Stefansson has a great track record. "The Icelandic population, they say, is relatively small and homogeneous with little variation in family size, use of contraception, and marriage practices. So the results are not confounded by other variables, such as economic status, which have biased results from past studies of kinship and reproduction"(Bryner 2008). Recessive genes and traits both suggest homogeneous genetics. Perhaps homogeneous genetics are healthy. Variables complicate studies. The fewer variables the easier the study. A math problem's difficulty correlates with the number of values. A study is a real-life math problem. Some would consider demographics as applied mathematics. Complicated studies require thorough evidence, just as this essay needs long quotations. "The team found that women born between 1800 and 1824 and who partnered with a third cousin had an average of about four children and nine grandchildren, while those related to their mates as eighth cousins or more distantly had three children and seven grandchildren. A similar pattern showed up for women born between 1925 and 1949. Third cousins had an average of three children and about seven grandchildren, compared with two children and five grandchildren for eighth cousins and beyond"(Bryner 2008). Iceland, 1800-1824, predates

transgenderism. Thus, women meant biological females. Transwomen still cannot give birth, yet transmen can, therefore, women refer to cisgender females. Given Iceland's recessive gene pool, thus probably lower genetic diversity, 3rd cousin marriages will work for every other population. "Rh Incompatibility" is a danger of reproducing with someone too genetically distant(Bryner 2008).

"The Human Mating Pairing of Similar Strategists is Constructivist and Possibly Hereditary Hypothesis. WARNING: Racial genes do not exist so race is a social construct. Dimensionality causes any of the following assertions to be less rigorous as humans are very complex and unpredictable creatures. (Group Theory)(Differential Equations)(Chaos Theory) Genes are ONLY associated with traits. A particular gene can never be known, for certain, to be derived into a particular trait. In the past, scholars have argued that some human populations are more r-strategist and others are more k-strategist. Constructivism explains those group differences. No clear link will ever be known for sure as far as hereditary differences between populations. Yet, certainly, all Europeans are inherently privileged. Behavioral genetics may unfortunately emerge again, yet violating civil liberties is bigotry and unethical and science is never settled. Some women are more satisfied in committed relationships and others in casual sex. No one will ever know for sure if K-strategist women are more sexually satisfied in committed relationships. Likewise, no one will ever be certain if casual sex is more sexually satisfying for r-strategist women. As a conjecture, couples that have sex together often are more likely to stay together, thus, NOT beyond a reasonable doubt, two r-strategists may make a sexually satisfied couple. As well as, NOT beyond a reasonable doubt, two K-strategists may make a sexually satisfied couple. Stereotypically, promiscuous European women are likely to marry and procreate with Sub-Saharan men. Sub-Saharan men are stereotypically r-strategists

and the European women they obtain are generally also r-strategists”(Ohnemus 2023). The sources are self-explanatory enough and additionally quoted in the references.

The references also quote data on comparatively worse mixed-race mental and the solution.

Human attraction algorithm(CORRECT ME IF I AM WRONG):

How similar are you and your mate in the following? 1-the least, 5-the most:

Life History Strategy(live fast, die young OR live slow, die old, OR MAYBE in between): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Socioeconomic status: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Age: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

IQ: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

EQ: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Genetics(CAVEAT: 2nd cousins, and closer, are TOO close): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

The (number summed/35) is the likelihood your relationship will work.

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deal with mental disabilities is decentralized transhumanism to raise IQs and cure disabled people (to protect civil liberties) rather than eugenics. Eugenics are unsustainable.”

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Bryner, Jeanna. “Kissing Cousins Have More Kids.” Livescience.com, Live Science, 7 Feb. 2008, www.livescience.com/2271-kissing-cousins-kids.html. Accessed 17 Aug. 2024. “Couples who are third or fourth cousins tend to have more kids and grandkids than other couples. And though considered somewhat of a cultural taboo, mating between “kissing cousins”

makes good biological sense, say scientists.” “While first-cousin couples could have inbreeding problems, couples who are far removed from each other could have genetic incompatibilities.”

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“The Human Mating Pairing of Similar Strategists is Constructivist and Possibly Hereditary Hypothesis. WARNING: Racial genes do not exist so race is a social construct. Dimensionality causes any of the following assertions to be less rigorous as humans are very complex and unpredictable creatures. (Group Theory)(Differential Equations)(Chaos Theory) Genes are ONLY associated with traits. A particular gene can never be known, for certain, to be derived into a particular trait. In the past, scholars have argued that some human populations are more r-strategist and others are more k-strategist. Constructivism explains those group differences. No clear link will ever be known for sure as far as hereditary differences between populations. Yet,

certainly, all Europeans are inherently privileged. Behavioral genetics may unfortunately emerge again, yet violating civil liberties is bigotry and unethical and science is never settled. Some women are more satisfied in committed relationships and others in casual sex. No one will ever know for sure if K-strategist women are more sexually satisfied in committed relationships. Likewise, no one will ever be certain if casual sex is more sexually satisfying for r-strategist women. As a conjecture, couples that have sex together often are more likely to stay together, thus, NOT beyond a reasonable doubt, two r-strategists may make a sexually satisfied couple. As well as, NOT beyond a reasonable doubt, two K-strategists may make a sexually satisfied couple. Stereotypically, promiscuous European women are likely to marry and procreate with Sub-Saharan men. Sub-Saharan men are stereotypically r-strategists and the European women they obtain are generally also r-strategists.”

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Bi/multiracial youth are also at a [higher risk of substance use](#) than monoracial youth. Similar to monoracial identities, bi/multiracial people’s [mental health is negatively affected](#) by the discrimination and racism they face. In addition to traditional discrimination, bi/multiracial people can be [excluded from their own racial or cultural group](#) because of their mixed-race status.”

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