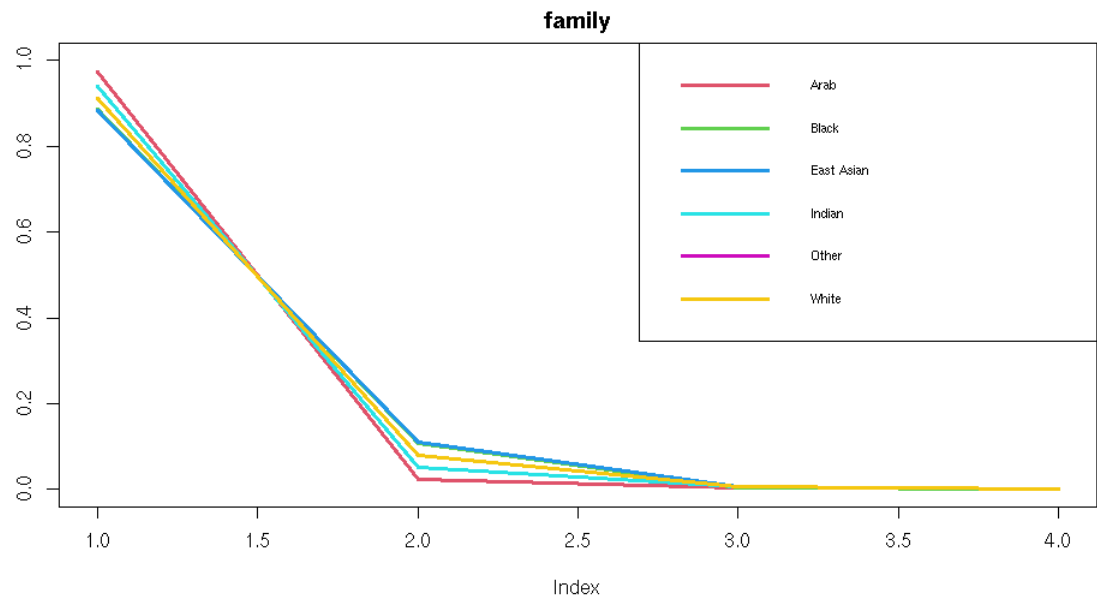


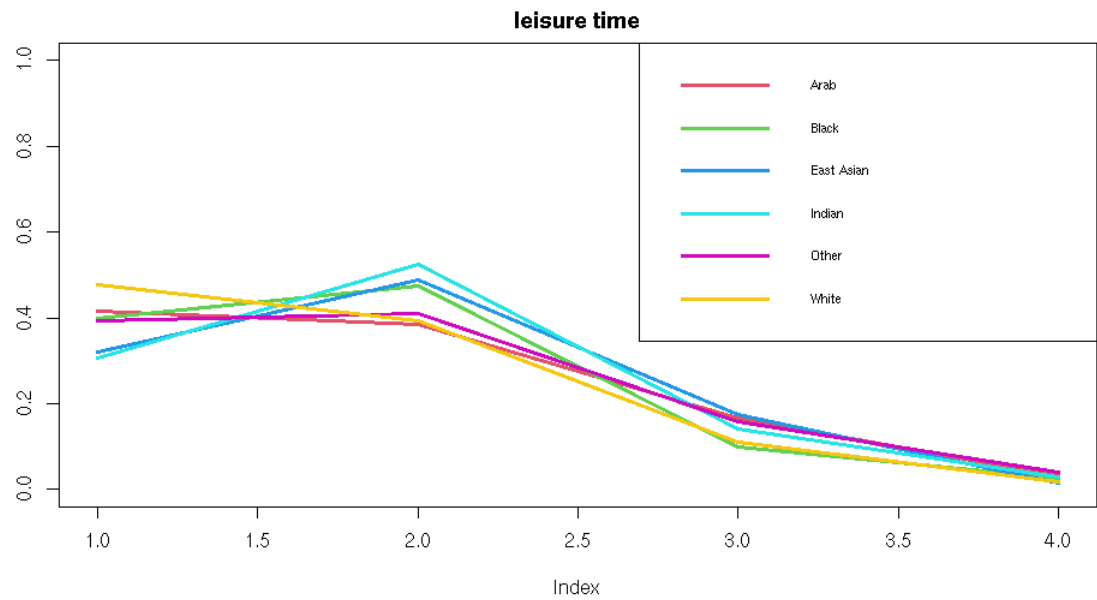
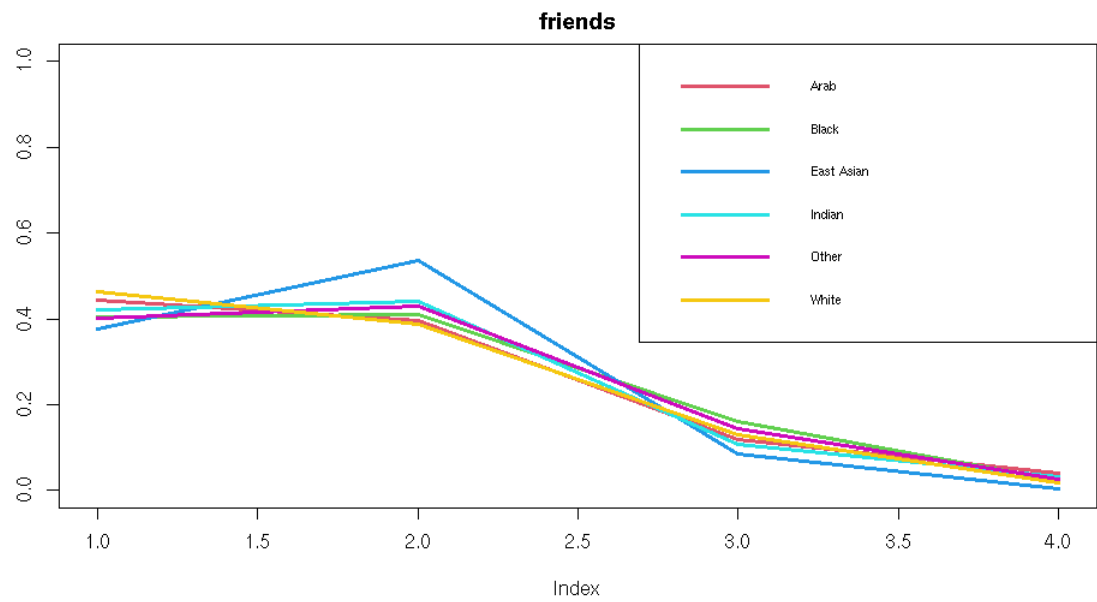
HUMAN RACE IMPORTANT THINGS IN LIFE BY ETHNICITY

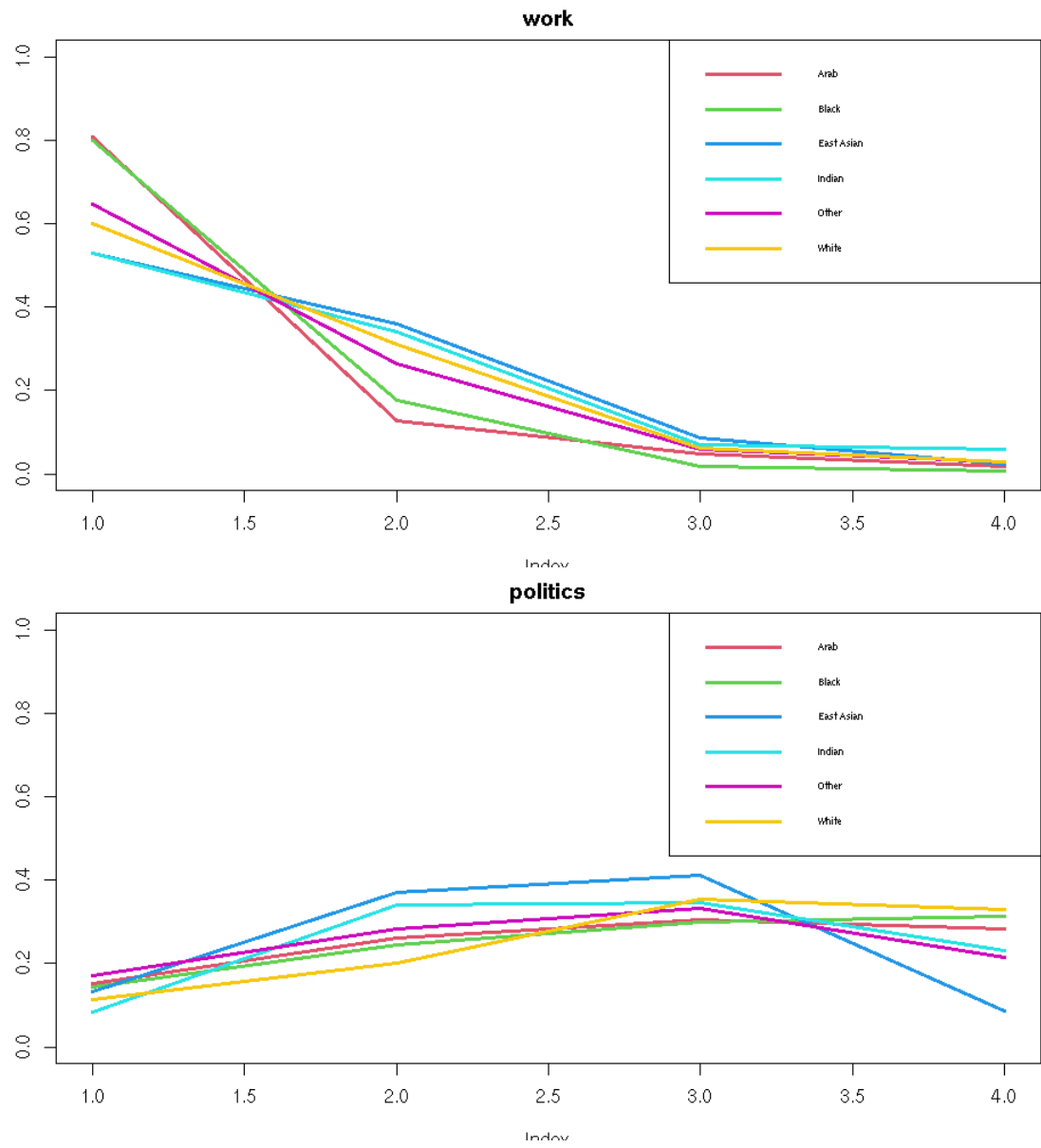
ZULFIKAR MOINUDDIN AHMED

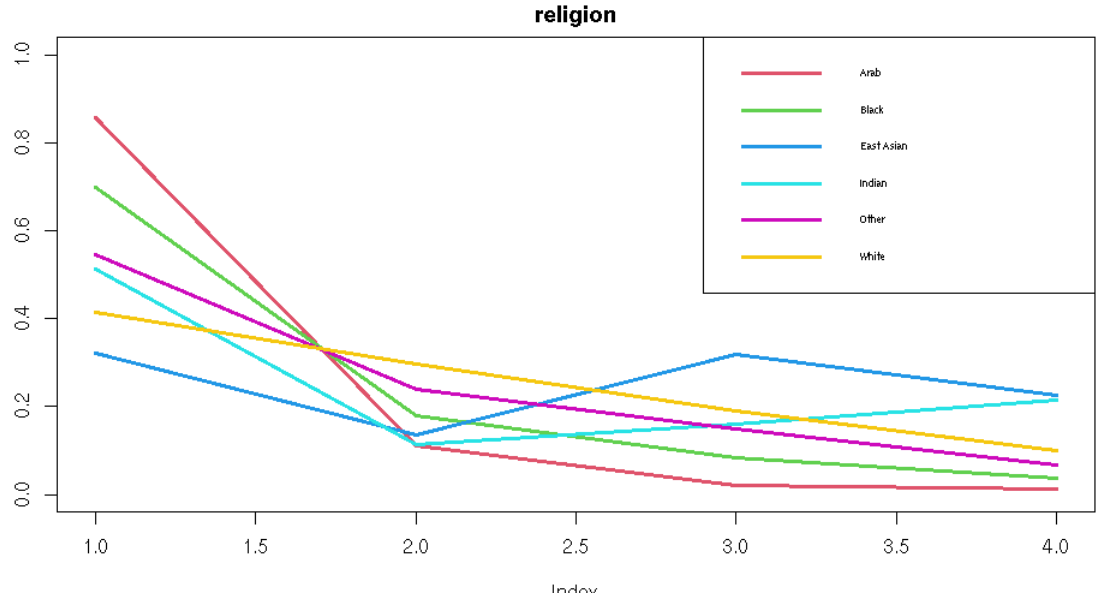
1. INVARIANCE OF DISTRIBUTIONS



Date: May 9, 2021.







This gives you a visual feel for the regularity of six facets of life on Earth across ethnicities.

2. ETHNICITY EFFECTS ON UNIVERSAL HUMAN PREFERENCE CURVE

2.1. **Family.** Maximum effect 0.63% of variation.

	eth	explained
1	Arab	0.63
2	Black	0.27
3	East Asian	0.30
4	Indian	0.12
5	Other	0.01
6	White	0.01

2.2. **Friends.** Maximum ethnicity effect 1.08% of variation.

	eth	explained
1	Arab	0.65
2	Black	0.56
3	East Asian	3.35
4	Indian	0.11
5	Other	0.20
6	White	1.08

2.3. **Leisure Time.** Maximum ethnicity effect 3.2%.

	eth	explained
1	Arab	1.51
2	Black	0.73
3	East Asian	1.97
4	Indian	3.17
5	Other	0.50
6	White	3.12

2.4. **Politics.** Maximum ethnicity effect 5.11%

	eth	explained
1	Arab	1.42
2	Black	3.15
3	East Asian	11.16
4	Indian	2.04
5	Other	0.85
6	White	5.11

2.5. **Work.** Maximum ethnicity effect 6.5% of variation.

	eth	explained
1	Arab	6.36
2	Black	4.68
3	East Asian	5.98
4	Indian	5.49
5	Other	0.01
6	White	1.09

2.6. **Religion.** This is one feature that has some significant ethnic effects up to 35% of variation.

	eth	explained
1	Arab	16.20
2	Black	5.60
3	East Asian	36.03
4	Indian	5.10
5	Other	1.45
6	White	11.77

3. R CODE

```

pref.eth<-function(v){
  A<-rownorm(table(life[,c("eth",v)]))
  print(dim(A))
  eth<-row.names(A)

  mv <- colSums(A)/6.0
  A0 <- matrix( 0, nrow=6, ncol=4)
  for (r in 1:6){ A0[r,]<-mv }
  S <- A - A0
  explained.var<-rep(0,6)
  for (s in 1:6){
    explained.var[s]<-sum(S[s,]^2)/sum(A[s,]^2)
  }
  data.frame(eth=eth,explained=explained.var*100)
}

```

4. CONCLUSIONS

There is some significant ethnicity effects for Religion, but for all others there is a minor ethnicity effect, which implies the case for Universal Human Nature for the mean distributions independent of ethnicity.