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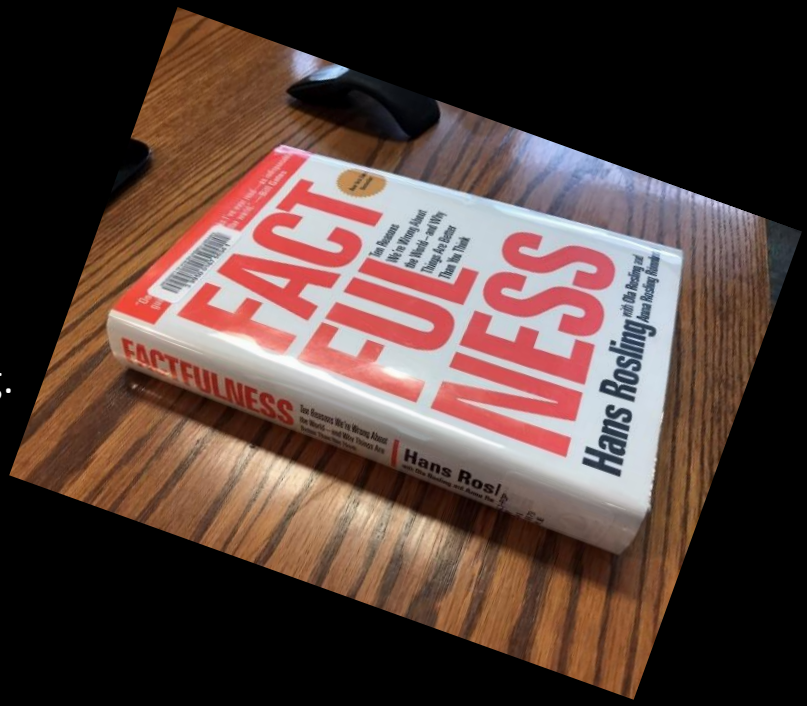
Barry Cull

What is right is not always popular,
and what is popular is not always right.

- Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

Facts?



Answer this question, from this book.

Rosling, H., Rosling, O., & Rönnlund Anna Rosling. (2018). *Factfulness.* Flatiron Books.

SCI-POP: Popular Reading Collection
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Discuss it with your partner!

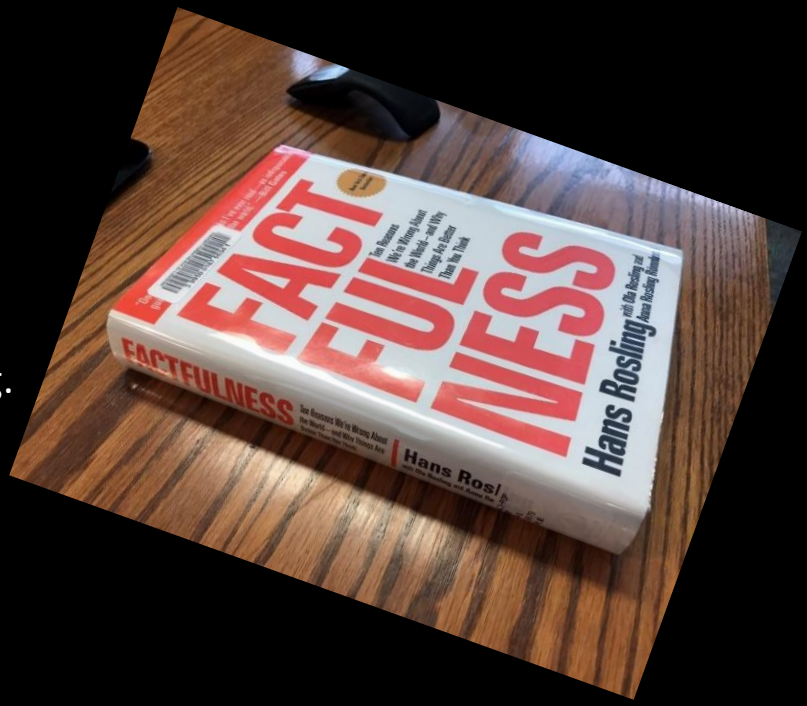
1. In the past 20 years, the proportion of the world population living in extreme poverty has…

A. almost doubled.

B. remained more or less the same.

C. almost halved.

Facts?



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HWK-STACKS: Main Collection
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Discuss it with your partner!

2. Worldwide, 30-year-old men have spent 10 years in school, on average.

How many years have women of the same age spent in school?

A. 9 years

B. 6 years

C. 3 years

Knowledge *does not jump down people's throats.*

You have to seek it.

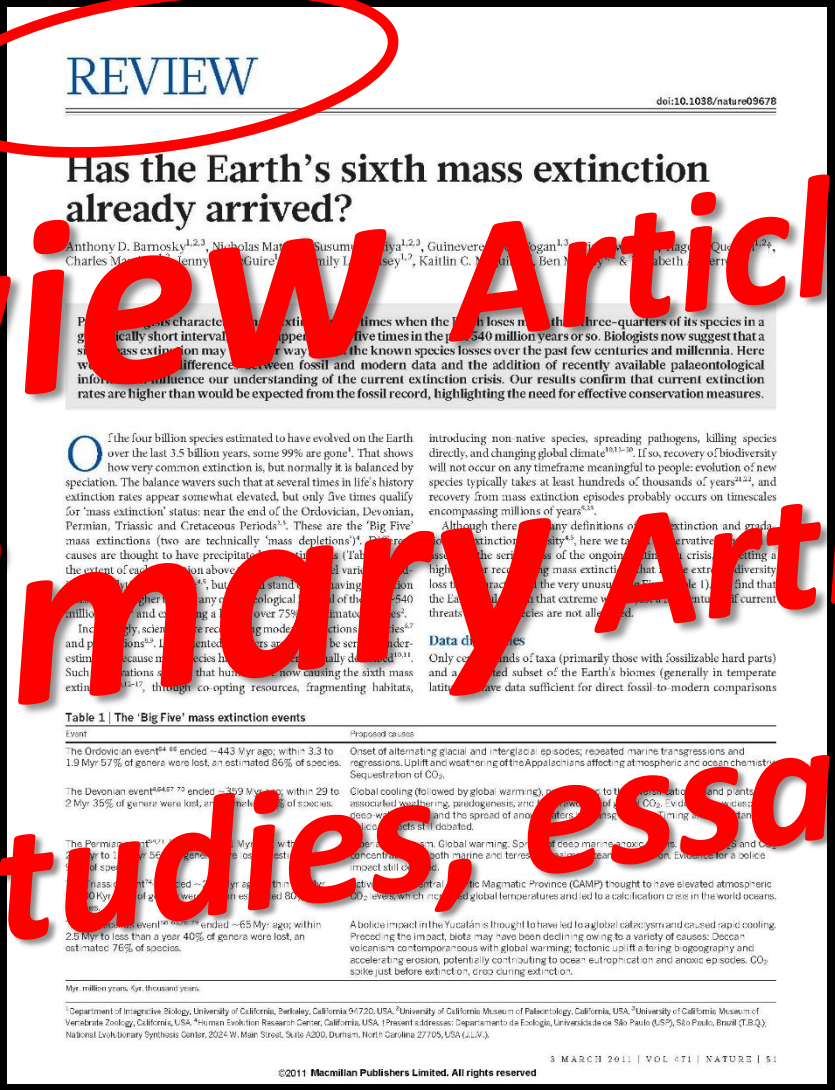
- Dallas Willard, Philosopher

Seek *and you will find.*

- Jesus Christ

2 Types of Published Research Documents


1
Journal Articles
nature geoscience
LETTERS
Contribution of light-absorbing impurities in snow to Greenland's darkening since 2009
NATURE GEOSCIENCE DOI: 10.1038/NGEO2180



REVIEW

doi:10.1038/nature09678

Has the Earth's sixth mass extinction already arrived?

Anthony D. Barnosky[1,2,3], Ni[illegible]olas Matz[illegible], Susumu [illegible]iya[1,2,3], Guinevere [illegible]ogan[1,3], [illegible], [illegible]Que[illegible][1,2], Charles Ma[illegible], Jenny [illegible]Guire[illegible], Emily L[illegible]sey[1,2], Kaitlin C. M[illegible], Ben N[illegible] & Elizabeth [illegible]

P[illegible]s characte[illegible] extinction[illegible] times when the [illegible] loses more than three-quarters of its species in a geologically short interval[illegible] appear[illegible] five times in the past 540 million years or so. Biologists now suggest that a sixth mass extinction may [illegible] way [illegible] the known species losses over the past few centuries and millennia. Here we [illegible] differences between fossil and modern data and the addition of recently available palaeontological information influence our understanding of the current extinction crisis. Our results confirm that current extinction rates are higher than would be expected from the fossil record, highlighting the need for effective conservation measures.

Of the four billion species estimated to have evolved on the Earth over the last 3.5 billion years, some 99% are gone[1]. That shows how very common extinction is, but normally it is balanced by speciation. The balance wavers such that at several times in life's history extinction rates appear somewhat elevated, but only five times qualify for 'mass extinction' status: near the end of the Ordovician, Devonian, Permian, Triassic and Cretaceous Periods[2,3]. These are the 'Big Five' mass extinctions (two are technically 'mass depletions')[4]. Different causes are thought to have precipitated [illegible]s (Table 1) and the extent of each [illegible]tion above [illegible] varied [illegible] [illegible][4,5], but all stand [illegible] having [illegible]tion [illegible] the [illegible] higher [illegible] any [illegible]ological [illegible] of the [illegible]-540 million [illegible] and [illegible]ng a [illegible] over 75% [illegible]mated [illegible]es[2].

Increasingly, scientists are recognizing models [illegible]ctions [illegible]les[4,7] and projections[8,9]. Is [illegible]ented [illegible]ts are [illegible] be ser[illegible]ker-estimates because [illegible] species [illegible] [illegible]ally de[illegible]ed[10,11]. Such [illegible]ations [illegible] that [illegible] now causing the sixth mass extinction[12–17], through co-opting resources, fragmenting habitats, introducing non-native species, spreading pathogens, killing species directly, and changing global climate[10,13–20]. If so, recovery of biodiversity will not occur on any timeframe meaningful to people: evolution of new species typically takes at least hundreds of thousands of years[21,22], and recovery from mass extinction episodes probably occurs on timescales encompassing millions of years[5,23].

Although there [illegible]any definitions o[illegible] extinction and grada[illegible] extinction[illegible]ity[4,5], here we ta[illegible]ervative[illegible] [illegible]he seri[illegible]s of the ongoin[illegible] crisis[illegible]etting a high[illegible]r recor[illegible]g mass extinct[illegible] that [illegible]e extra[illegible] diversity loss t[illegible]racte[illegible] the very unusu[illegible] Table 1). We find that the Ea[illegible] that extreme w[illegible] a[illegible]ntur[illegible] if current threats [illegible]cies are not alle[illegible]d.

Data d[illegible]es

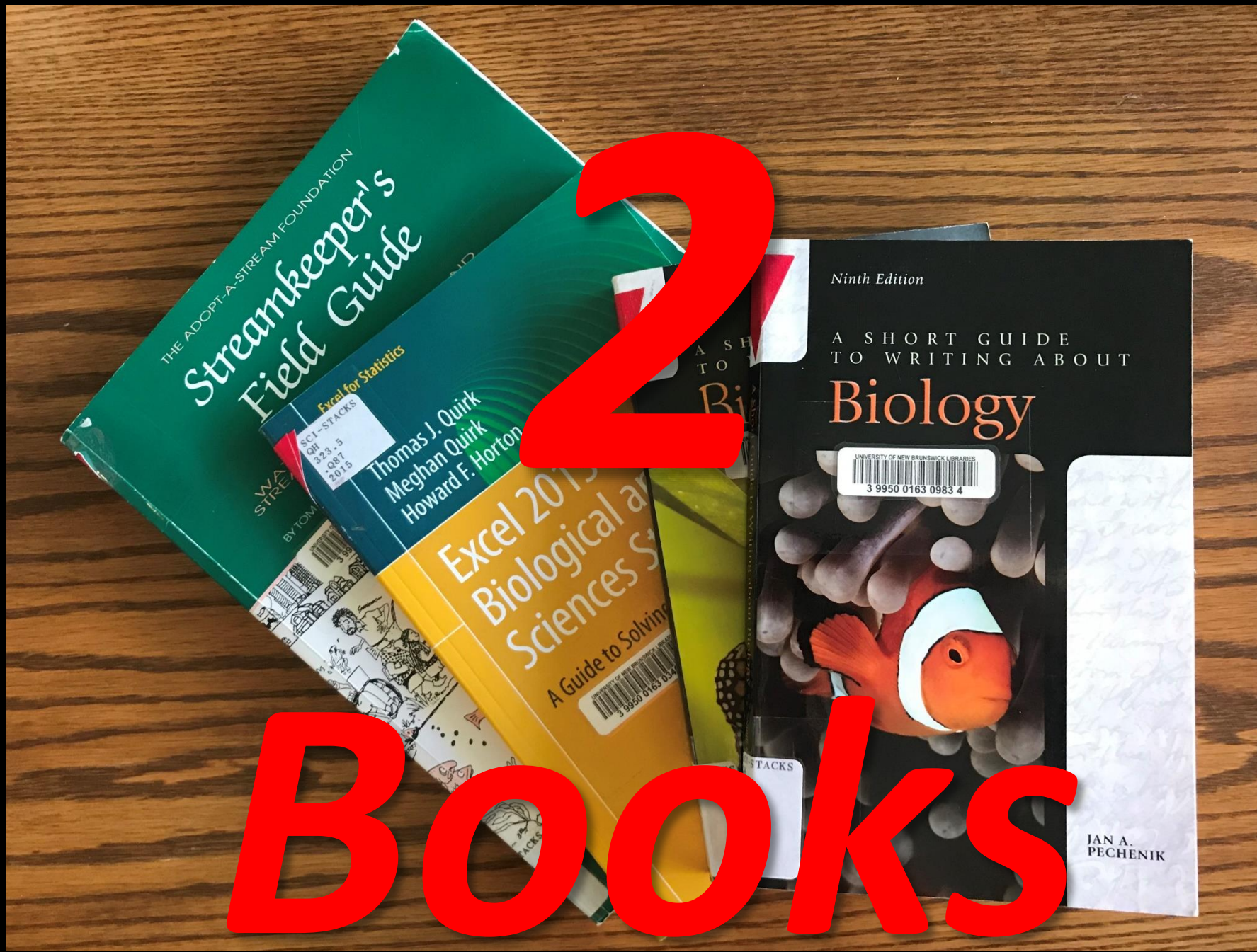
Only ce[illegible]nds of taxa (primarily those with fossilizable hard parts) and a[illegible]ted subset of the Earth's biomes (generally in temperate latitu[illegible]ave data sufficient for direct fossil-to-modern comparisons

Table 1 | The 'Big Five' mass extinction events

Event	Proposed causes
The Ordovician event[64–66] ended ~443 Myr ago; within 3.3 to 1.9 Myr 57% of genera were lost, an estimated 86% of species.	Onset of alternating glacial and interglacial episodes; repeated marine transgressions and regressions. Uplift and weathering of the Appalachians affecting atmospheric and ocean chemistry. Sequestration of CO_2.
The Devonian event[4,64,67–72] ended ~359 Myr ago; within 29 to 2 Myr 35% of genera were lost, an[illegible]e[illegible]s of species.	Global cooling (followed by global warming), p[illegible]c to th[illegible]sation[illegible] and plants associated weathering, paedogenesis, and [illegible]wer[illegible] of CO_2. Evi[illegible]wide[illegible] deep w[illegible] and the spread of ano[illegible]fers[illegible]asp[illegible]timing [illegible]tan[illegible] [illegible]ct[illegible] still debated.
The Permia[illegible][4,9,73] [illegible]Myr ago; w[illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]y to [illegible]y 56[illegible] [illegible]gene[illegible] [illegible]os[illegible]est of spe[illegible]	[illegible]m. Global warming. Sp[illegible] of deep marine anoxic [illegible]s. [illegible]S and CO_2 [illegible] concentrati[illegible] both marine and terres[illegible]ear[illegible]on. Evidence for a bolide impact still c[illegible]d.
[illegible] mass e[illegible]nt[4,74–76] [illegible]ded ~[illegible]yr ag[illegible] thi[illegible] [illegible]0 Kyr; [illegible]l g[illegible]wer[illegible]n est[illegible]d 80[illegible]	[illegible]ctiv[illegible]Central Atlantic Magmatic Province (CAMP) thought to have elevated atmospheric CO_2 levels, which [illegible]ed global temperatures and led to a calcification crisis in the world oceans.
The Cretaceous event[66–68,77–79] ended ~65 Myr ago; within 2.5 Myr to less than a year 40% of genera were lost, an estimated 76% of species.	A bolide impact in the Yucatán is thought to have led to a global cataclysm and caused rapid cooling. Preceding the impact, biota may have been declining owing to a variety of causes: Deccan volcanism contemporaneous with global warming; tectonic uplift altering topography and accelerating erosion, potentially contributing to ocean eutrophication and anoxic episodes. CO_2 spike just before extinction, drop during extinction.

Myr, million years; Kyr, thousand years.

[1]Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA, [2]University of California Museum of Paleontology, California, USA, [3]University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, California, USA, [4]Human Evolution Research Center, California, USA, †Present addresses: Departamento de Ecologia, Universidade de São Paulo (USP), São Paulo, Brazil (T.B.Q.); National Evolutionary Synthesis Center, 2024 W. Main Street, Suite A200, Durham, North Carolina 27705, USA (A.L.W.).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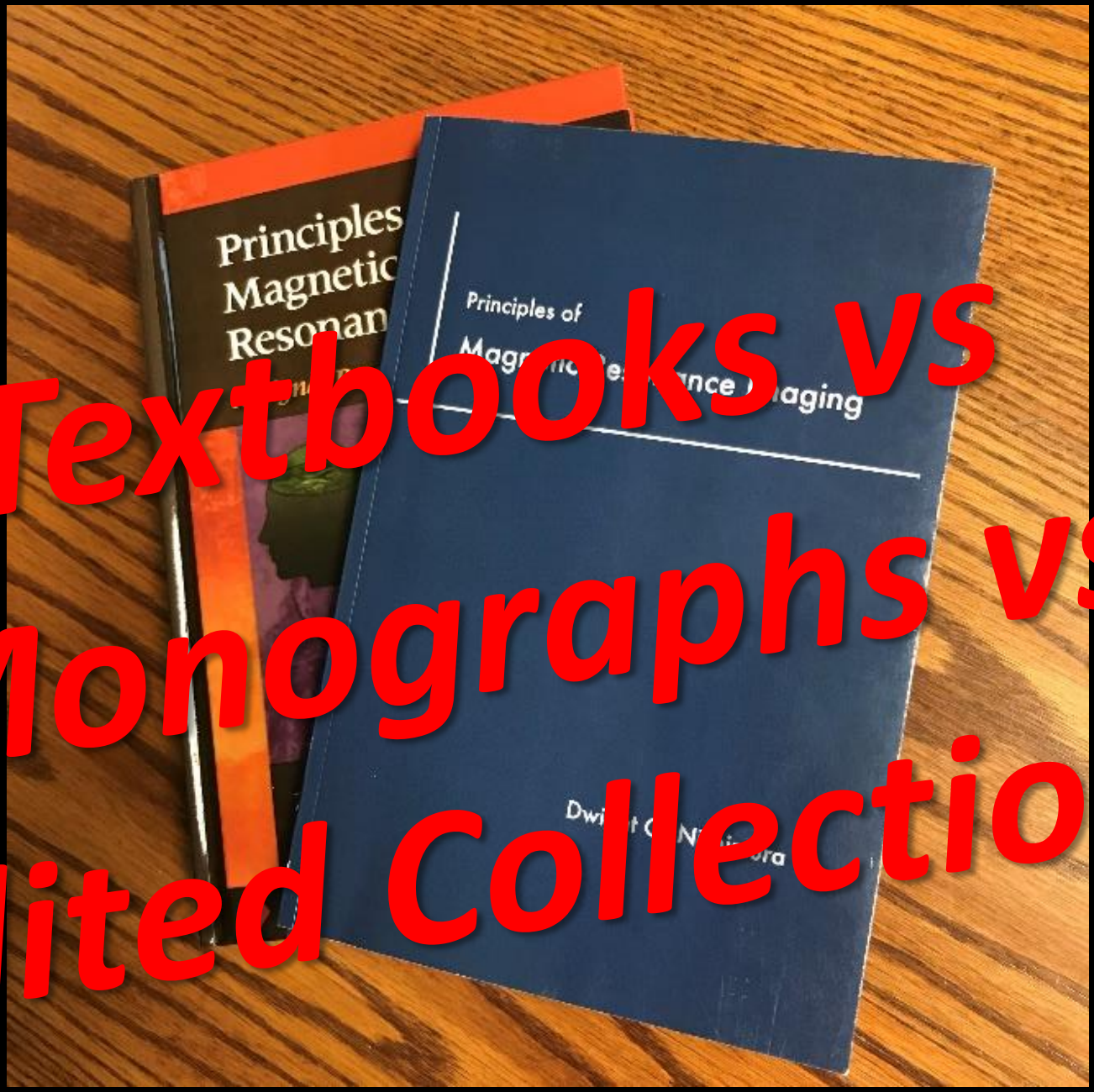
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COVID Vaccine Hesitancy and Risk of a Traffic Crash

Donald A. Redelmeier, MD, FRCPC, MSHSR, FACP,[a,b,c,d,e] **Jonathan Wang, MMASc,**[b,c] **Deva Thiruchelvam, MSc**[a,c]

[a]*Evaluative Clinical Sciences, Sunnybrook Research Institute, Toronto, Ont, Canada;* [b]*Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Ont,* [c]*Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES), Toronto, Ont, Canada;* [d]*Division of General Internal Medicine;* [e]*Center for Leading Injury Prevention Practice Education and Research, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, Ont, Canada.*

Evaluation exercise #1

BACKGROUND: Coronavirus disease (COVID) vaccine hesitancy is a reflection of psychology that might also contribute to traffic safety. We tested whether COVID vaccination was associated with the risks of a traffic crash.

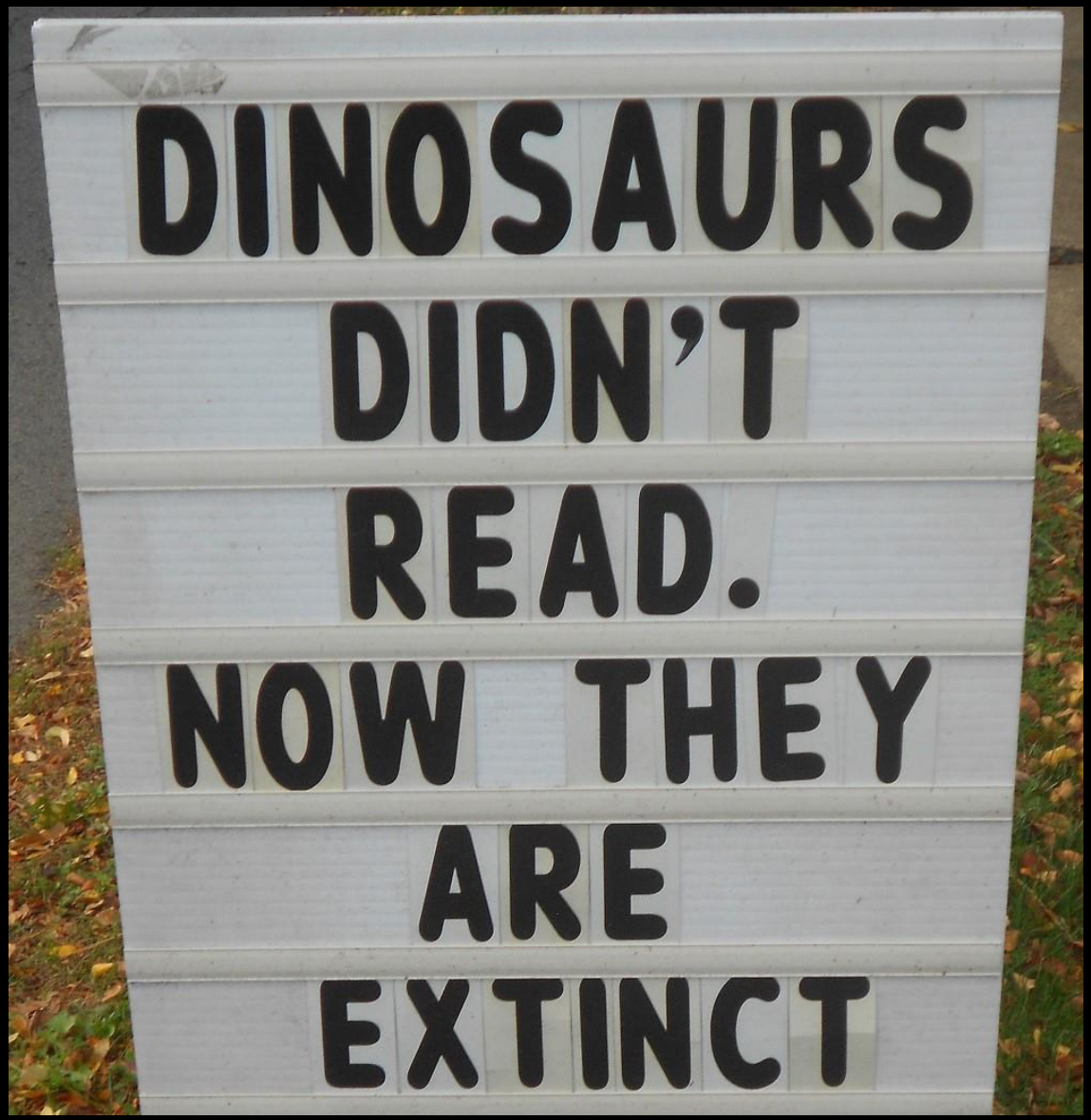
METHODS: We conducted a population-based longitudinal cohort analysis of adults and determined COVID vaccination status through linkages to individual electronic medical records. Traffic crashes requiring emergency medical care were subsequently identified by multicenter outcome ascertainment of all hospitals in the region over a 1-month follow-up interval (178 separate centers).

RESULTS: A total of 11,270,763 individuals were included, of whom 16% had not received a COVID vaccine and 84% had received a COVID vaccine. The cohort accounted for 6682 traffic crashes during follow-up. Unvaccinated individuals accounted for 1682 traffic crashes (25%), equal to a 72% increased relative risk compared with vaccinated individuals (95% confidence interval, 62–82; $P < 0.001$). The increased traffic risks among unvaccinated individuals extended to diverse groups and was similar to the protective risk associated with sleeping pills, and was equal to a 6% increase after adjustment for age, sex, home location, income status, and medical diagnoses (95% confidence interval, 4–8; $P < 0.001$). The increased risks extended across the spectrum of crash severity, appeared similar for Pfizer, Moderna, other vaccines, and were validated in supplementary analyses of crossover cases, propensity scores, and additional controls.

CONCLUSIONS: These data suggest that COVID vaccine hesitancy is associated with significant increased risks of a traffic crash. An awareness of these risks might help to encourage more COVID vaccination.

 • *The American Journal of Medicine (2022) 000:1–10*

KEYWORDS: COVID-19; Human factors; Judgment and reasoning; Motor vehicle accident; Traffic crash; Vaccine hesitancy

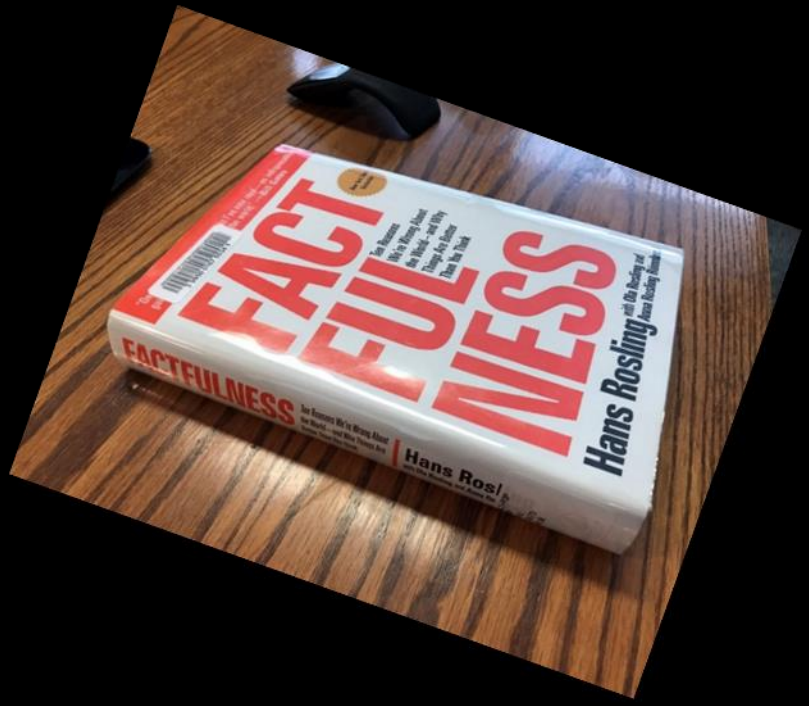

DINOSAURS
DIDN'T
READ.
NOW THEY
ARE
EXTINCT

Evaluation exercise #2

The Unwisest Idea on Campus: Commentary on Lilienfeld (2017)

Jonathan Haidt
New York University Stern School of Business

The term microaggression has swept through the academy in English speaking countries in the last two or three years. Lilienfeld (2017, this issue) has done the academy a great service in analyzing the concept and showing why it is not ready to serve as the scientific basis for new policies and programs being rolled out at many universities. In this commentary, I will extend Lilienfeld's analysis and show why the "microaggression program" (as I'll call the combination of theory and on-campus applications) is more damaging and less salvageable than Lilienfeld suggests. In fact, it may be the least wise idea one can find on a college campus today….



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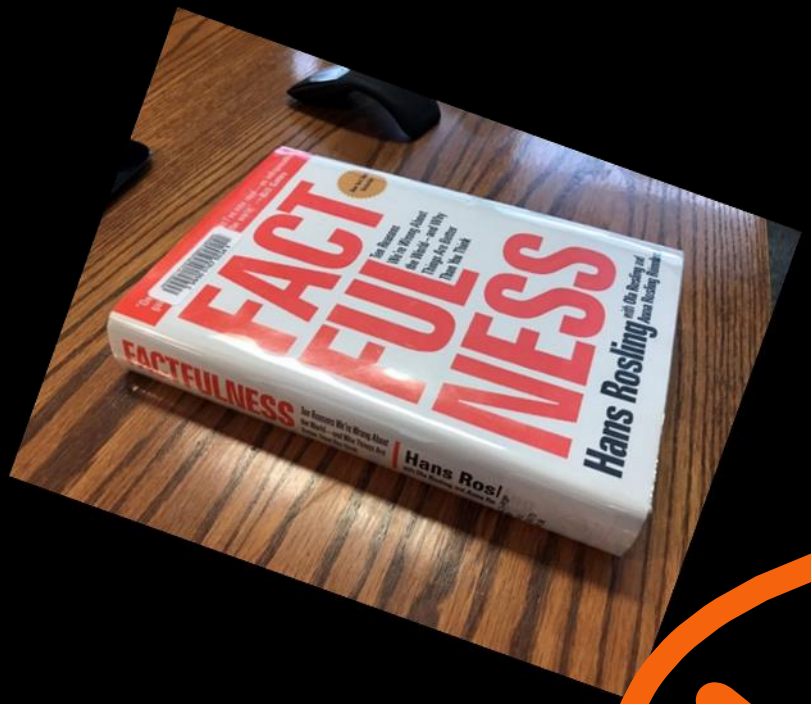

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Knowledge *does not jump down people's throats.*

You have to seek it.

- Dallas Willard, Philosopher

Where do you think best?

4 places to find published research…

1. Google……for finding…everything! (good & BAD)
2. Google Scholar...known items (but there's a lot of BAD)

3. UNB WorldCat…books, articles+

4. Scopus, SocINDEX, etc…..MANY MORE articles+ (comprehensive)

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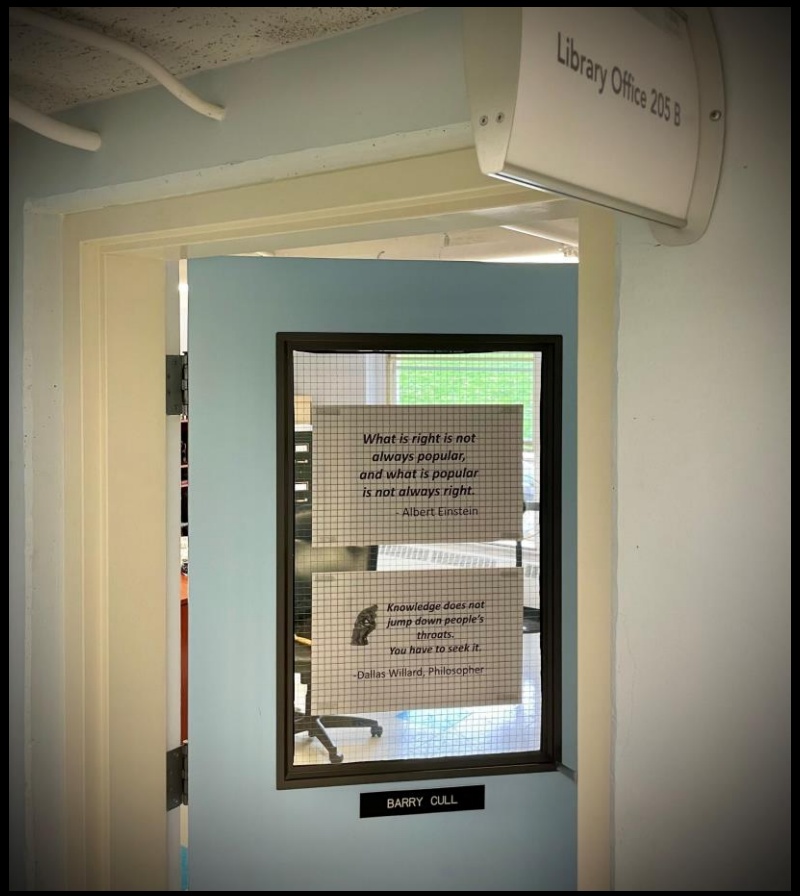

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