# Communicating risk and uncertainty: the role of metaphor and analogy

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EFSA Meeting: 2012

With thanks to Mike Pearson

## Running themes / ideology

- Quantified risks are constructed on the basis of current knowledge
- Inevitably also have (unquantified) uncertainty
- Any communication is a narrative/metaphor

Spiegelhalter DJ, Short I and Pearson MP (2011) Visualisation of uncertainty about the future. *Science* **333**, 1393-1400

Spiegelhalter DJ and Riesch H (2011) Don't know, can't know: embracing deeper uncertainties when analysing risks. *Phil Trans Roy Soc A* **369**, 4730-4750



EFSA Journal 2012;10(5):2664

### SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on Risk Assessment Terminology<sup>1</sup>

EFSA Scientific Committee<sup>2,3</sup>

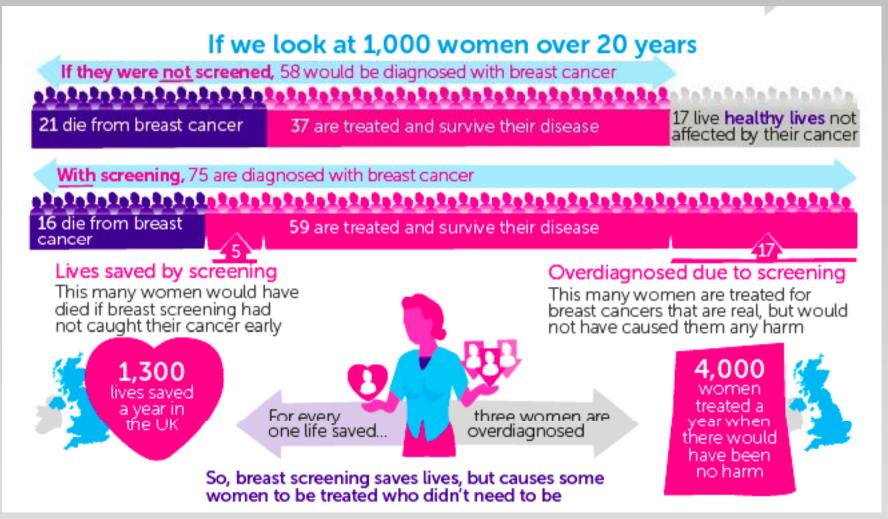
European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy

# Some ideas for language for risk and uncertainty

- "Out of 1000 people like you.."
- "In the country .."
- "Possible futures"
- "Chance of being wrong.."
- "How confident are you?"
- "About the same as.."
- "How fast are you ageing?"

# '1,000 people like you'

### Breast cancer screening controversy



"In the country.."





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### UK NEWS

### DAILY FRY-UP BOOSTS CANCER RISK BY 20 PER CENT



We may love a fry-up but there are serious health risks

Friday January 13,2012

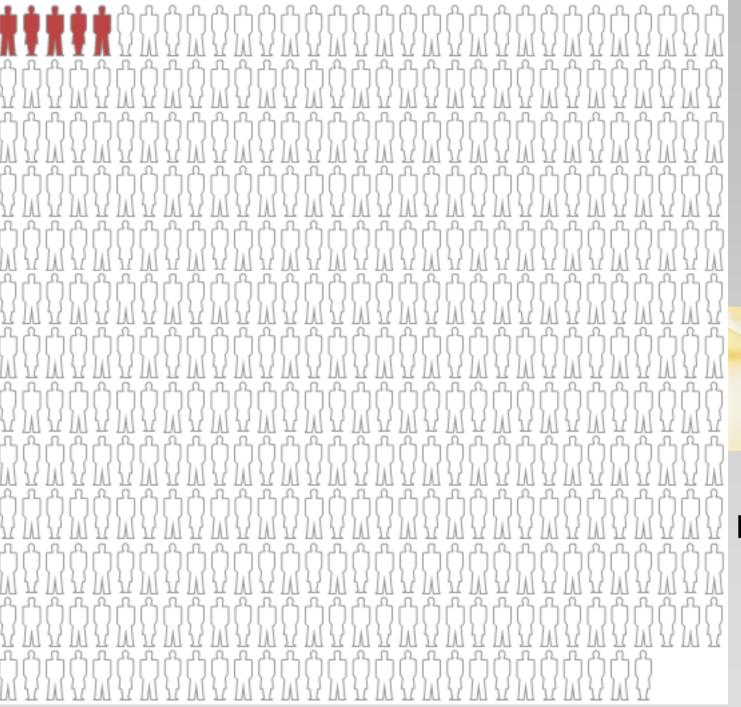
### By Jo Willey, Health Correspondent

Have your say(5)

DAILY breakfast fry-up significantly increase the risk of developing one of the most deadly cancers.

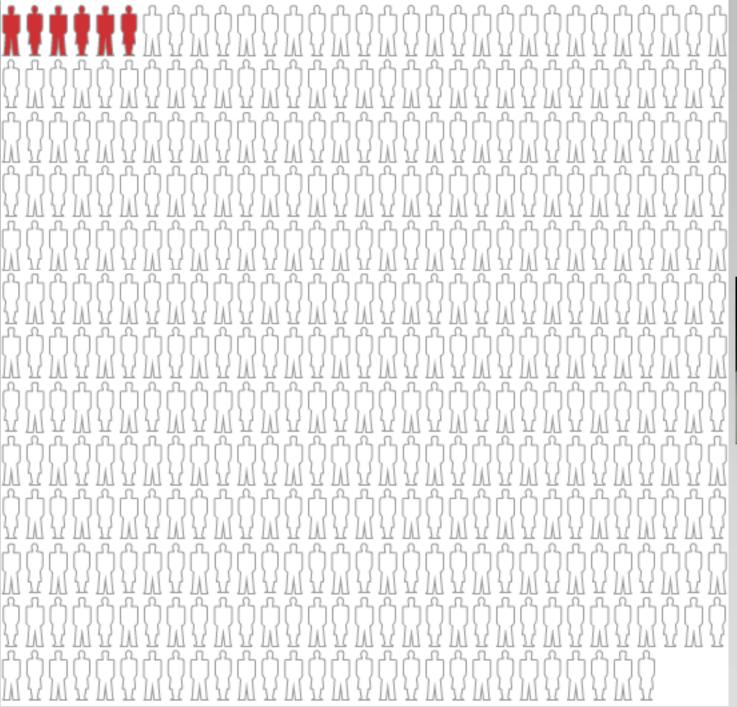
It is enjoyed by millions every day. But the traditional meal raises the chances of pancreatic cancer by almost a fifth, according to a new study.

3 neonle recommend this Re the





400 people NOT eating a bacon sandwich each day

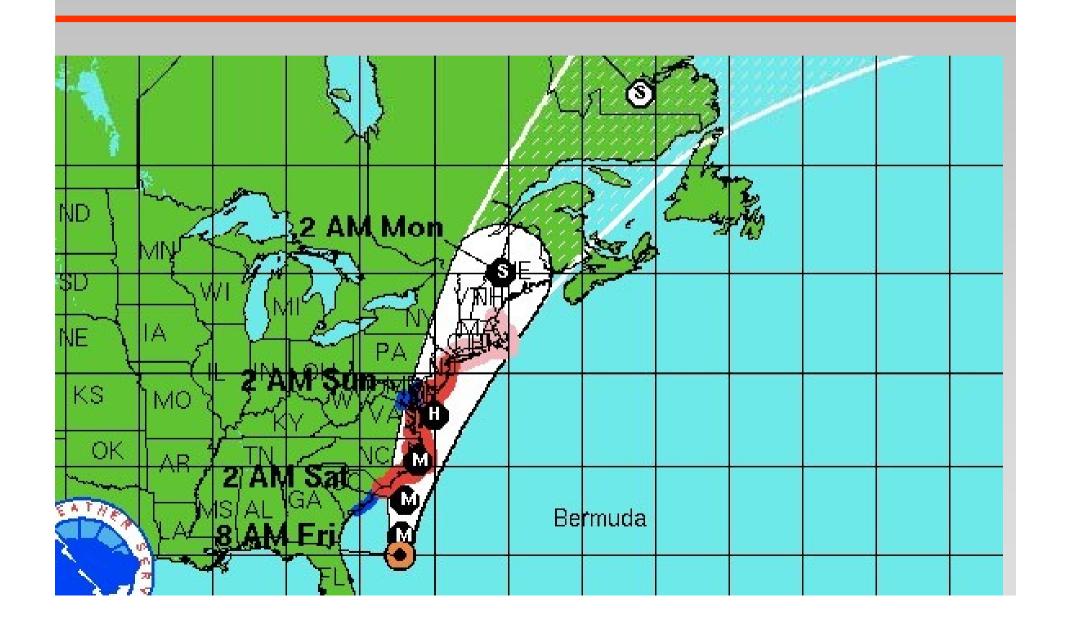




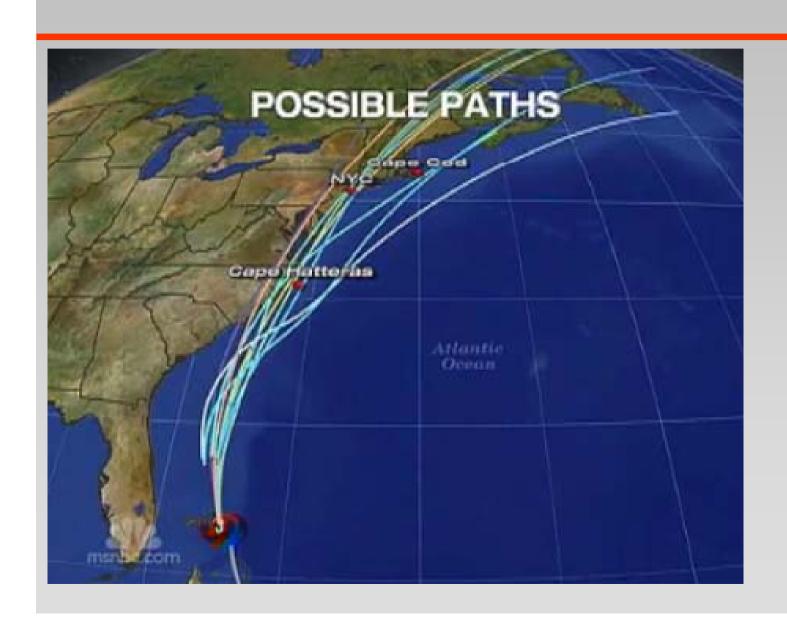
400 people eating a bacon sandwich each day

## 'Possible futures metaphor'

### 2011: Hurricane Irene

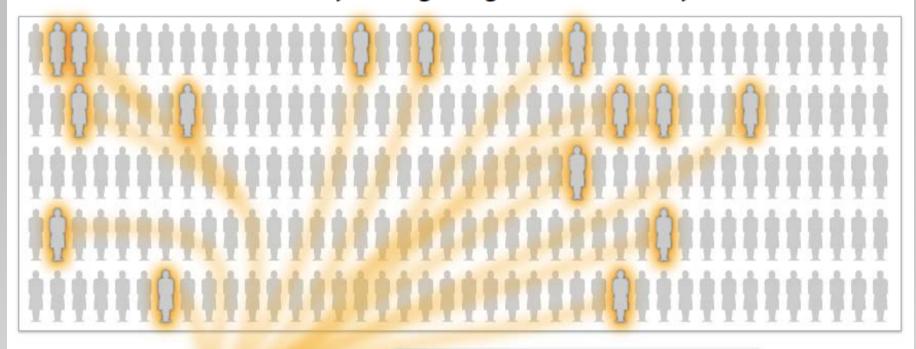


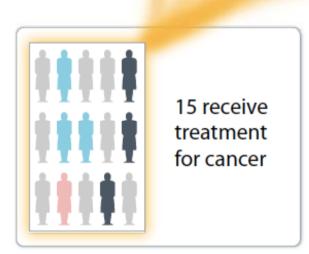
### 2011: NBC News for Hurricane Irene



'Possible futures' metaphor

### 200 ways things might turn out for you







3 would never have needed treatment if not screened



1 would have died if not screened



3 die early from cancer

## "Chance of being wrong"

On Monday, I thought Obama would win the election.

But I reckon there was a 14% chance I would be wrong.

### **Five Thirty Eight Forecast**

Updated 1:26 AM ET on Nov. 5

President Nov. 6 Forecast President Now-cast Senate Nov. 6 Forecast

Barack Obama

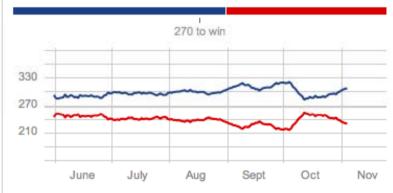
Mitt Romney

307.2 +10.6 since Oct. 28

Electoral vote

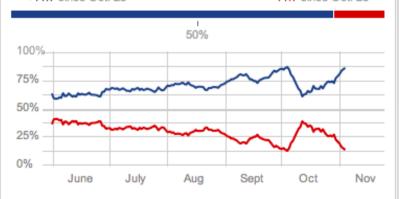
230.8

-10.6 since Oct. 28



86.3% +11.7 since Oct. 28

Chance of Winning 13.7% -11.7 since Oct. 28



### **Five Thirty Eight Forecast**

Updated 4:00 AM ET on Nov. 6

President Nov. 6 Forecast

President Now-cast Senate Nov. 6 Forecast

Barack Obama

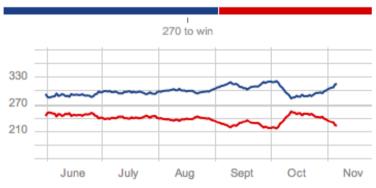
Mitt Romney

314.6 +15.6 since Oct. 30

Electoral vote

223.4

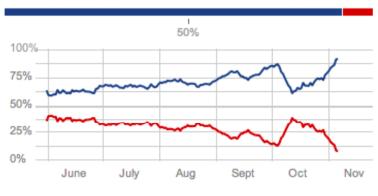
-15.6 since Oct. 30



91.6% +14.2 since Oct. 30

Chance of Winning

8.4% -14.2 since Oct. 30





**GOP CANDIDATES** 



FOX

SOURCE:OPINIONS
DYNAMIC

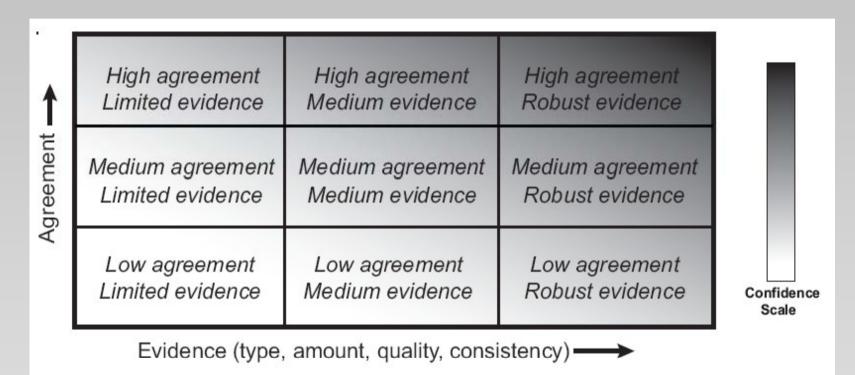
# "How confident are you?"





# Guidance Note for Lead Authors of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report on Consistent Treatment of Uncertainties

A level of *confidence* is expressed using five qualifiers: "very low," "low," "medium," "high," and "very high." It synthesizes the author teams' judgments about the validity of findings as determined through evaluation of evidence and agreement. Figure 1 depicts summary statements



**Figure 1:** A depiction of evidence and agreement statements and their relationship to confidence. Confidence increases towards the top-right corner as suggested by the increasing strength of shading. Generally, evidence is most robust when there are multiple, consistent independent lines of high-quality evidence.

| Table 1. Likelihood Scale |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Term*                     | Likelihood of the Outcome |
| Virtually certain         | 99-100% probability       |
| Very likely               | 90-100% probability       |
| Likely                    | 66-100% probability       |
| About as likely as not    | 33 to 66% probability     |
| Unlikely                  | 0-33% probability         |
| Very unlikely             | 0-10% probability         |
| Exceptionally unlikely    | 0-1% probability          |

# Match precision of reporting to expression of uncertainty, e.g.

D) A range can be given for a variable, based on quantitative analysis or expert judgment: Assign likelihood or probability for that range when possible; otherwise only assign confidence (see Paragraphs

## Explaining and Proclaiming Uncertainty: Risk Communication Lessons from Germany's Deadly *E. coli* Outbreak

by Peter M. Sandman and Jody Lanard

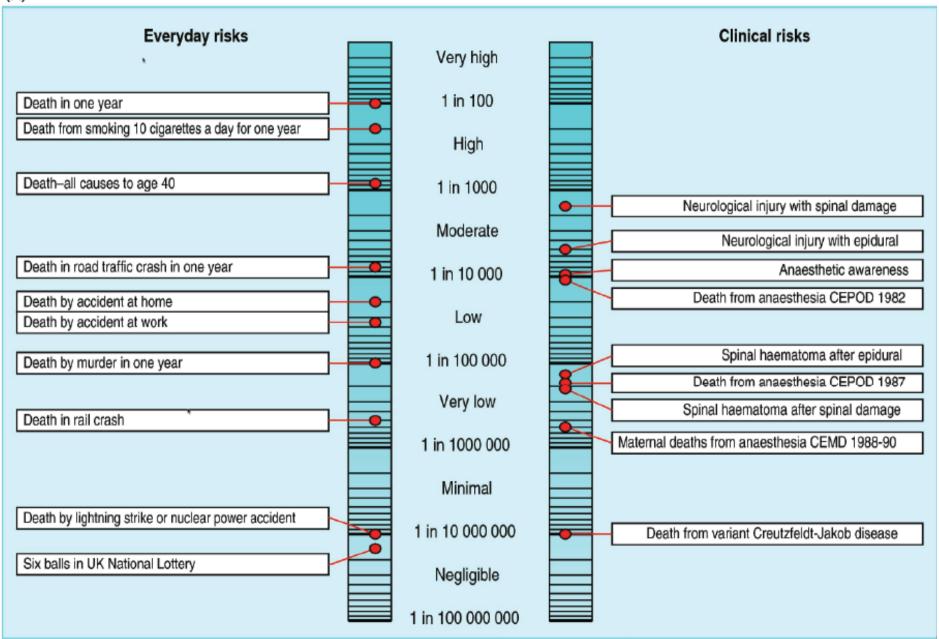


### Sandman's 4 conclusions

- 1.Don't just acknowledge the uncertainty, proclaim it
- 1. Proclaim how uncertain you are from
  - "I'm taking a shot in the dark here" to
  - "I'm almost certain but there are still a few remaining doubts to clear up."
- 2. Distinguish your level of uncertainty now from the level of uncertainty earlier
- 1. Come across as human

### "About the same as.."

- Need great caution in risk comparisons
- But multiple comparisons can help tell a story



### Acute risks

A

## **Micromort**

is a 1-in-a-million chance of dying

Print

Transport

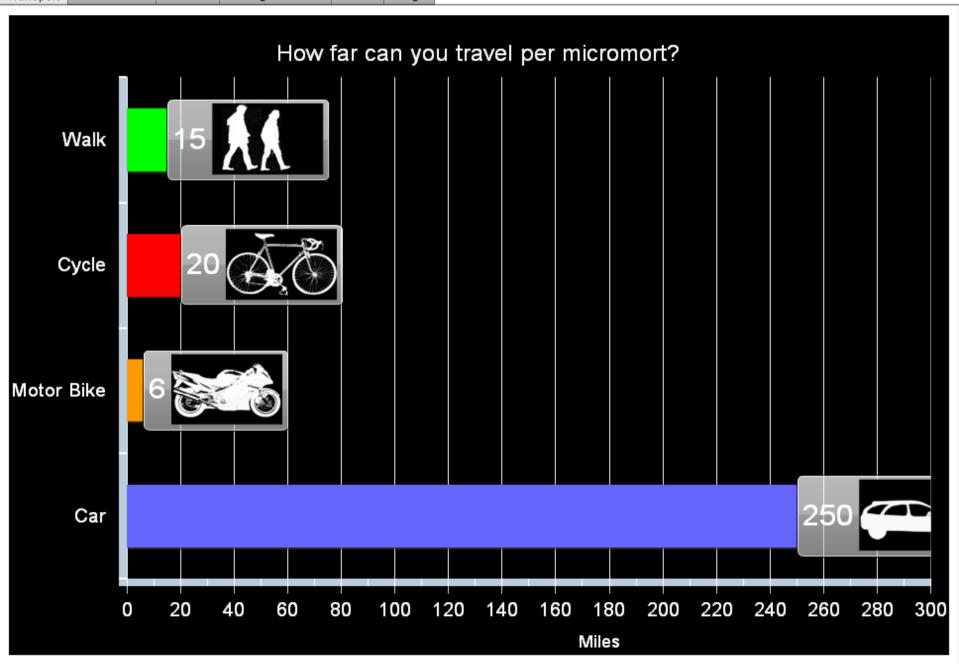
for 100 miles

Activities

Getting out of bed

Health

Drugs



# Chronic risks





# '13% increase on hazard per daily portion of read meat'



Travel

half a serving a day, 10 per cent of all deaths could be avoided, they say.

# Daily portion of red meat increases annual risk of death by 13% ...

40-year old man's lunch



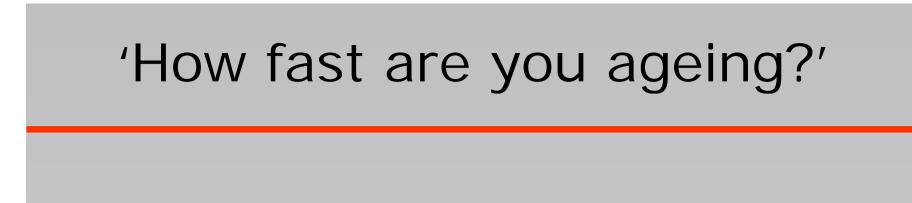
He expects to live another 40 years

Similar 40-year old man's lunch



He expects to live another 39 years





### Life-expectancy reduced by 1 year

= about 30 minutes off your life expectancy for each day with the habit

# = 1 *Microlife*

## On average,1 microlife lost from

• •









### Conclusions

- Analogies and metaphors are powerful tools
- Need to be used carefully
- Multiple narratives/images
- Need both positive and negative framing
- Evaluate impact



1990: John Gummer – 'beef is safe'

1992: three cows in every 1,000 in Britain had BSE

1996: government admits link between BSE and the human form of the disease, new variant CJD



## Summary of Sandman

### Explain

- that the risk is uncertain
- what you think the probabilities are, and how much confidence you have in your opinion
- what evidence you have to support your view, and what additional evidence you wish you had but don't
- what other experts think, the extent to which they agree or disagree, and the basis for any disagreement
- what you are doing to reduce your uncertainty, and when you might have more information.