Dealing with Uncertainty

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- 1. Don't wait to be confronted. Acknowledge uncertainty up-front.
- 2. Put bounds on uncertainty. What range of possibilities is credible?
- 3. Clarify that you are more certain about some things than others.
- 4. Explain what you have done or are doing to reduce the uncertainty.
- 5. If the remaining uncertainty is very small or very difficult to reduce further, say so. Don't over-promise.
- 6. Explain conservativeness.
- 7. Report everyone's estimates even environmentalists' not just yours.
- 8. Don't hide behind uncertainty. If it's more than likely that the problem is real, despite lingering QA/QC problems, say so.
- 9. Don't perpetuate uncertainty. If there are ways to answer the question that you should be pursuing, say so.
- 10. *Never* say "there is no evidence of "X" when you haven't done the study that tests the possibility.
- 11. Stress that finding out for sure may be less important than taking appropriate precautions now.
- 12. Acknowledge that people disagree about what to do in the face of uncertainty.
- 13. Get people involved in reducing uncertainty themselves.

For more about my take on this issue, see:

- Quantitative Risk Communication: Explaining the Data (1994) http://www.vimeo.com/20676915
- Trust Us, We're Experts (Mar 2001) www.psandman.com/col/trustus.htm
- Sound Science (Sep 2001) www.psandman.com/col/soundsci.htm
- Yellow Flags: The Acid Test of Transparency (Apr 2002) www.psandman.com/col/yellow.htm
- Silicone breast implants (Aug 2002) www.psandman.com/gst2002.htm#rogene
- Acknowledging Uncertainty (Nov 2004) <u>www.psandman.com/col/uncertin.htm</u>
- Talking about uncertainty when hazard levels are unclear (Feb 2010) www.psandman.com/gst2010.htm#uncertainty
- Explaining and Proclaiming Uncertainty: Risk Communication Lessons from Germany's Deadly E. coli Outbreak (Aug 2011) www.psandman.com/col/GermanEcoli.htm