



Assessing Subjective Probabilities

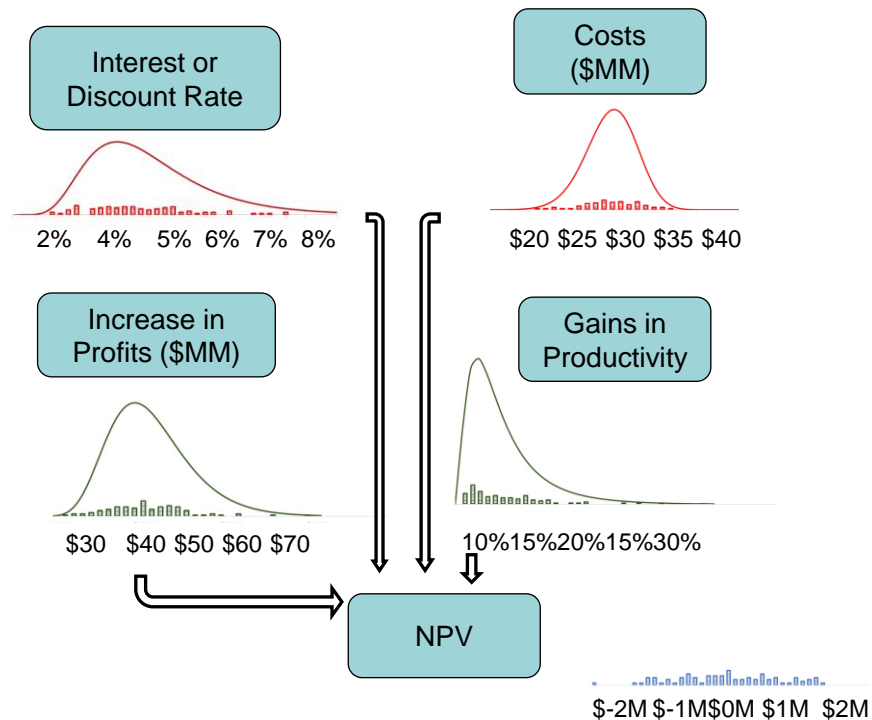
*Using Subject Matter Experts
to Estimate Uncertainty*

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We Need Expert Estimates

The Monte Carlo Simulation



Society of Petroleum Engineers (2000)

The Application of Probabilistic and Qualitative Methods to Asset Management Decision Making

G. S. Simpson, F. E. Lamb, J. H. Finch, and N. C. Dinnie

Abstract

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SSCAG/SCAF/EACE Joint International Conference (2008)

An Assessment of the Inherent Optimism in Early Conceptual Designs and Its Effect on Cost and Schedule Growth

D. Bearden, C. Freaner, R. Bitten, and D. Emmons

Abstract

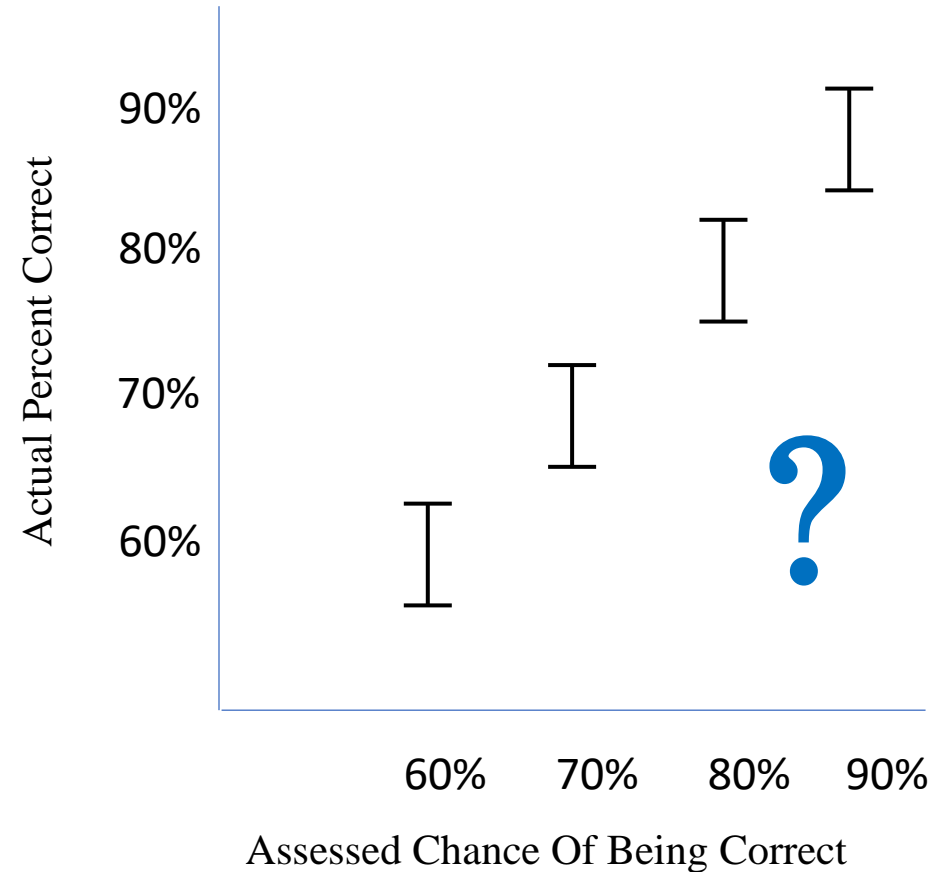
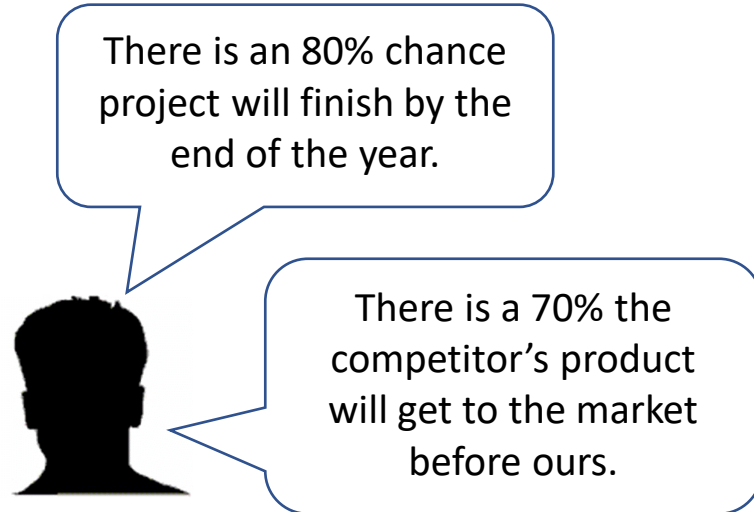
When missions experience cost growth, cost estimators are often criticized for underestimating the cost of missions in the early conceptual design stage. The final spacecraft and instrument payload configuration at launch, however, can be significantly different as the project evolves, thereby leading to cost “growth” as compared to these lower initial estimates. In order to make more accurate initial estimate, historical mass, power, data rate, and growth

**Global
Risk Management
Day**
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March 11, 2021, Online Conference

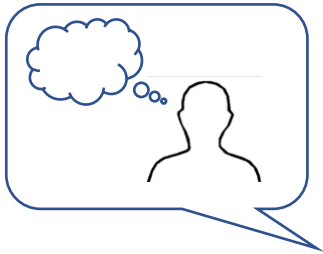


Expressing Uncertainty





Overconfidence



Expert Intuition

How do I know
my current
uncertainty?

“Overconfident professionals sincerely believe they have expertise, act as experts and look like experts. You will have to struggle to remind yourself that they may be in the grip of an illusion.”

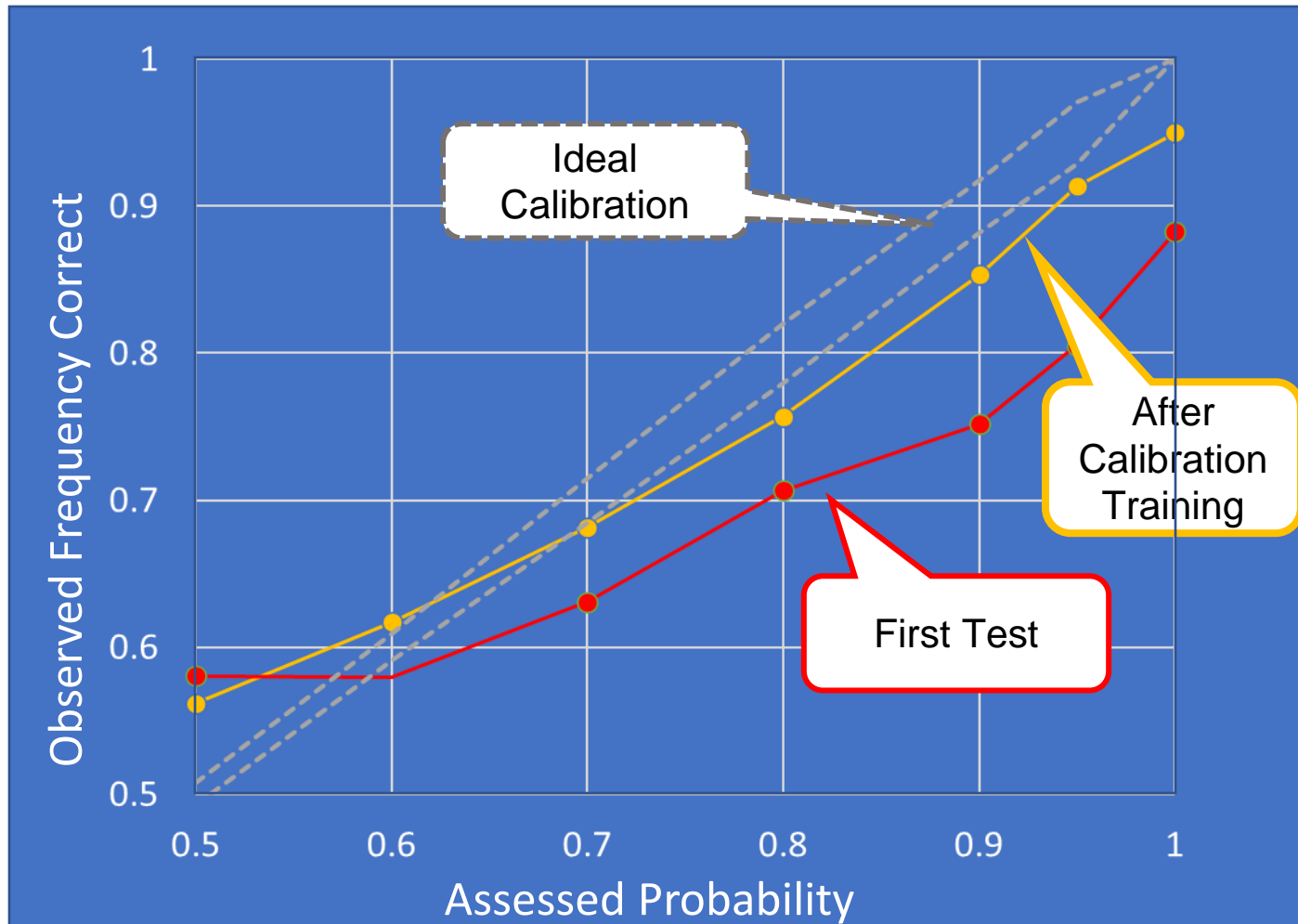
Daniel Kahneman, Psychologist,
Economics Nobel



- Studies also show that measuring *your own* uncertainty about a quantity is a general skill that can be taught with a **measurable** improvement.
- HDR has calibrated over 1,600 people in the last 22 years.
- 85% of participants reach calibration within a half-day of training.



Before and After Calibration Training



- Of the 1,600+ individuals we calibrated, we compiled the tests of 434 of the most recent training sessions totaling over 52,000 individual test responses.
- The first benchmark test showed, as expected, that participants were very overconfident.



Calibration Exercises

90% Confidence Interval Question	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Mozart was born what year?		

True/False Question	True or False?	% Confidence
A hockey puck will fit in a golf hole.		



Calibration Aid: “The Equivalent Bet”

For 90% Confidence Interval questions, which game would you rather play?

- **Game A:** Win \$1,000 if your interval contains the correct answer
- **Game B:** Spin a dial with a 90% chance to win \$1,000

For the Binary Confidence questions, which game would you rather play?

- **Game A:** Win \$1,000 if your answer is correct
- **Game B:** Spin a dial with a chance to win \$1,000 equal to your stated confidence

Game B:

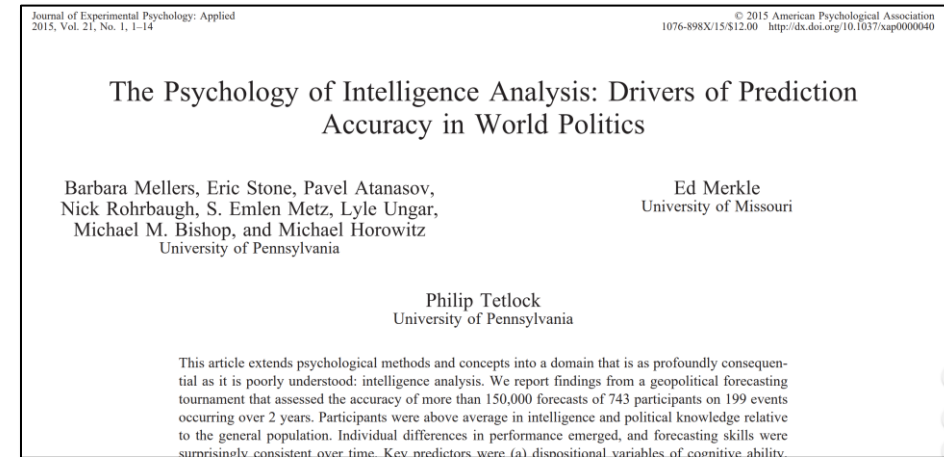


Spin the Dial!



Three Ways to Make Better Forecasts

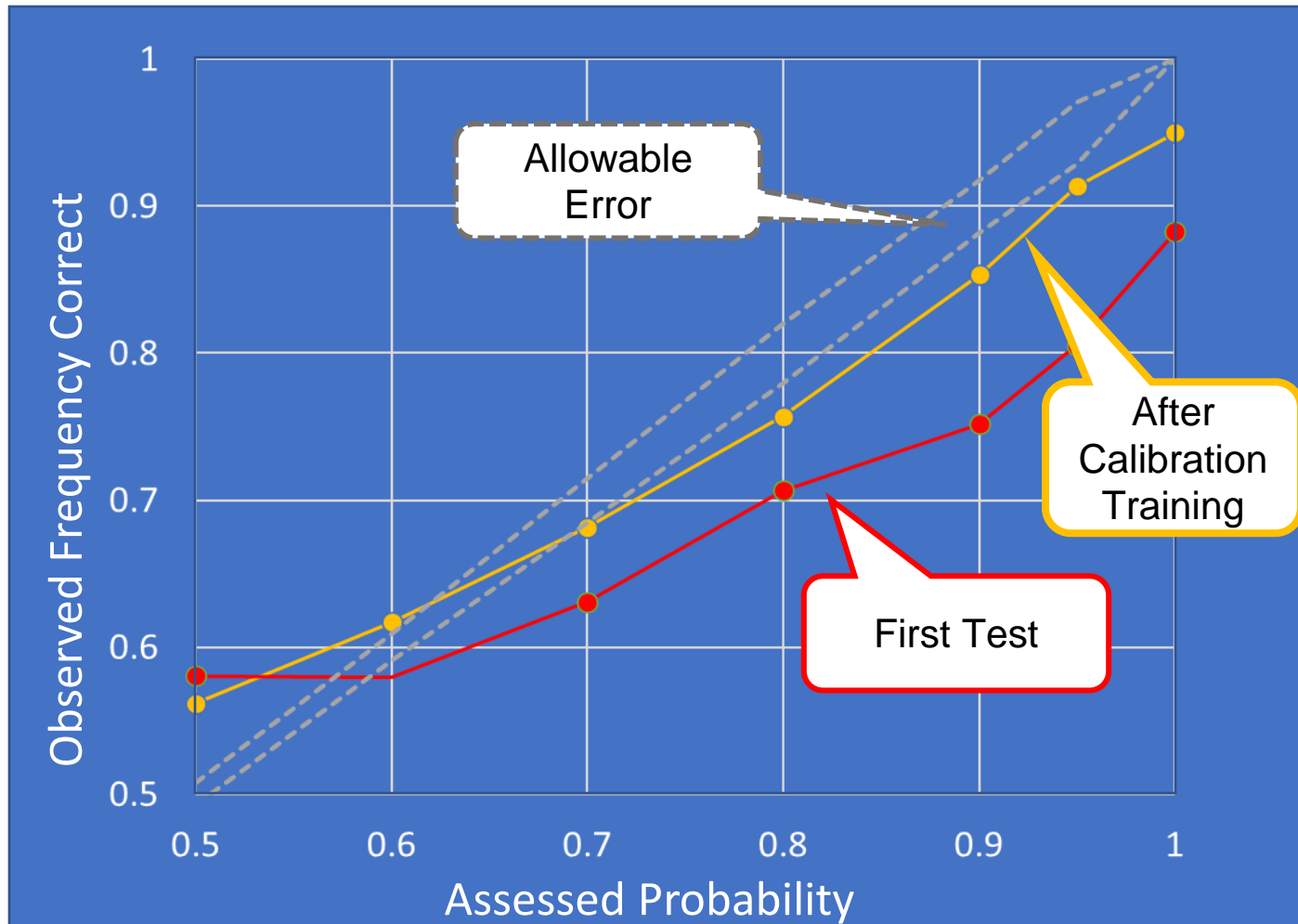
Philip Tetlock tracked over 150,000 forecasts from 743 experts in world affairs. He determined factors that made the biggest difference in the performance of forecasting.



1. Training: Calibrated probabilities basic probabilistic thinking
2. Aptitude: Measured by tests and past performance
3. ...



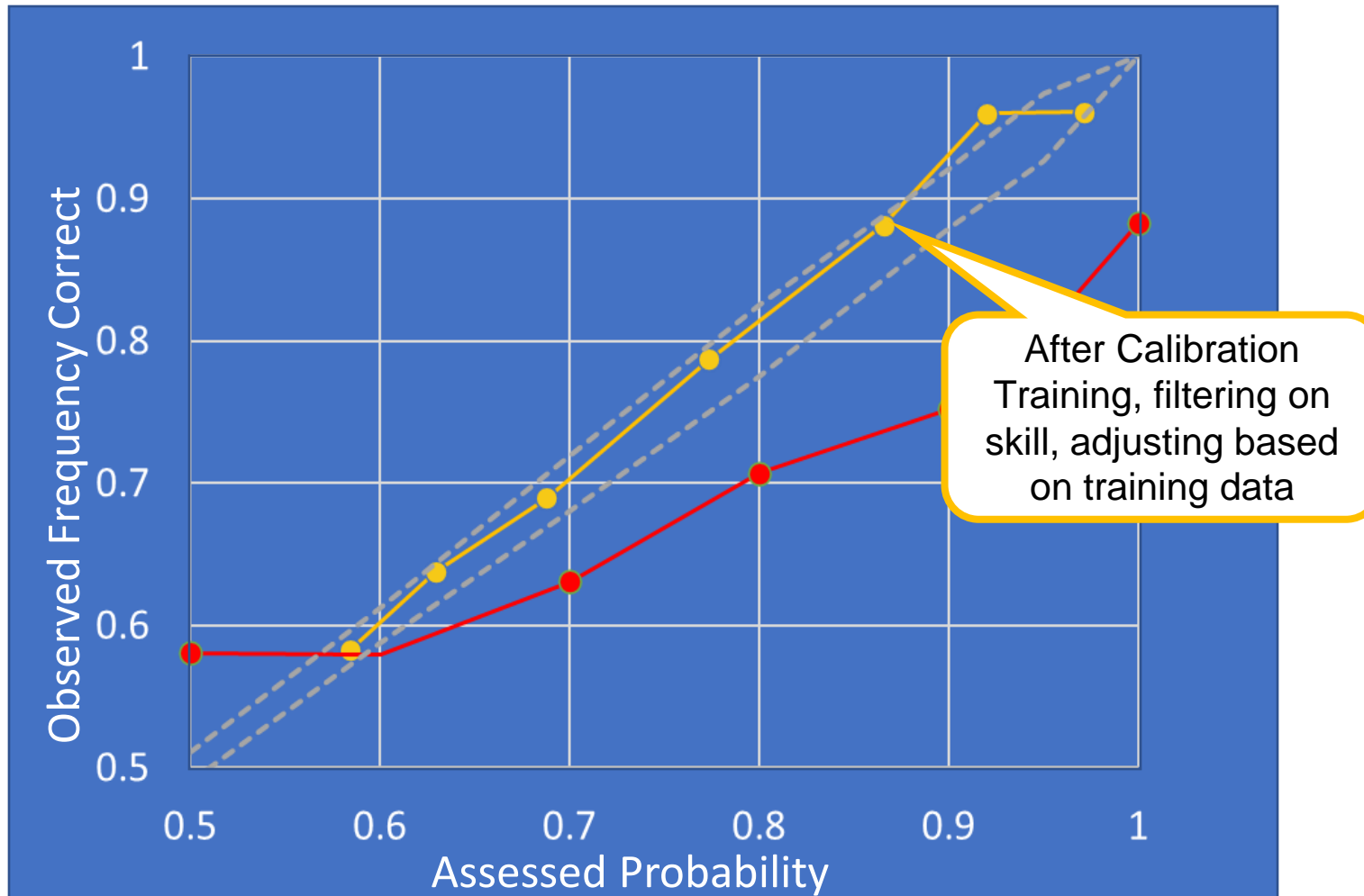
Before and After Calibration Training



- Of the 1600+ individuals calibrated, we compiled the tests of 434 of the most recent training sessions totaling over 20,000 individual test responses.
- The first benchmark test showed, as expected, that participants were very overconfident.



Adjustments

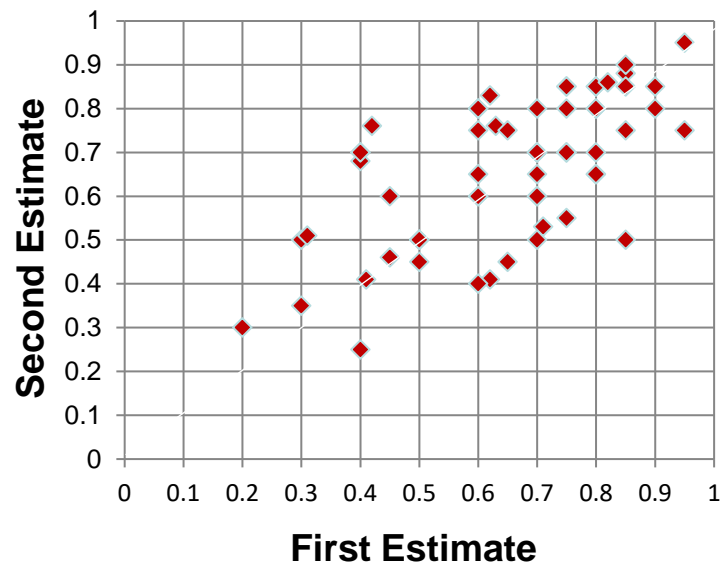


- By dividing the questions into two sets we could use one set to provide adjustments to answers on a different set of questions.
- If we used the adjusted estimates instead of their stated estimates, the results are almost perfectly calibrated.

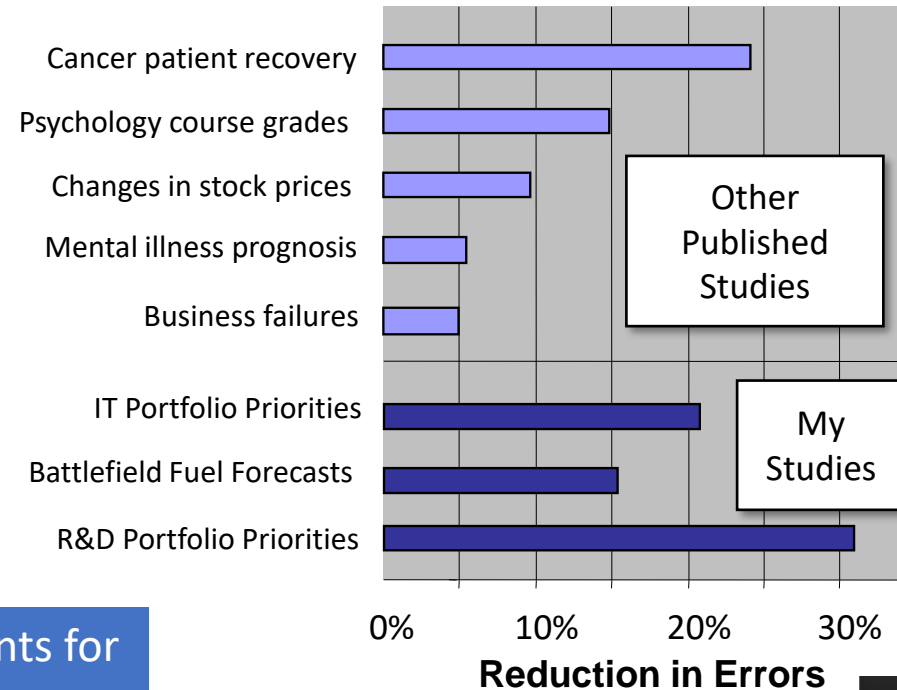


The Lens Method: Reducing Inconsistency

Methods that statistically “smooth” estimates of experts show reduced error in several studies for many different kinds of problems.



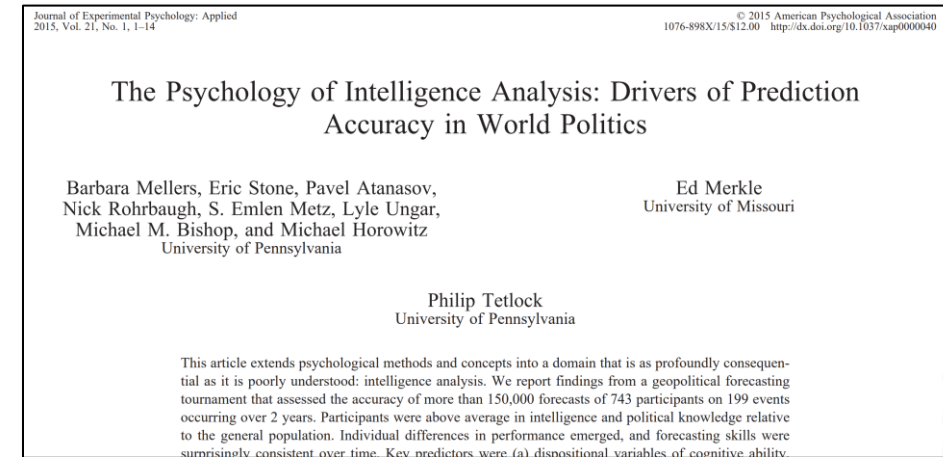
In Cybersecurity, SME inconsistency accounts for 21% of variation in estimates.





Three Ways to Make Better Forecasts

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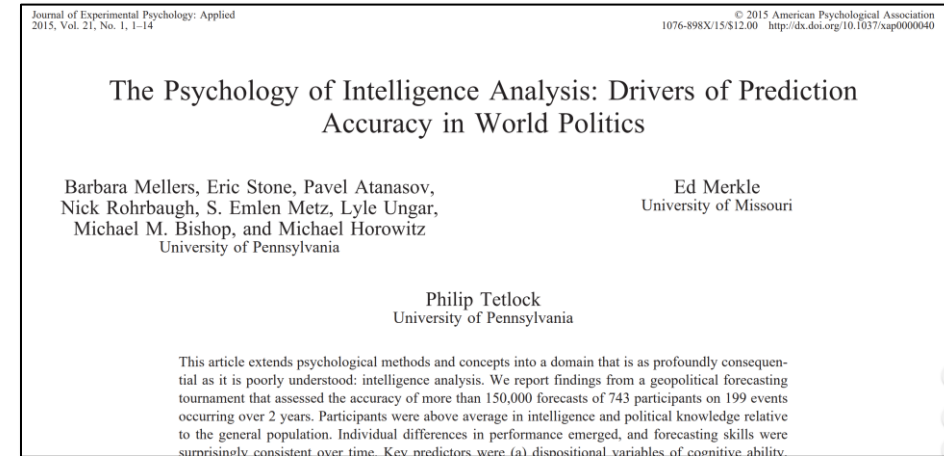


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3. Teams!



Aggregating Experts

Accuracy, consistency, calibration, etc.



A team can be selected, trained and mathematically aggregated in a way that outperforms any single individual.

Expert Elicitation: Using the Classical Model to Validate Experts' Judgments

Abigail R. Colson* and Roger M. Cooke†

Risk Analysis, Vol. 19, No. 2, 1999

Combining Probability Distributions From Experts in Risk Analysis

Robert T. Clemen^{1,2} and Robert L. Winkler¹

Tentative Name: "FrankenSME"

practice. The role of experts is important because their judgments can provide valuable information, particularly in view of the limited availability of "hard data" regarding many important uncertainties in risk analysis. Because uncertainties are represented in terms of probability distributions in probabilistic risk analysis (PRA), we consider expert information in terms of probability distributions. The motivation for the use of multiple experts is simply the desire to obtain as much information as possible. Combining experts' probability distributions summarizes the accumulated information for risk analysts and decision-makers. Procedures for combining probability distributions are often compartmentalized as mathematical aggregation methods or behavioral approaches, and we discuss both categories.

Calibration and Information in Expert Resolution; a Classical Approach*

ROGER COOKE†, MAX MENDEL‡ and WIM THUIJS§

Keywords—Expert resolution; expert opinion; subjective probability; calibration.

ch to expert resolution is of calibration and information. calibration measurements are proposed. An experiment approach is shown to have

bias. As pointed out in Agnew (1985) and Genest and Schervish (1985), these assessment tasks are rather forbidding. Kempthorne and Mendel (1987) draw attention to other problems in Morris' theory. On the other hand, the Bayesian approach enables the decision maker to calculate for a particular decision expected value. (1986) and Winkler (1986) for evaluating probabilities is somewhat similar to the (1987) points out several

be evaluated as well as in for personnel who may be probability assessment (Mendel expert resolution as such as contributions can be found in

the problem of expert resolution from a classical perspective. An expert probability assessment is treated as a statistical hypothesis in the sense of "objectivist" statistics, and we show how experts can be evaluated from this perspective. Morgan *et al.* (1979, p. 12) discuss four criteria for evaluating probability assessments (these criteria are

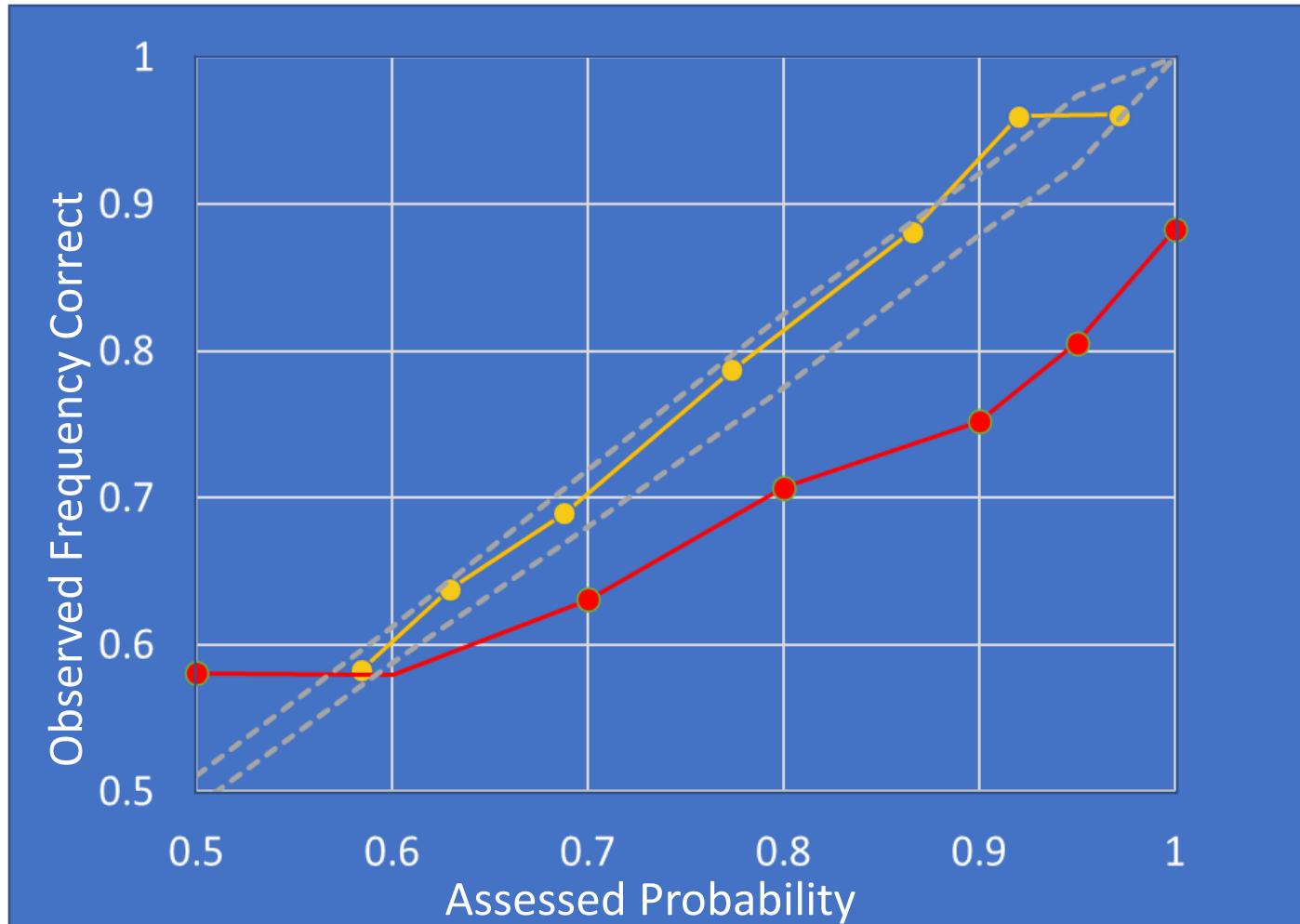
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Brief Paper



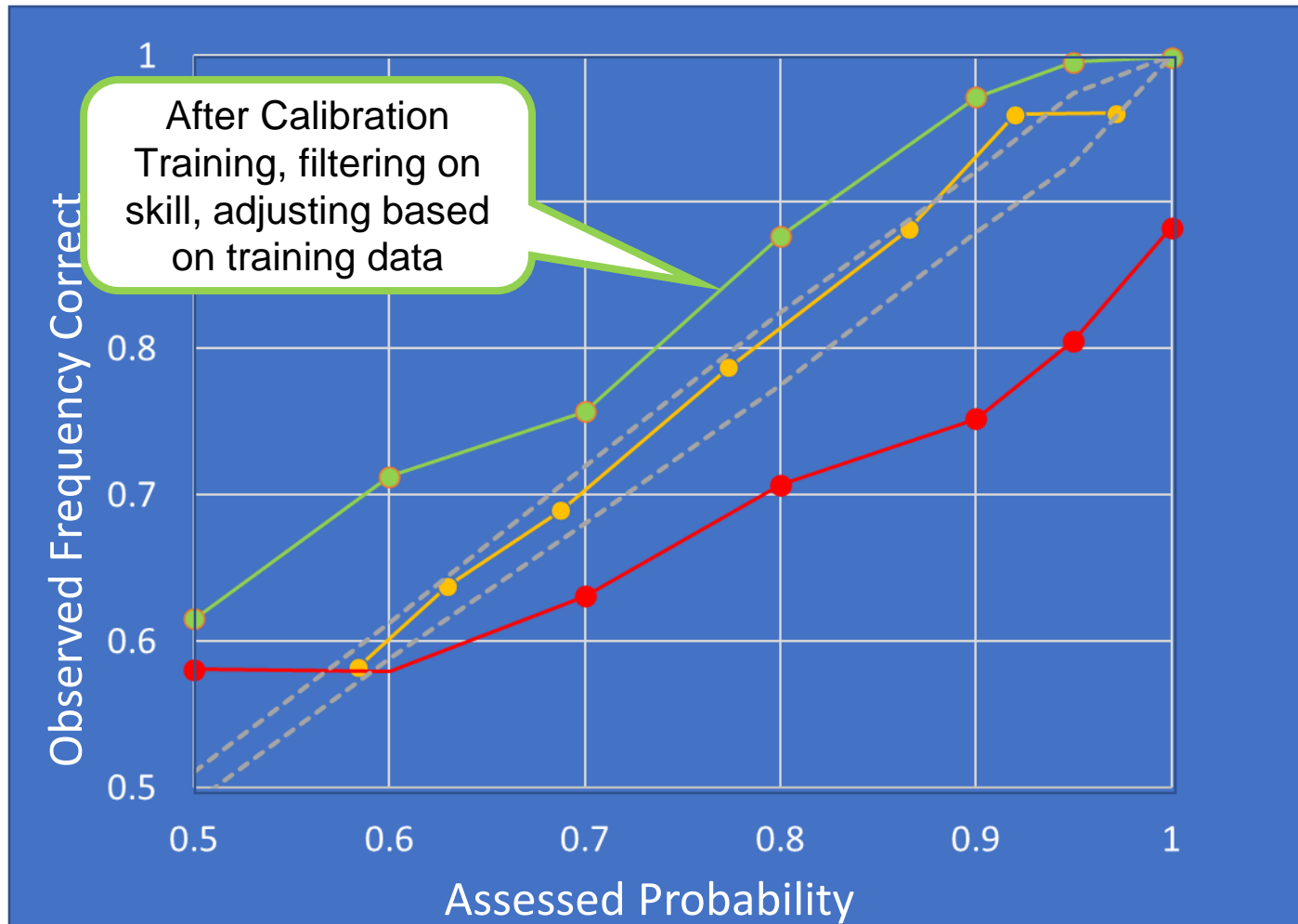
The Effect of Combining SMEs



- A special case of aggregation is when two people give the same answer (they agree and both state 80% confidence).
- What is the chance they are correct?



The Effect of Combining SMEs



- A special case of aggregation is when two people give the same answer (they agree and both state 80% confidence).
- What is the chance they are correct?
- **Surprise!**



It's all about Bayes

Bayes Theorem:
$$P(X|Y) = \frac{P(X)P(Y|X)}{P(Y)} = \frac{P(X)P(Y|X)}{\sum_i P(Y|X_i) P(X_i)}$$

$P(X)$ = the probability of X

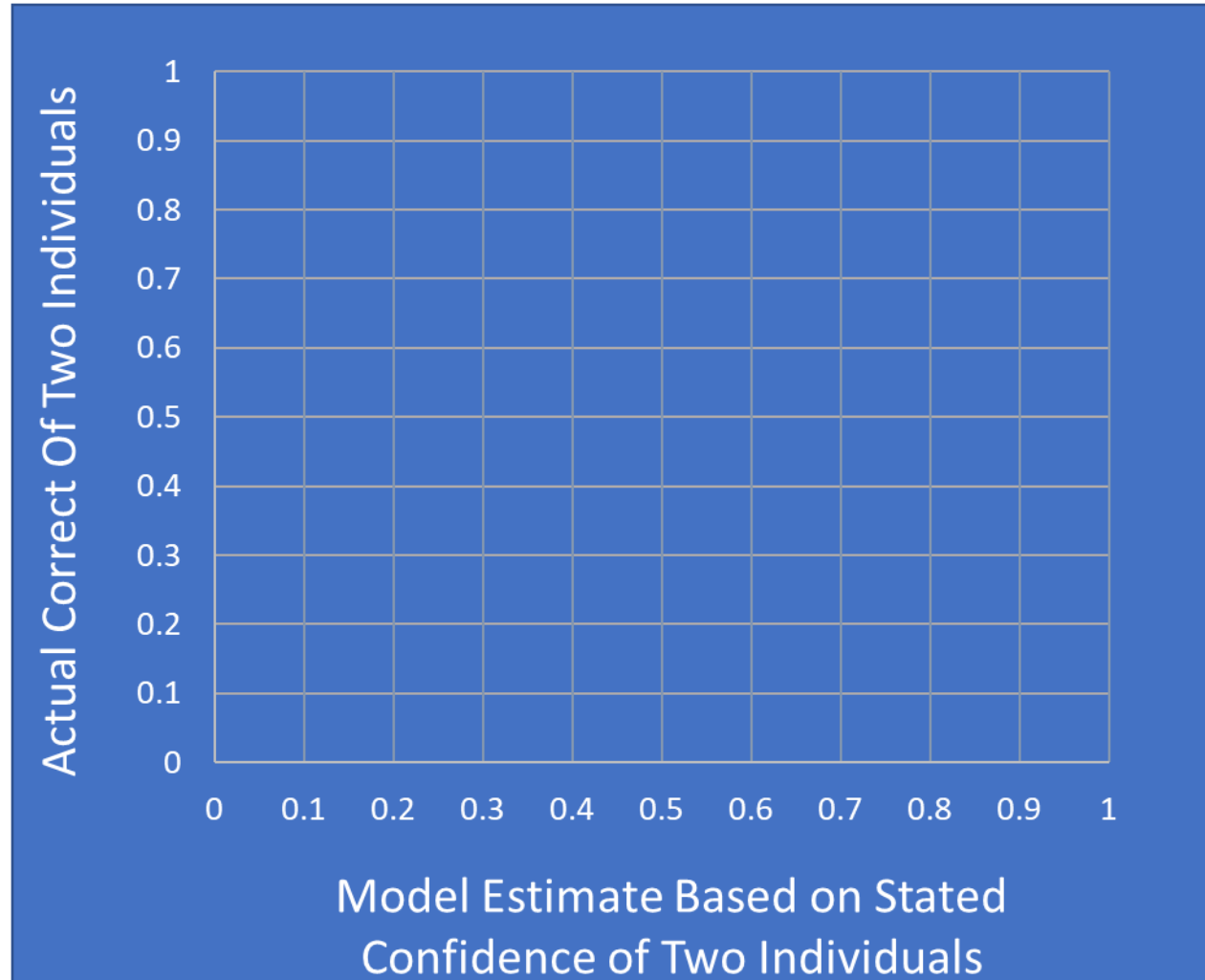
$P(X|Y)$ = the probability of X given the condition Y

$\sum P(Y | X_i) P(X_i)$ = the sum of the probability of Y under each possible condition

$$\frac{P(X|C_1 \dots C_n)}{1 - P(X|C_1 \dots C_n)} = \left(\frac{1 - P(X)}{P(X)} \right)^{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{P(X|C_i)}{1 - P(X|C_i)}$$



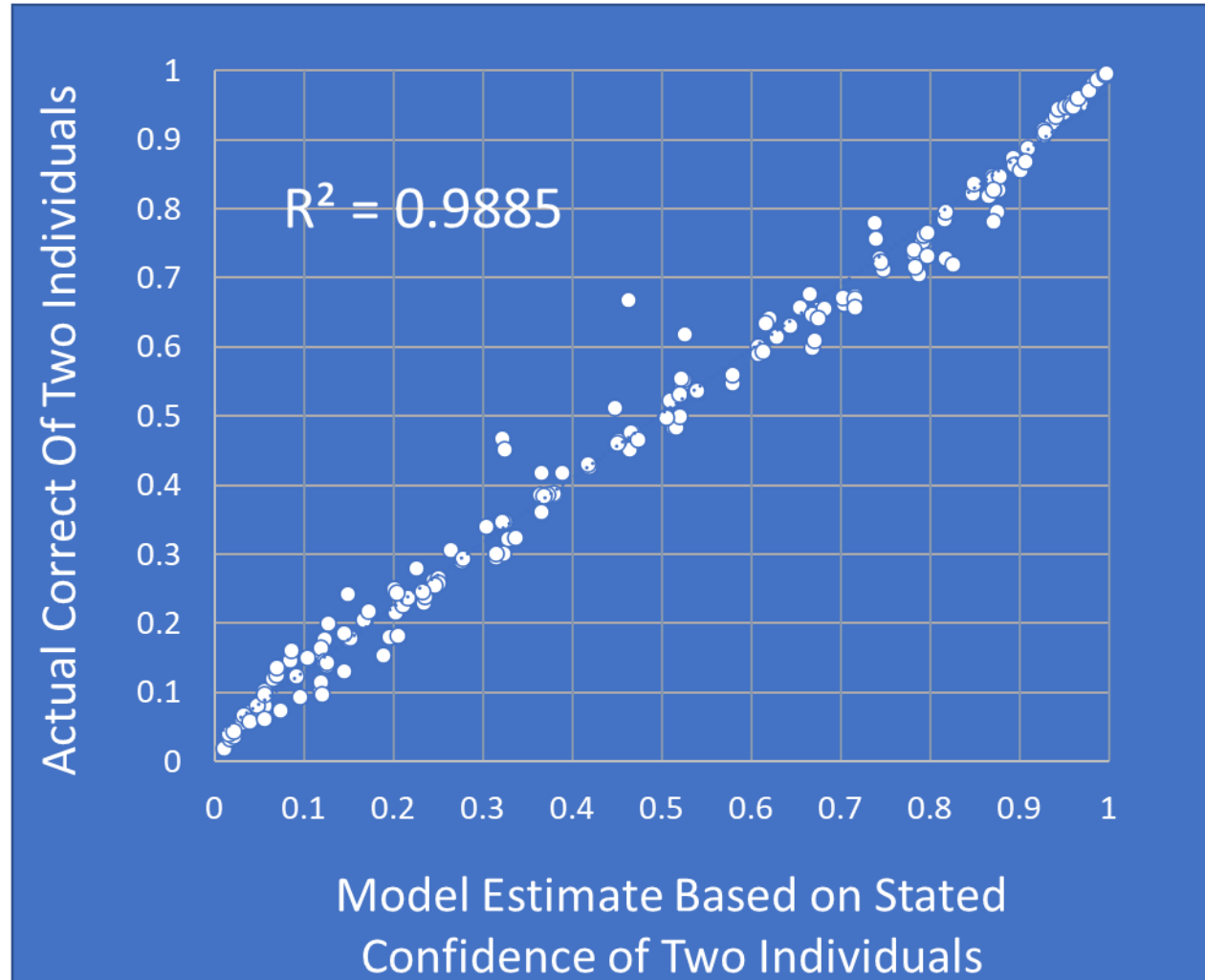
The Model vs. Reality



- I generated over 380,000 random pairs of individuals who responded to the same question.
- When we look at all the combinations of probabilities that two people put on a claim being true, the Bayesian model which estimates team performance based on individual performance is a good predictor of actual team performance.



The Model vs. Reality

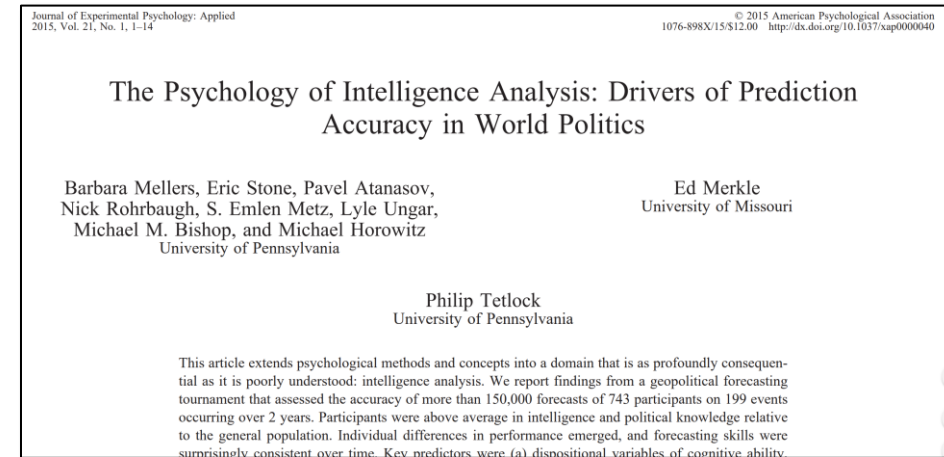


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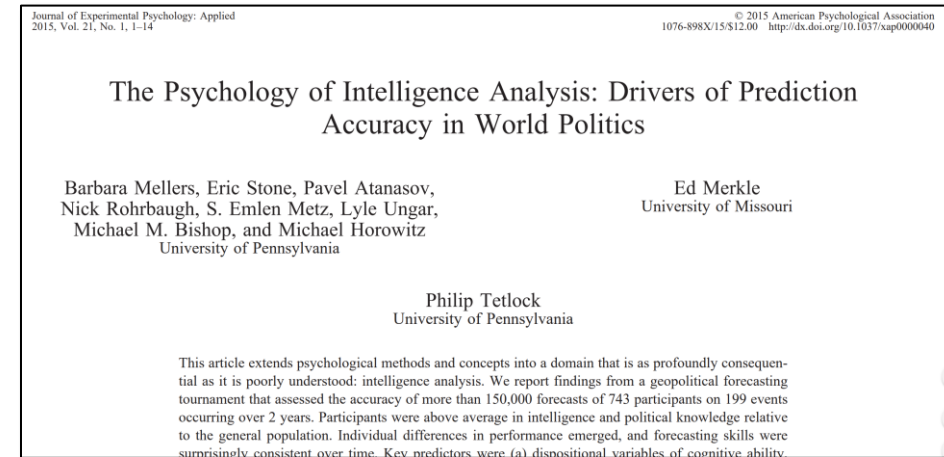


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3. Teams! – but only if they consist of “belief updaters”



Summary

- Even in quantitative models, subjective estimates are useful and often unavoidable.
- Calibrating SMEs is critical!
- A team is more than the sum of its parts.
- Some aggregation methods are *MUCH BETTER* than others based on:
 - How SMEs are selected
 - How SMEs are trained
 - How SME input is elicited
 - How SME estimates are combined mathematically
- A team of SMEs could be optimized for any type of application.

Questions?: dwhubbard@hubbardresearch.com