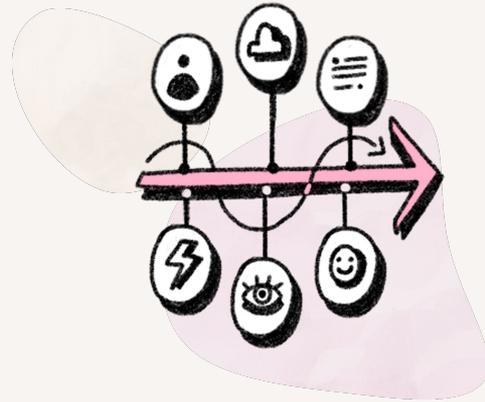


March 31, 2026

WEBINAR

Evaluating AI Across the Research Pipeline

Decoding the Risk Cascade (and What to Do About It)



Featuring



Lindsey DeWitt Prat, PhD

Director
Bold Insight



Kaleb Loosbrock

Founder of AI x UXR
Community & Consultant

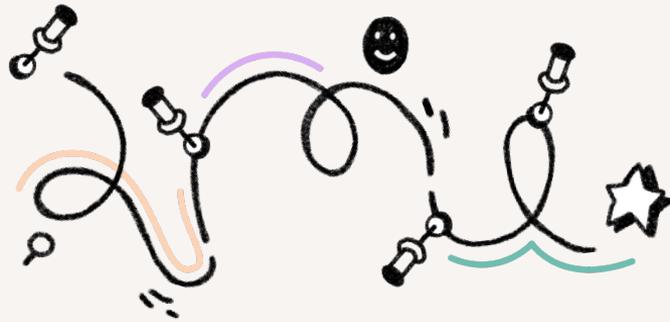


Agenda

- Where are we right now?
- The research risk cascade
- The evals² experiment
- Navigating the cascades
- Discussion jam with Kaleb!



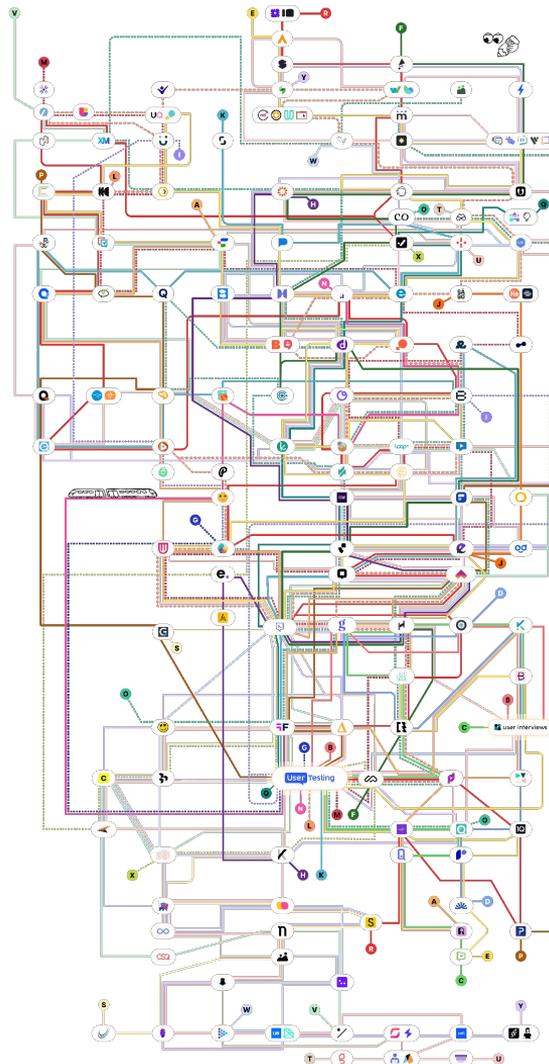
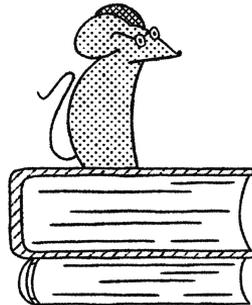
Where are we right now?



user interviews | by User Testing

2 0 2 6

UX Research Tools Map



UXR Software Categories

Research Operations

ReOps tools and features help you find the right participants for your research and streamline participant management.

- A Participant Tracking & Management
- B Document Signing
- C Scheduling
- D Incentives
- E Participant Panel

Research Methods

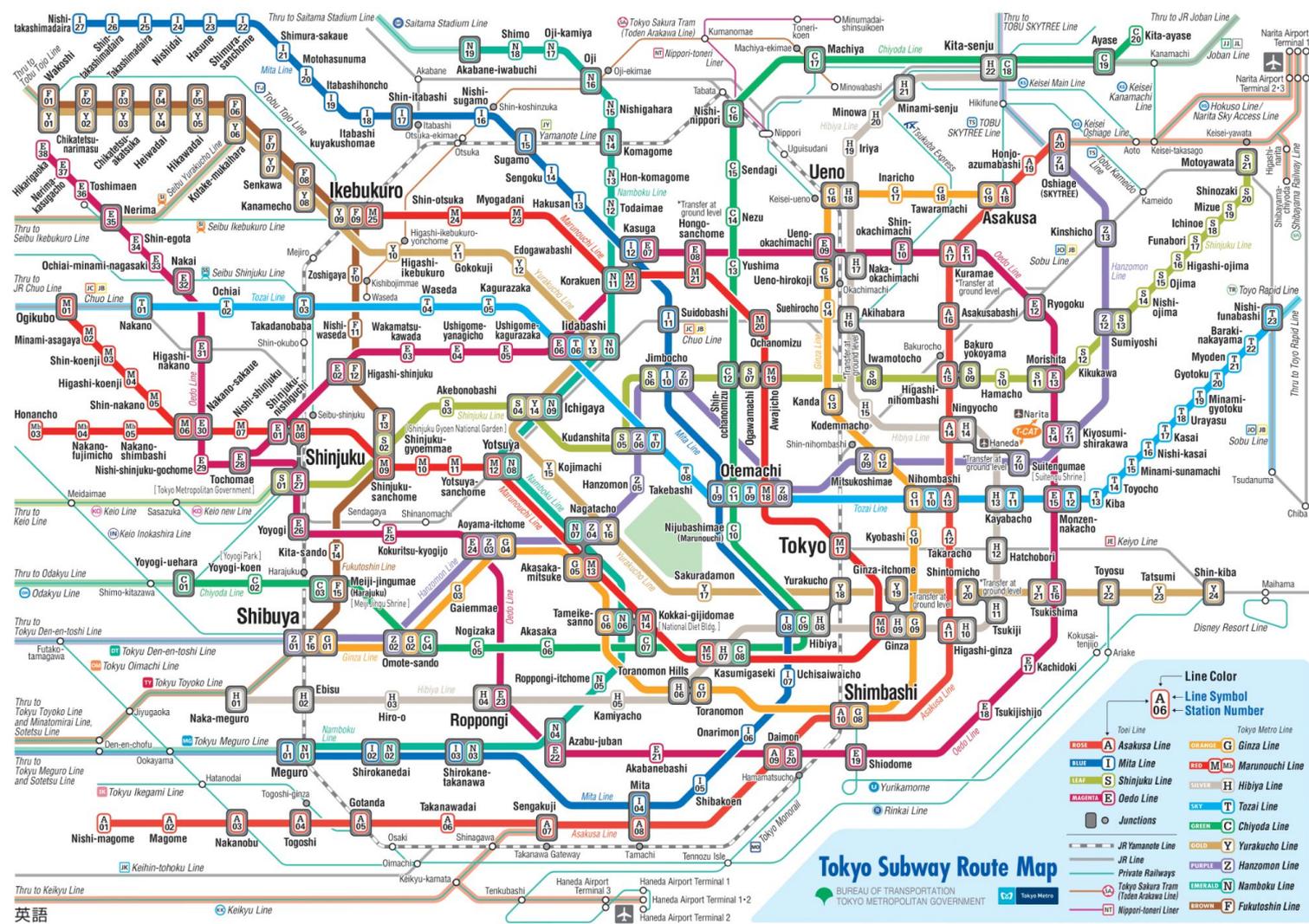
Research Methods tools help researchers gather detailed, task-based feedback and behavioral insights to answer a specific research question or enable a particular business decision.

- F AI Moderated Research
- G Accessibility
- H Synthetic Research
- I Beta Testing
- J Biometrics
- K Diary Studies & Mobile Ethnography
- L Usability Testing
- M Specialized Studies
- N Playtesting & Games Research
- O Interviews & Focus Groups
- P Insight Communities
- Q Video Surveys
- R Surveys

Analysis & Insight Management

Analysis and Insight Management tools help organize, analyze, and synthesize research data.

- S Centralized Feedback & Analytics
- T Research Repository
- U Qualitative Analysis
- V Quantitative Analysis
- W Transcription
- X Text Tagging & Data Labeling
- Y AI Research Companion



Tokyo Subway Route Map

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION
 TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT

英語

80% adoption

AI has already transformed the research world. Our State of User Research survey found that **80% of research professionals already use it in their research workflow—a 24 percentage point increase from 2024.**

And our follow-up study indicates that ReOps specialists experience the impact of this widespread adoption: **12 of 21 specialists said that AI (and other technological advancements) have greatly changed their work**—automating some of the more tactical aspects of project management, increasing the time spent managing strategic initiatives like longer-term planning, and enabling faster research at scale.

Source: [The State of Research Operations 2025 by User Interviews](#)

91% accuracy concerns

AI's capabilities come with new challenges. AI excels at seamlessly connecting workflows and significantly reducing tedious administrative tasks. But it can't do everything—especially when accuracy and expertise are required. While the vast majority of researchers are using AI in their research workflow, **the State of User Research found that 91% are concerned about the accuracy of output.**





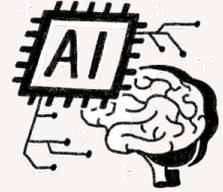
SYSTEM 1

Fast
thinking



SYSTEM 2

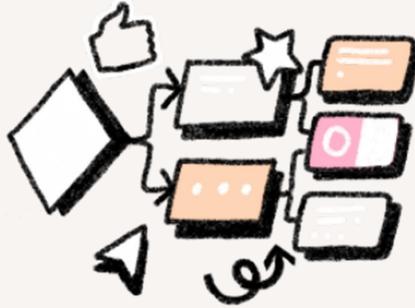
Slow
thinking



SYSTEM 3

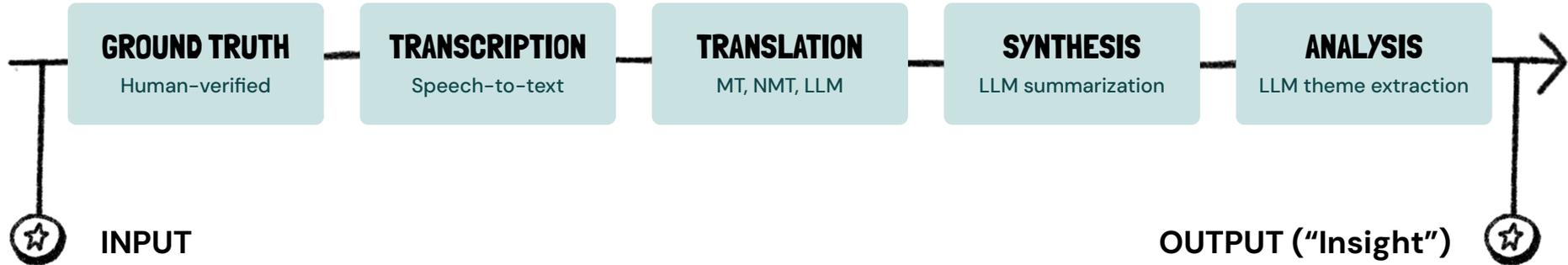
Artificial
“cognitive surrender”

The research risk cascade



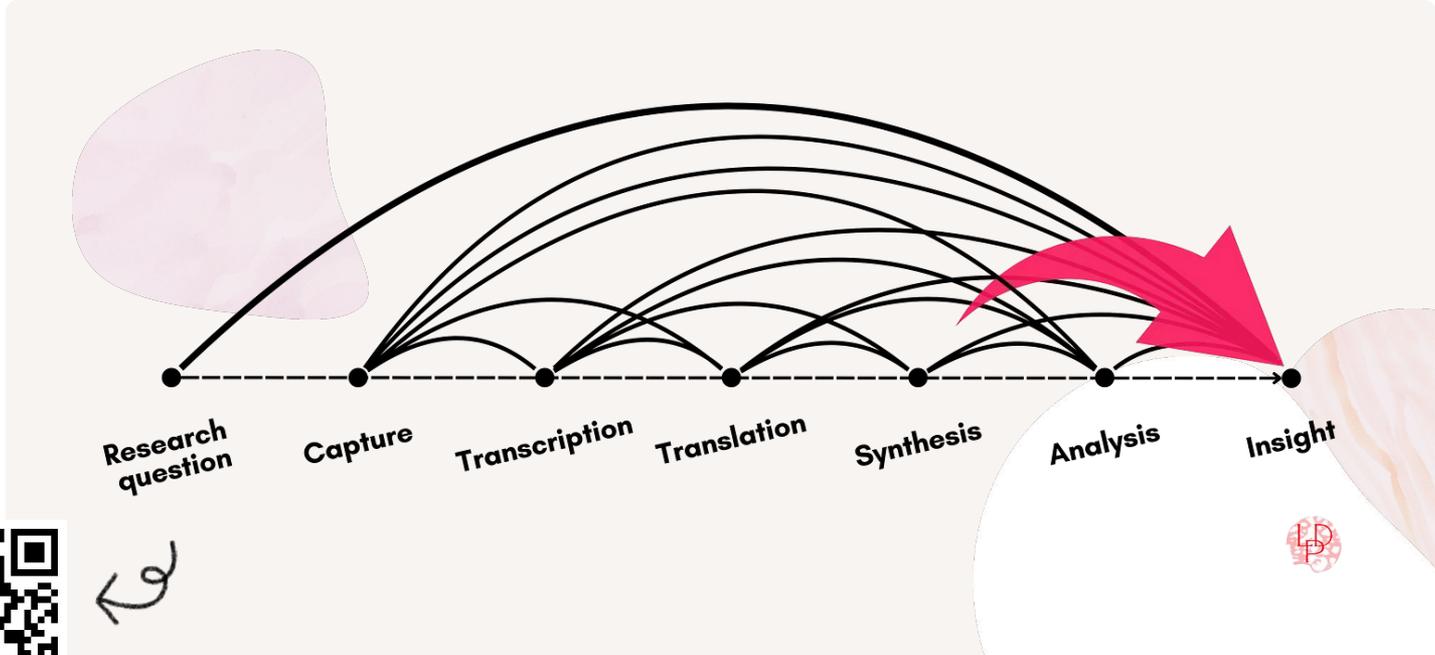


The (qualitative) research pipeline





“Research Risk Cascades”



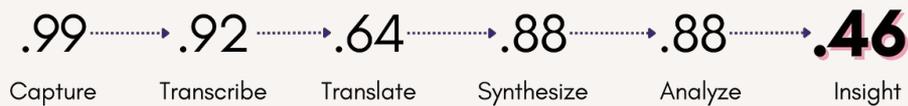
Modeling research risk cascades



English-only (Standard American English)



French-English (Metropolitan French → SAE)



Hindi-English (Modern Standard Hindi → SAE)





The compounding math

The Real Problem: Compounded Error

A single LLM step \approx 85–90% accurate

Agents

$$0.85 \times 0.85 \times 0.85 \times 0.85 \times 0.85 = 44\%$$

Hugo.ai, Paris AI Day 2026

"Agents don't fail loudly. They fail statistically."

❑ "The more critical steps you chain, the less reliable your agent becomes."

Sophie Halbeisen · 2nd
Senior Account Executive, GenAI & Agentic @ ...
3mo · 🌐

I can't stop thinking about the compounding error problem in Agentic AI. And since I enjoyed some quieter time in Florida over the holidays, I finally had some time to quantify my thoughts:

We often look at a 3-7% LLM hallucination rate and think that's acceptable. If we take 5% as an average, if I ask an LLM 100 simple questions, 95 flawless answers is amazing - often better than asking a human.

But that perspective completely changes when building multi-step AI

$0.95^{20} = 64.15\%$
Sophie Halbeisen, Uber

- Success per step = 95%
- Total Steps: 20
- Overall Success Rate = 35.85%
- Overall Failure Rate = 64.15%

To put that in perspective 🤔

- ✅ Single Query: 95% success (a 5% failure rate) is excellent.
- ❌ 20-Step Agent: 35.85% success (a 64.15% failure rate) is practically unusable for most tasks.

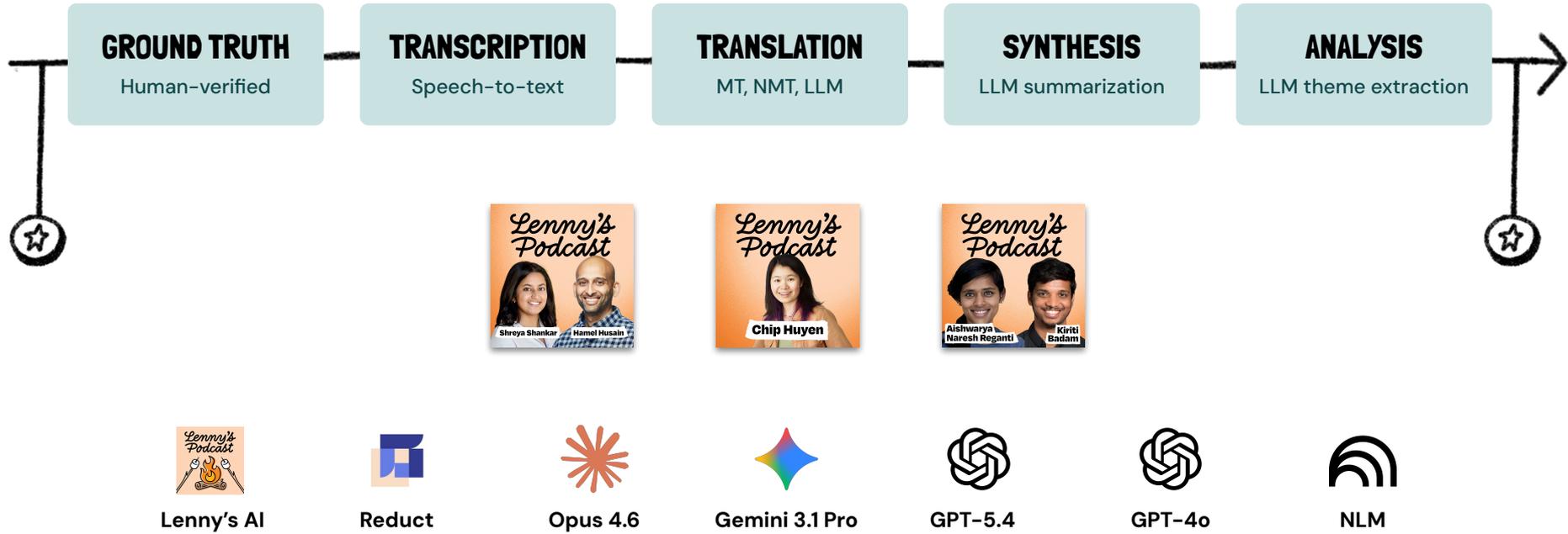
And this is *just* 20 steps! The longer the chain of reasoning, the faster reliability degrades. No wonder so many agents are stuck in staging!

The evals² experiment





The evals² experiment (thanks Lenny!)



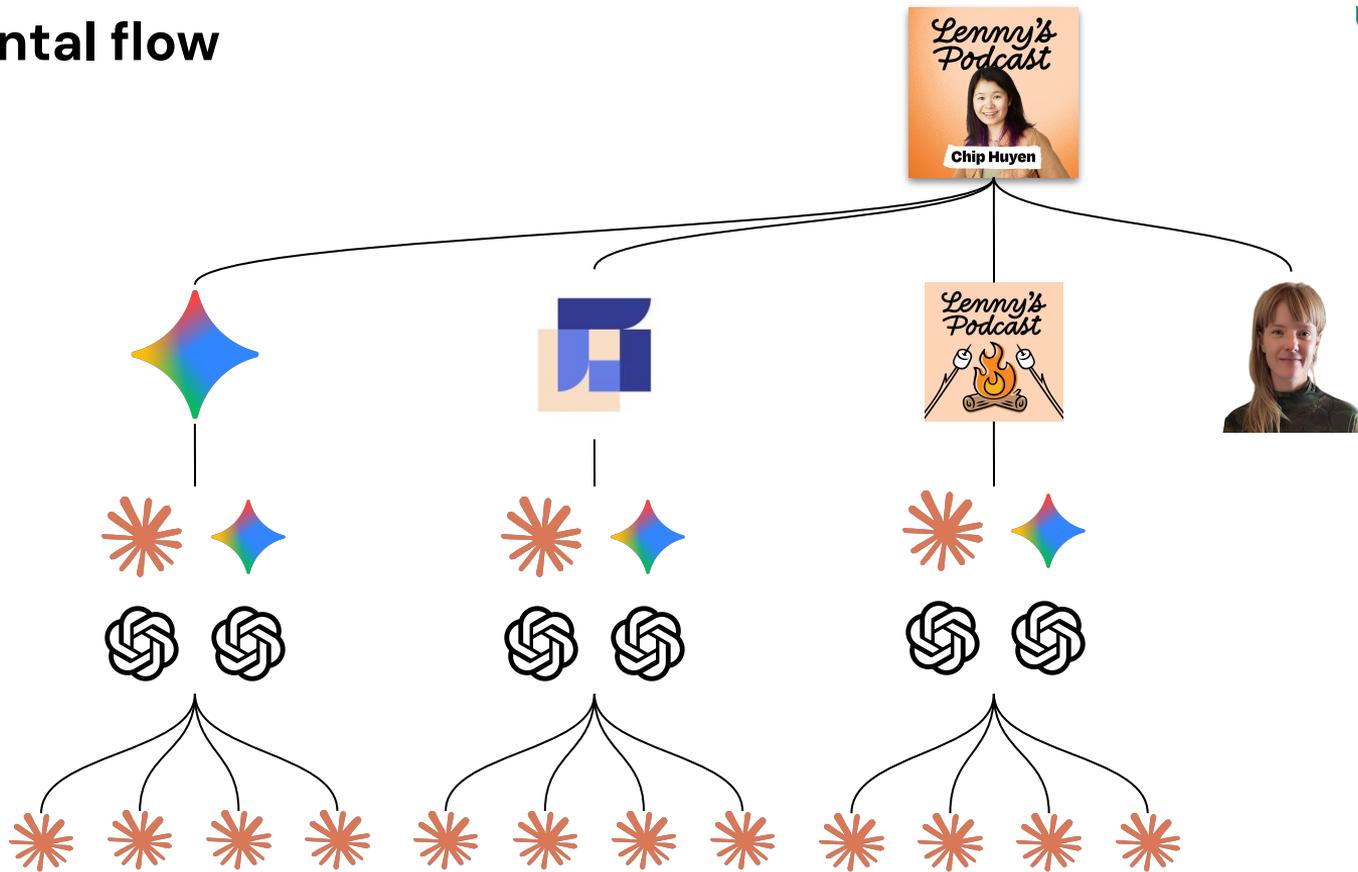
The experimental flow



TRANSCRIPTION
Speech-to-text

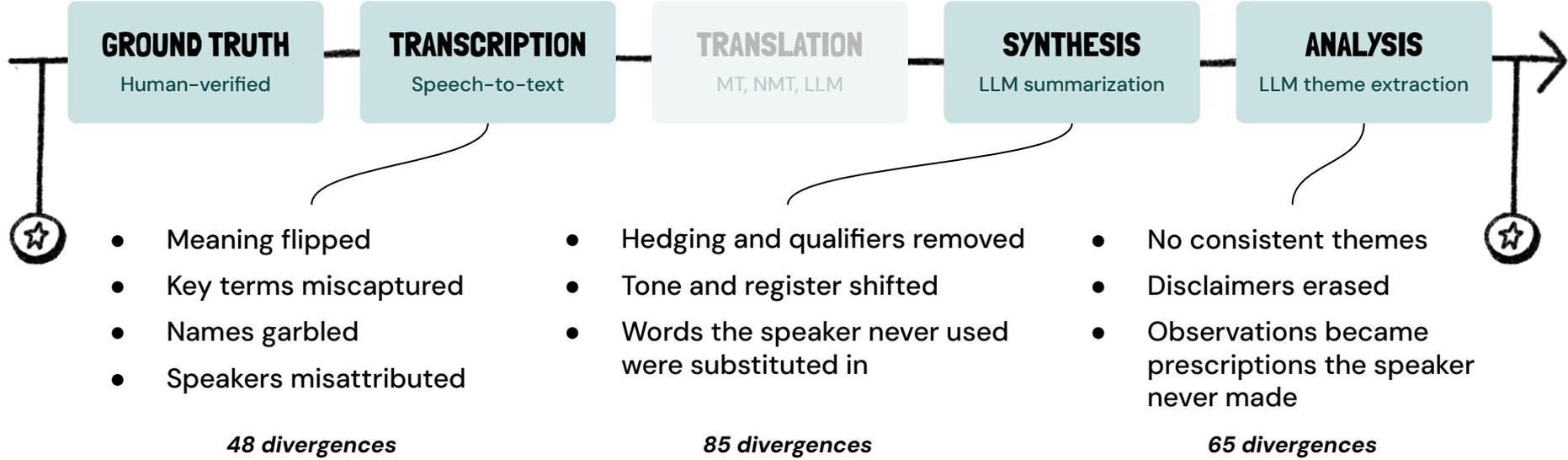
SYNTHESIS
LLM summarization

ANALYSIS
LLM theme extraction



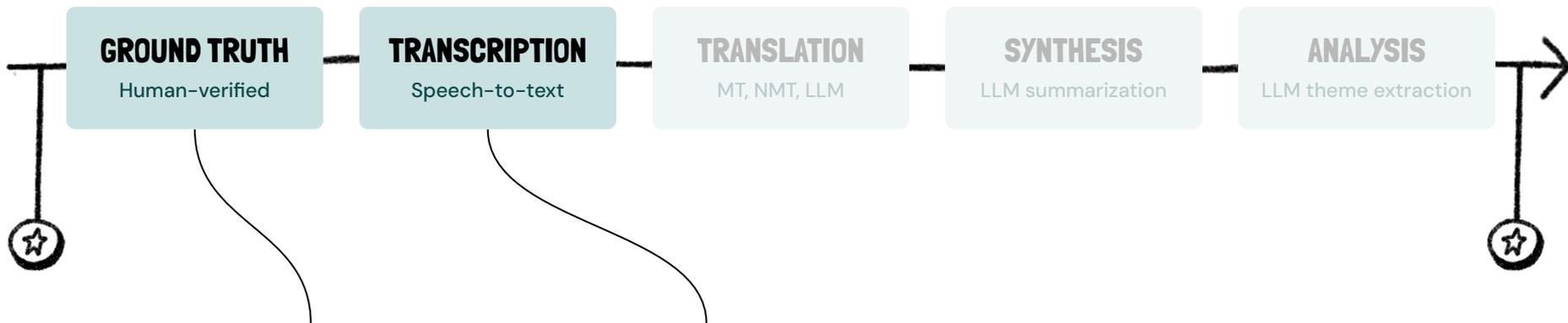


What went wrong, and where



198 divergences from one 5-min clip

With Standard American English, content came through (mostly) clean



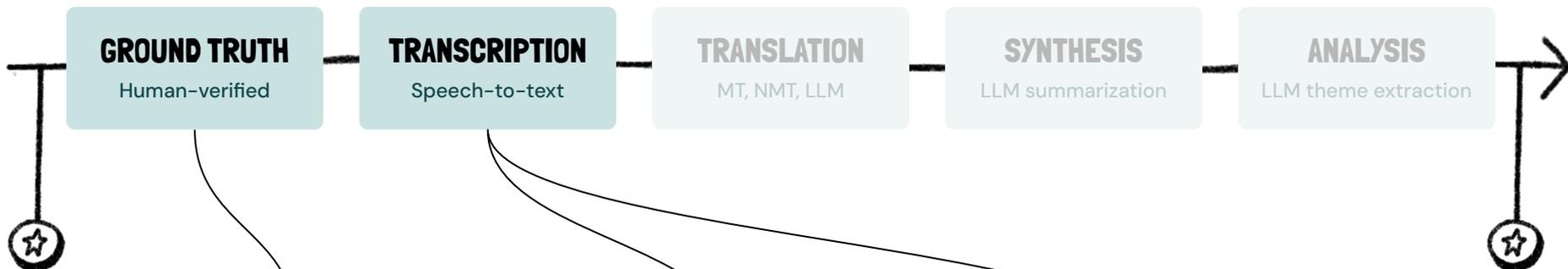
"Hamel"
"Shreya"



"Hamill"
"Sure I"



With Indian-accented English, 2 of 3 AI tools garbled the same phrase



"...the **ways** in which your agent could be doing wrong"



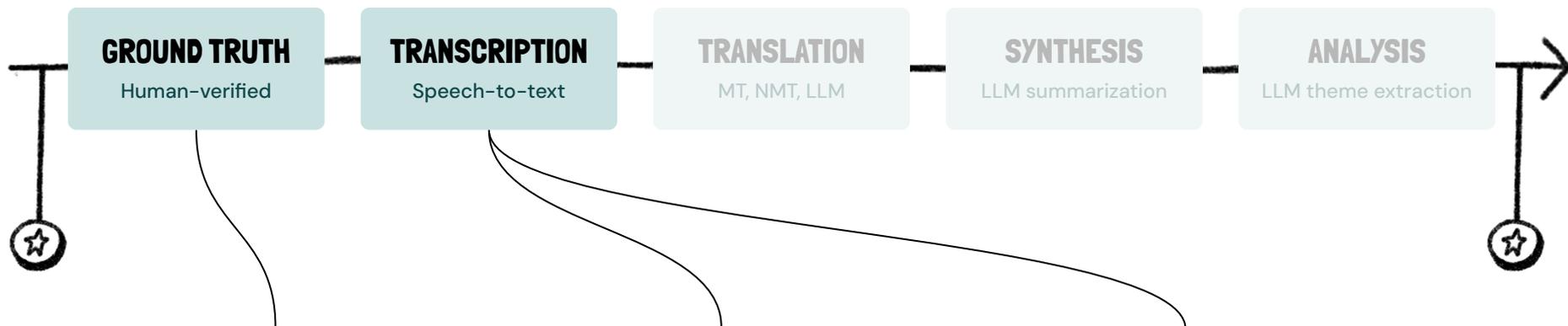
"the **ways** in which"



"the **base** in which"



With Vietnamese-accented English, 2 of 3 tools inverted the speaker's argument



"...maybe they would be able to use that data"



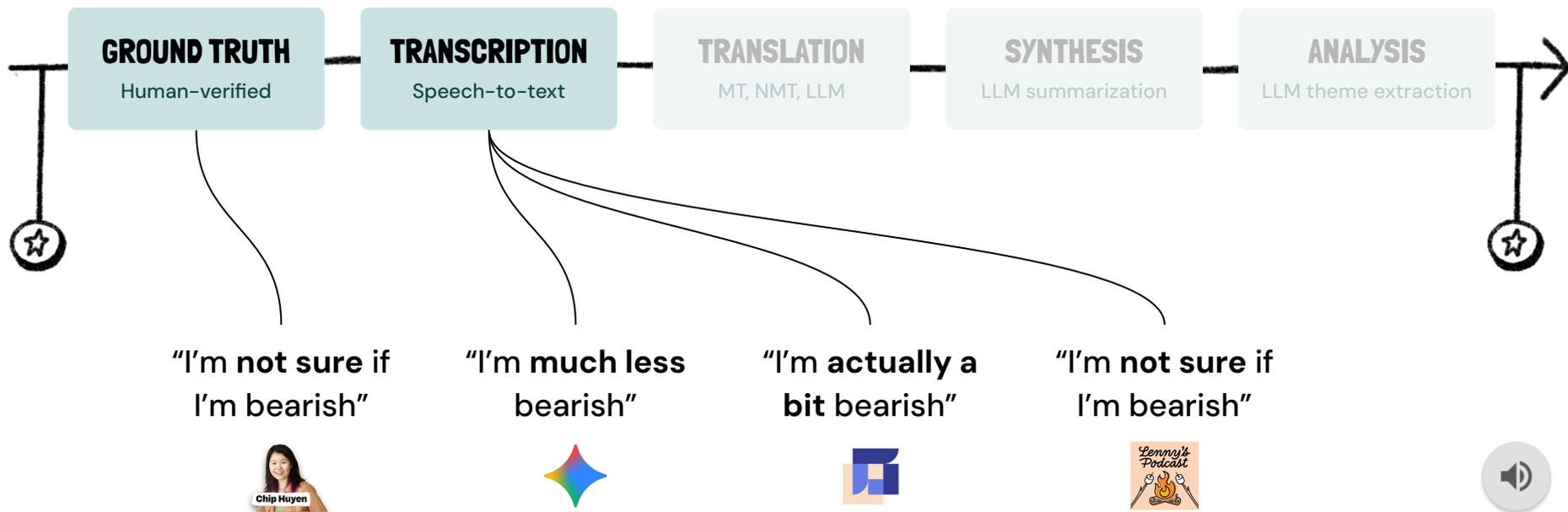
"...maybe they wouldn't be able to use that data"



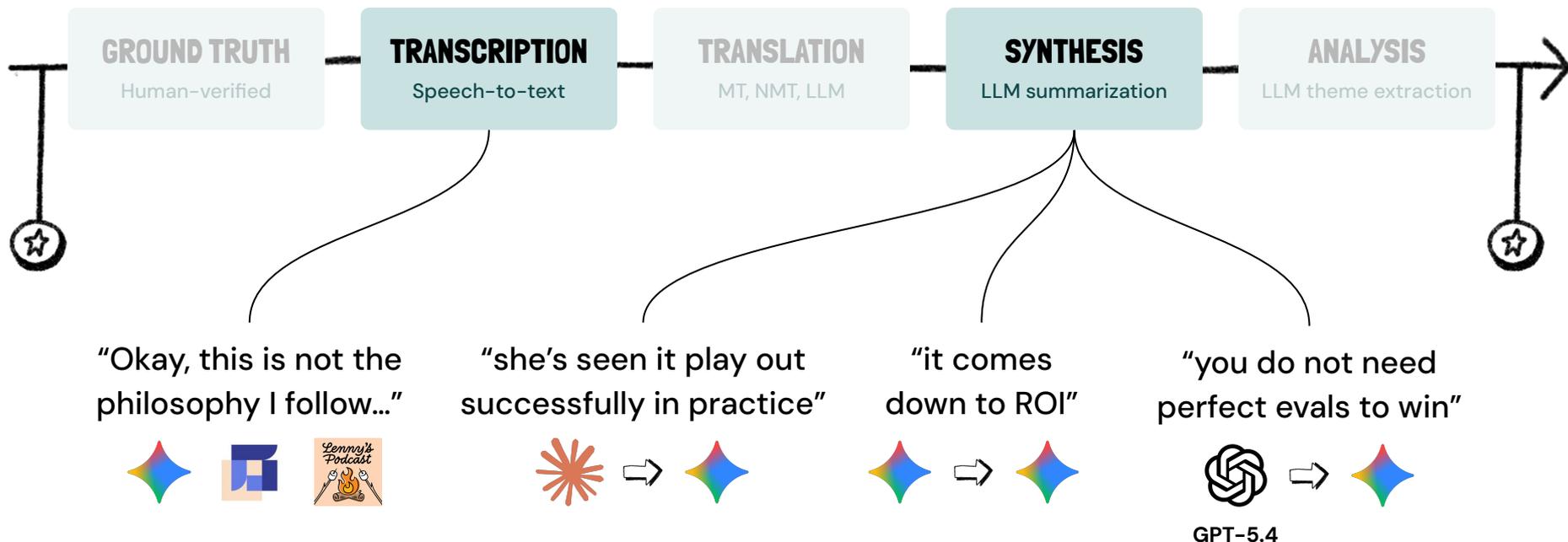
"...maybe they wouldn't be able to use that data"



With Vietnamese-accented English, 3 tools captured 3 opposite stances



Hedging is data, but AI synthesis stripped it from all 12 summaries



Chip said “this is not my philosophy,” but by analysis it became her recommendation



“Okay, this is not the philosophy I follow...”



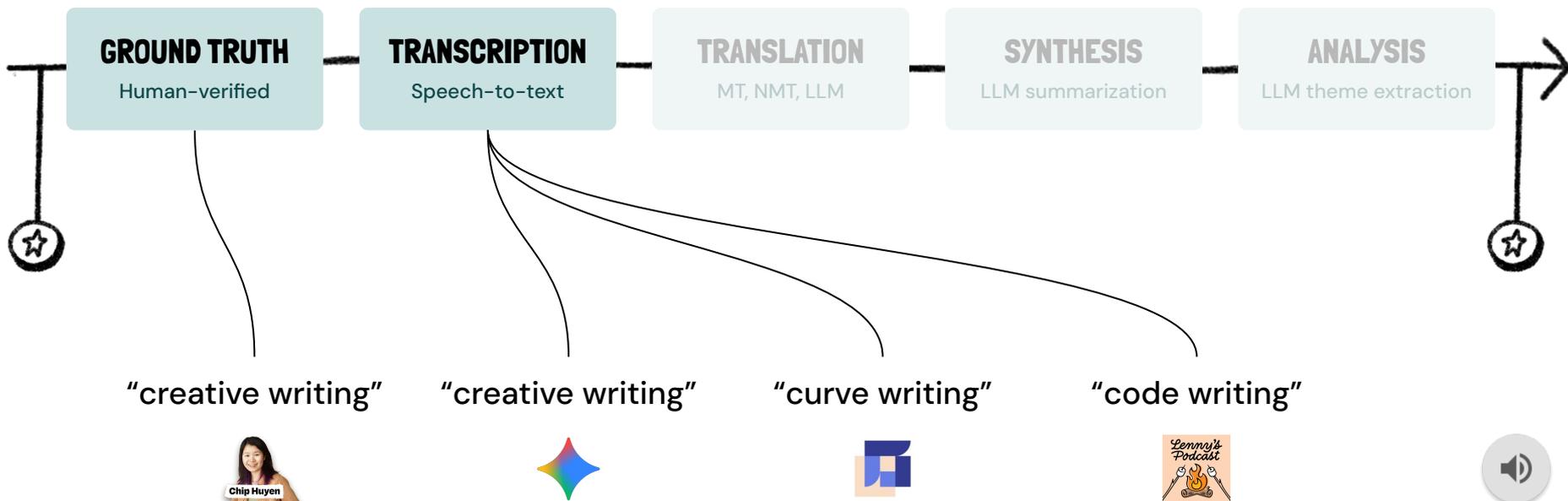
“Chip argues that not every feature needs rigorous evals”



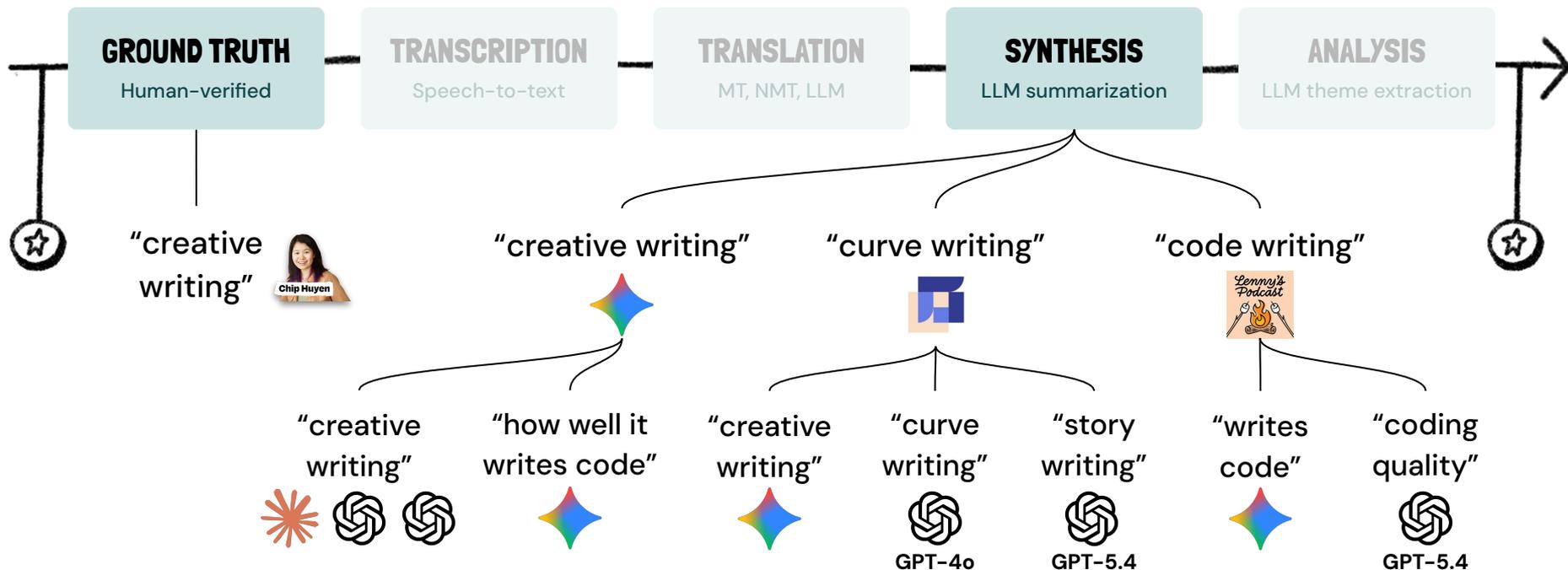
**Now let's follow one cascade
all the way through**



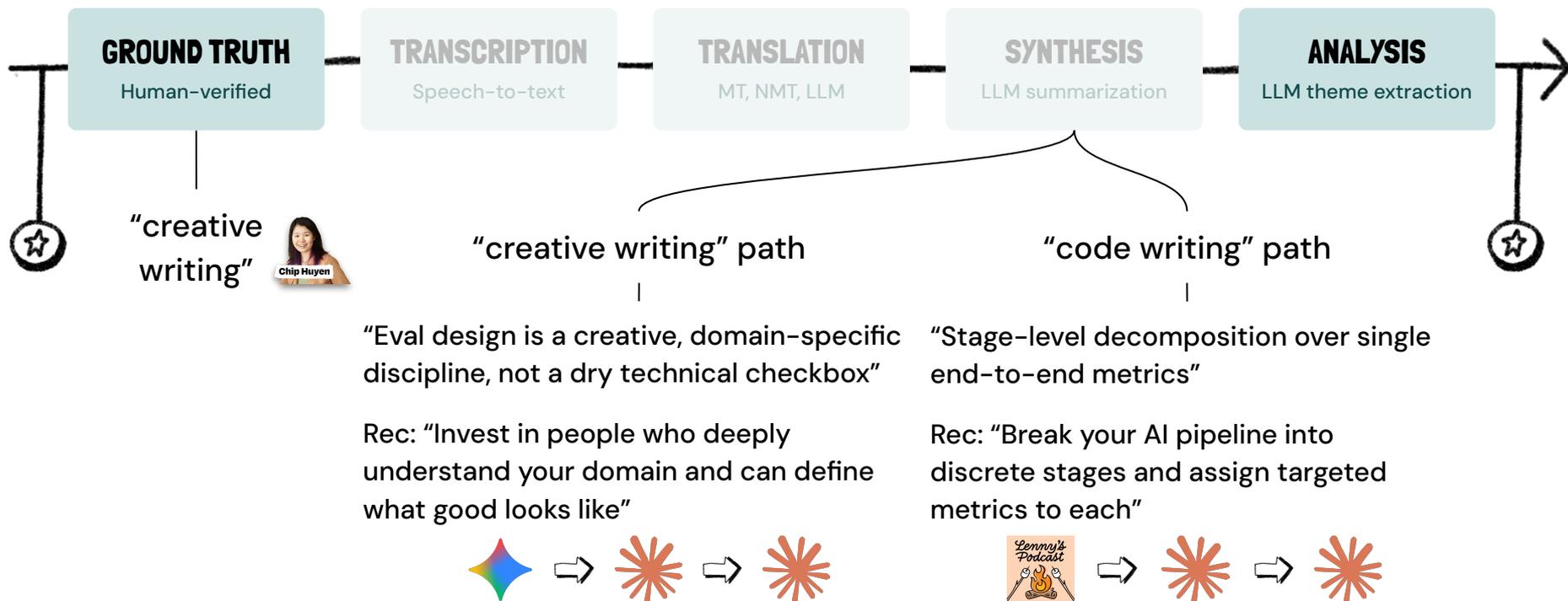
1 domain term, 3 renderings



At synthesis, the inherited term mutated again



At analysis, 1 word had become 2 research directions





But what about more opaque
AI-powered research pipelines?



The 2nd experimental flow



INPUT

PROMPT

OUTPUT



Same prompt, same episode, two inputs, different conclusions



INPUT



PROMPT

“Extract the three most important themes from this source and provide a one-sentence recommendation for each”

OUTPUT

“Focus your evaluation efforts on **quickly fixing** issues and improving the user experience”

“Appoint a single domain expert to act as a benevolent dictator who **manually reviews** traces, avoiding the trap of fully delegating quality control to AI”

Same prompt, same episode, two inputs, different conclusions



INPUT



PROMPT

"Extract the three most important themes from this source and provide a one-sentence recommendation for each"

OUTPUT

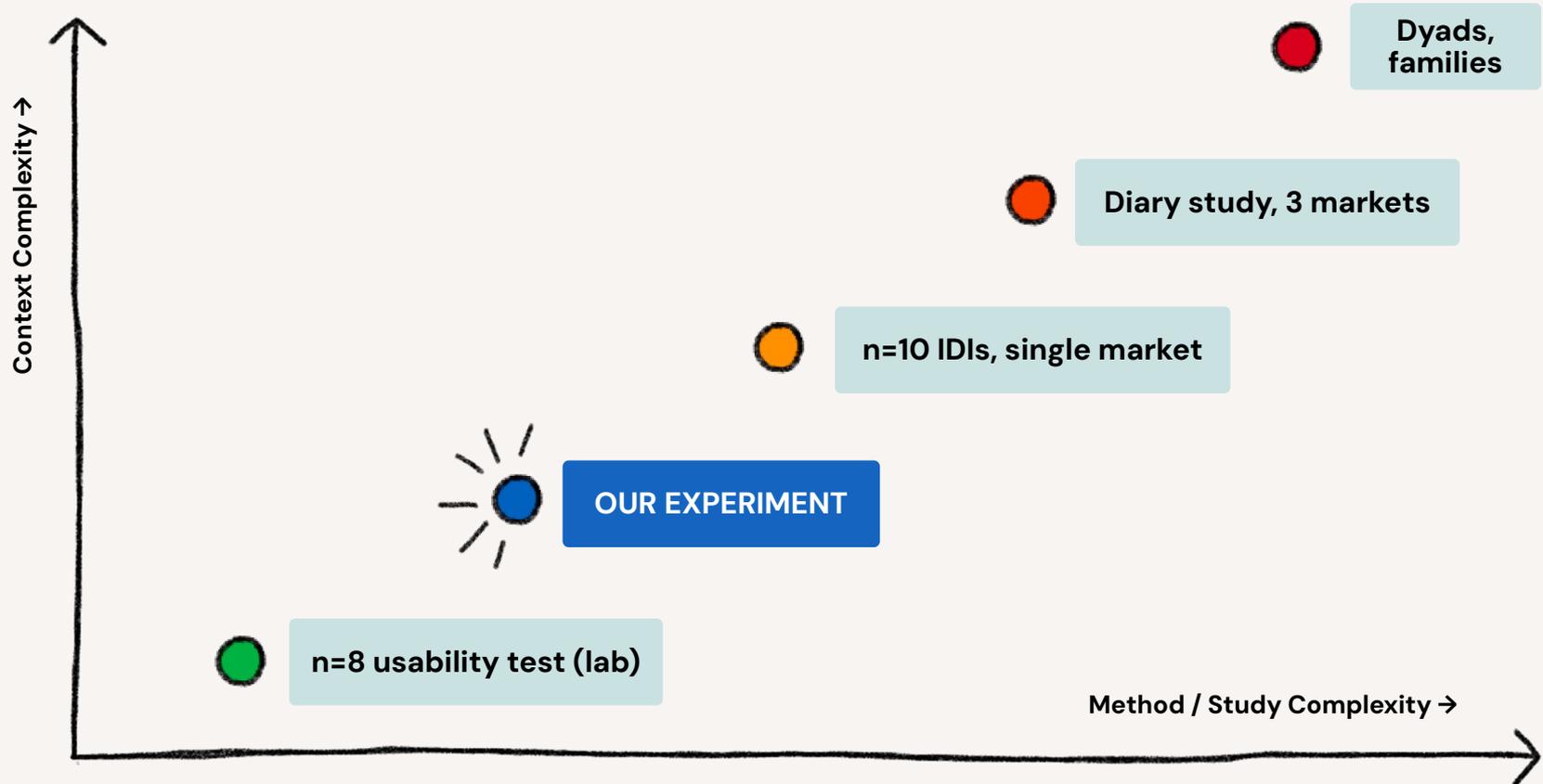
"**Obsess** over your core business problem and customer workflows first"

"**Build** static evaluation datasets to test for dealbreakers prior to deployment, but pair them with robust production monitoring"

Navigating the cascades



What kind of research complexity are you working with?



Define what matters, check whether it survived

01. DEFINE

What must your pipeline preserve for this study?



02. CHECK

Test real outputs against your definitions. Pass or fail.



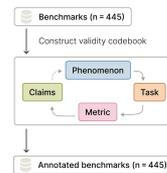
03. CALIBRATE

Run one source through multiple tools to learn where signal is lost.



04. MAINTAIN

Revisit when tools, models, or contexts change.



Let's talk about it, Kaleb!



THANK
YOU

The text 'THANK YOU' is rendered in a bold, black, outlined, bubbly font. The words are stacked vertically, with 'THANK' on top and 'YOU' below it. The text is tilted slightly to the right. There are four small, four-pointed starburst symbols: two positioned above the 'T' and 'H' of 'THANK', and two positioned below the 'O' and 'U' of 'YOU'. The entire graphic is centered on a white background.