

# Reporting and Peer Review of Expert Judgement Studies

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# Our COST Action ...

... is about taking expert judgement to the next level of application

- in societal risk and decision analysis
- in business and industrial applications too.
- We claim to be at a ‘tipping point’
- But that puts a huge responsibility on us!
- We must be ready to be professional, auditable, open to peer review
- **and I claim we are *not!!!***

# WG5: ESR Training

- We want to train them to conduct expert judgement studies
- So what do we teach them?
- What is best practice?

# Key Professional Issues

- Design
- Reporting
- Peer Review
- Learning and embedding knowledge
  - Meta-Analysis

# Design Issues

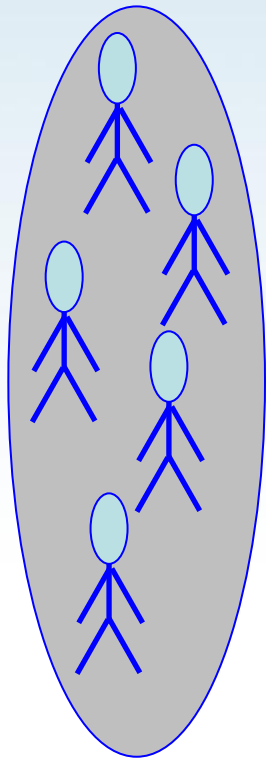
- With some 30+ years of experience in applying expert judgement methods, we know about ‘better practice ...’
- **But do we know about *BEST* practice?**
  - US/USNRC project wrote guidelines
  - Other guidelines available, e.g. EFSA are just developing and publishing some.
  - We need to be aware of soft as well as technical issues
- How do we design studies?
  - Choice of experts
  - Choice of questions of interest
  - Choice of calibration questions
  - Elicitation protocol
  - Aggregation method(s)
  - ....

# All expert judgement problems are the same...?

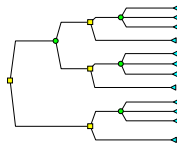
**The Expert Problem**

**The Group Decision Problem**

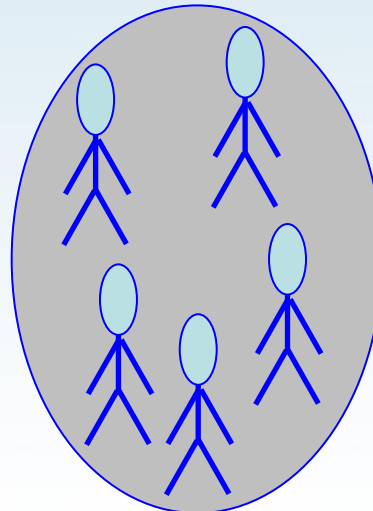
**The Text-Book Problem**



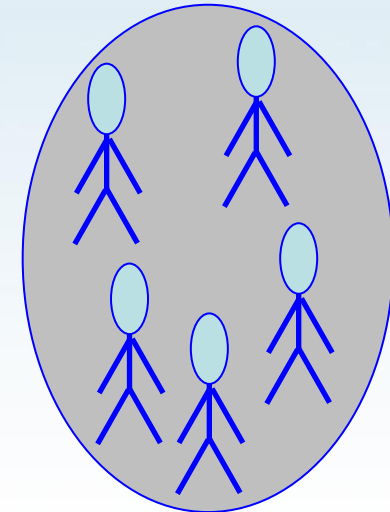
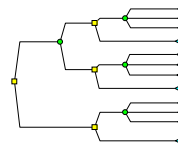
Decision  
Maker



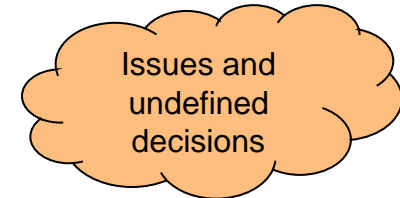
Experts



Group of  
decision makers



Group of experts



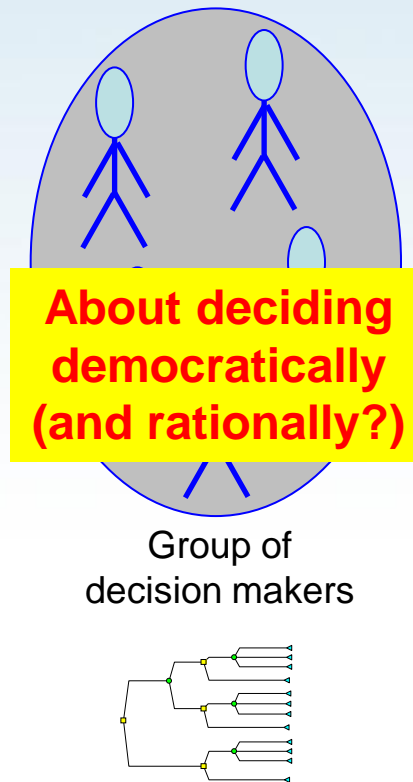
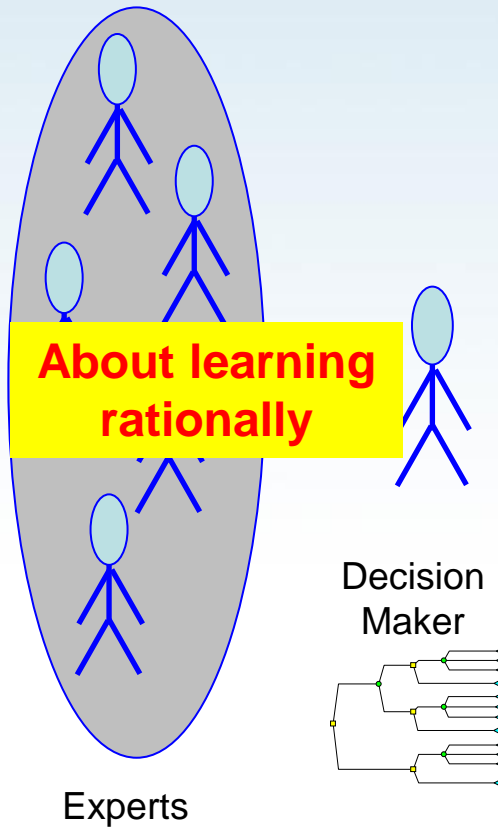
Issues and  
undefined  
decisions

# All expert judgement problems are the same...?

**The Expert Problem**

**The Group Decision Problem**

**The Text-Book Problem**



# Different contexts $\Rightarrow$ different methods?

- Should we demand independence preservation?
- Calibrating expert judgements is fair in the expert problem
  - ... but what if they are decision makers?
  - ... or stakeholders?
- Generally we need to be sensitive to the political processes that surround the analysis



# Reporting Expert Judgement Studies

- We know how to report empirical studies
  - Host of advice and requirements from journals and the scientific community
  - Cochrane Collaboration in clinical trials
- What have we got for expert judgement studies?

# Cooke's Principles

- **Empirical control:** Quantitative expert assessments are subjected to empirical quality controls. ✓

- **Neutrality:** Experts are prejudged. and evaluating experts. They are accepted as expert. s to state their true opinions, and must not bias results. ✓

- **Fairness:** Experts are not pre-judged, prior to processing the results of their assessments. ?

- **Scrutability/accountability:** All data, including experts' names and assessments, and all processing tools are open to review and results must be reproducible. x

Few reports satisfy this.  
Chatham House reporting

# Understanding

- We need to report not just the quantitative side of expert judgement studies, but also the reasoning and understanding that the experts articulated

# Peer Review

- All is not well with peer review of empirical studies
  - Lots of current debate and discussion of (a relatively few) failings in scientific peer review.
- But because there is a well established ideal of what good peer review of empirical studies looks like, it is possible to have a constructive debate on these failings.
- What are the guidelines for peer review of expert judgement studies?
- If we don't have agreed practice for the process of eliciting and aggregating expert judgement, can we have effective peer review?

# Learning and embedding knowledge

- How do we compare and draw together the conclusions of several studies?
- Meta-Analysis of empirical studies
  - Cochrane Collaboration and Evidence-Based Medicine
  - Focused on systematic review of empirical studies
  - Regression/linear model based
- **But methods do not transfer to EJ studies**

# So where does this leave us?

We need to consider:

- best practice in EJ studies;
- reporting standards for expert judgement studies that allows them to be audited and evaluated;
- meta-analytic methodologies for expert judgement data.

# References

Simon French (2011)

## **AGGREGATING EXPERT JUDGEMENT**

*Revista de la Real Academia de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales. Serie A. Matemáticas*  
**105(1), 181–206**

Simon French (2012)

## **EXPERT JUDGEMENT, META-ANALYSIS AND PARTICIPATORY RISK ANALYSIS**

*Decision Analysis.* **9(2), 119-127**

# Thank you