

We live in an age that increasingly calls for national or regional management of global risks. This article discusses the contributions that expert elicitation can bring to efforts to manage global risks and identifies challenges faced in conducting expert elicitation at this scale. In doing so it draws on lessons learned from conducting an expert elicitation as part of the World Health Organizations (WHO) initiative to estimate the global burden of foodborne disease; a study commissioned by the Foodborne Disease Epidemiology Reference Group (FERG). Expert elicitation is designed to fill gaps in data and research using structured, transparent methods. Such gaps are a significant challenge for global risk modeling.

Experience with the WHO FERG expert elicitation shows that it is feasible to conduct an expert elicitation at a global scale, but that challenges do arise, including; defining an informative, yet feasible geographical structure for the elicitation; defining what constitutes expertise in a global setting; structuring international, multidisciplinary expert panels; and managing demands on experts' time in the elicitation. This article was written as part of a workshop, Methods for Research Synthesis: A Cross-Disciplinary Approach held at the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis on October 13, 2013.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Food Institute, Research group for Genomic Epidemiology, Research group for Risk Benefit
Number of pages: 12
Pages: 191-202
Publication date: 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Risk Analysis
Volume: 36
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 0272-4332
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 2.43 SJR 1.01 SNIP 1.381
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 2.898
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.21 SJR 1.12 SNIP 1.485
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 2.518
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 2.51 SJR 1.334 SNIP 1.495
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 2.225
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 2.2 SJR 1.331 SNIP 1.588
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 2.502
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 2.1 SJR 1.067 SNIP 1.595
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 1.974
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 2.12 SJR 0.76 SNIP 1.593
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.278
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 2.15 SJR 0.735 SNIP 1.693
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.366
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.739 SNIP 1.51
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 2.096
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.639 SNIP 1.401
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.671 SNIP 1.429
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.914 SNIP 1.469
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.826 SNIP 1.441
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.736 SNIP 1.489
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.762 SNIP 1.359
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.65 SNIP 1.318
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.59 SNIP 1.245
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.759 SNIP 1.732
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.763 SNIP 1.468
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.799 SNIP 1.506

Original language: English

Keywords: Disease burden, expert elicitation, expert judgment, exposure estimates, foodborne illness, research synthesis, source attribution, systematic review, uncertainty quantification, Physiology (medical), Safety, Risk, Reliability and Quality, Expert elicitation, Expert judgment, Exposure estimates, Foodborne illness, Research synthesis, Source attribution, Systematic review, Uncertainty quantification

DOIs:
10.1111/risa.12385

Source: FindIt
Source-ID: 2291901319
Research output: Research - peer-review; Journal article – Annual report year: 2016