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Hazard communication by volcanologists: part 2 - quality standards for volcanic hazard assessments

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Abstract

Contextualisation is the critical process of interactions between volcanologists and risk governance decision-makers and specifically the tailoring of hazard assessments to ensure they are driven by the needs of decision-makers. Quality assurance standards for the contextualisation of the analysis and communication of volcanic hazards do not formally exist. For volcanologists this governance lacuna creates a foreseeable and avoidable managerial hazard. This is the second of two papers that together investigate the interface between the scientific treatment of volcanic hazards and the governance of volcanic risks. Both papers are principally concerned with issues of risk governance and their focus is hazard communication by volcanologists at this hazard-risk interface (the interface) during periods of volcanic unrest. In our first paper "Hazard communication by volcanologists: Part 1 - Framing the case for contextualisation and related quality standards in volcanic hazard assessments", (Bretton et al, *J Appl. Volcanol.* DOI 10.1186/s13617-018-0077-x, 2018) we investigated the perceived qualities of more 'socially robust' hazard assessments and argued that the working practices of contextualisation must be more methodical.

In this paper, we focus on the actual process of contextualisation and argue that quality assurance standards need to be devised and adopted by volcanologists undertaking hazard assessments that are robust enough to bear legal scrutiny. Such standards are necessary: (1) to facilitate a more structured approach to contextualisation; (2) to preserve the core values of traditional scientific methodologies; (3) to address a working assumption that, in the absence of effective regulation, the 'equilibrium of contextualisation' may be unduly influenced by the demands of decision-makers; and (4) to mitigate the managerial risks related to volcanologists assuming responsibility for contextualisation. Our initial literature review reveals the realities of contextualisation in the absence of effective regulation and identifies many of the foreseeable practical challenges historically faced by volcanic hazard assessors. We investigate and characterise these challenges in order to develop quality standards tailored for practical use. In addition, we present new empirical data acquired from a survey of 33 experienced volcanologists, 18 of whom were selected for one-to-one semi-structured interviews. The survey captures a snapshot of working practices and related sentiments that might indicate whether a more structured approach to contextualisation would find favour amongst volcanologists and, if so, what principles of contextualisation would be most acceptable. This evaluation of published evidence and new data permits us to identify seven aspects of volcanic hazard assessments relevant to quality assurance - the methods and status of hazard analyses, and the delivery, content, status, perception and advice content of hazard communications. Our proposed quality standards and related proto-type code of practice together address issues of *materiality*, *comprehensibility*, *proximity* and *integrity*. They offer the possibility of hazard assessments having greater validity and utility in that they will be framed by reference to the sentiments and actions of their users.

Keywords: Hazard, Risk, Risk governance, Communication, Contextualisation, Deliberation

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Introduction

This is the second of two related papers¹ that together investigate the interface between the scientific treatment of volcanic hazards and the governance of volcanic risks. Both papers are principally concerned with issues of risk governance and their focus is hazard communication by volcanologists at this hazard-risk interface (the interface) during periods of volcanic unrest.

Two extremes of knowledge production can be described and contrasted. Mode-1 products have been described as conventional scholarly reflections that are driven by the motivations of their producers “to get the science right” (US/NRC 1996). Detached from both social context, and political and other values, these products seek to characterise and predict the natural world ‘as it is,’ for a separate, sequential, downstream political management response. By contrast, Mode-2 products are driven by the requirements of their users and strive “to get the right science”. Their production and application take place through co-evolutionary processes of open dialogue between producers and users and hence these processes can be said to be processes through which the science and ultimately the actions resulting from that science are ensured to be appropriate for the social context in which they take place. This contextualisation involves methodical changes of not only scientific-knowledge outputs and outcomes (i.e. processes of communication), but also scientific-knowledge production itself.

The trial of six scientists and a government decision-maker for involuntary manslaughter following the L’Aquila earthquake highlights the practical realities of contextualisation, the influence of multiple cultural, political, social and scientific factors before, during and after the disaster, and the complexities of risk governance regimes involving government entities at national, regional and local levels (Alexander 2010, 2013, 2014a, 2014b; Gabrielli and Di Brucci 2014). We hypothesise that this trial identified a failure of contextualisation, as we have defined above and in our first paper, and we argue that, to improve hazard communication at the interface, volcanologists need to adopt an approach that openly embraces the benefits and confronts the challenges of contextualisation.

In our first paper, we argued that the working practices of contextualisation must be more methodical and should strive to be open, transparent and fully articulated. Contextualisation that meets proposed quality assurance standards will enhance hazard assessments and, thereby, the utility of their outputs and outcomes. That utility should be framed and reviewed by reference to the sentiments and informed actions of decision-makers.

In this paper, the focus is directed away from the perceived qualities of more ‘socially robust’ hazard

assessments towards the actual process of contextualisation itself. The four quality assurance standards that were advocated in our first paper are summarised in Table 1. In this paper, we investigate: (1) whether these four standards reflect the sentiments of practitioners at the interface: and (2) whether they can be deployed to address practical challenges. Although our focus is on volcanic risks, this approach could be applied equally to communications about other natural hazards.

Methods

Assumptions and terminology

This investigation principally concerns volcanologists in their role as volcanic hazard assessors and some of its findings are based upon data derived from them. We accept that we could have approached the same research issues by analysing data from decision makers acting in their capacity as stakeholders using scientific assessments. The decision to acquire data only from volcanologists was based upon two working hypotheses.

Firstly, while accepting evidence that a degree of informal contextualisation of hazard assessments is becoming more commonplace (e.g. Mayberry 2016; Potter et al. 2014; Jolly and Cronin 2014) we adopt as a working assumption that, in many regions with volcanic hazards, it is not common practice for volcanic hazard assessments to be ‘contextualised’ by any formal, methodical, documented or auditable process. Secondly, we hypothesise that the pre-communication expectations of decision-makers (i.e. in terms of the timing, scope, depth and format of information provision) are dynamic, neither unique nor universal and therefore, with limited research resources, less would be gained by investigating and attempting to characterise them at a single moment in time.

The risk governance terminology used within this paper is defined in Table 1 of our first paper and, we have deliberately avoided use of the expression “end-users” to describe decision-makers receiving science-based services. Given

Table 1 Four quality assurance standards for the processes of contextualising volcanic hazard assessments

Standard (the first three from Fischhoff 2013)	Purpose
Materiality	To promote the paramount status of users’ needs, which may reflect competing demands related to the speed, scope and precision of scientific advice required.
Proximity	To promote effective user-access to scientific advice in both time and space.
Comprehensibility	To ensure users can readily extract sufficient meaning from scientific advice.
Integrity	To nurture the willingness of users to receive and trust scientific advice and make informed decisions based upon the quality of existing relationships.

that we argue in favour of the planned and integrated contextualisation of services throughout the processes of their production and delivery, we see the term “end-users” as inadequate. Alternative expressions, such as “collaborators”, “co-producers” and “partners”, have other weaknesses. We also assume that, in most countries, the usual role of volcanologists is not to lead risk governance efforts, but instead to undertake hazard assessments, to contribute hazard knowledge and, if requested, related advice.

Literature review and survey design/content

A literature review was first undertaken to find historical published evidence of interface challenges.

Secondly, a survey (Additional file 1) targeted a cohort of 33 volcanologists (Additional file 2) with experience of hazard assessments derived from involvement with volcano observatories and/or relevant academic research. A minimum degree of anonymity was guaranteed by ensuring that specific responses could not be linked to identifiable individuals. Each participant has been given an identifying number and further gender, age and nationality details are summarised in Additional file 2.

The aim of the survey was: (1) to capture a post-L'Aquila snapshot of working practices for hazard assessments and related sentiments; and (2) to reflect a range of ages, experience, hazard settings and cultures. We argue that the current practices and sentiments of the interviewees, who included many of the world's most influential leaders in the science of volcanoes, may indicate whether a more structured approach to contextualisation would find favour amongst volcanologists and, if so, what principles of contextualisation would be most acceptable. It is not suggested that the cohort was either big enough or sufficiently representative to enable assumptions to be made about results that might have been elicited from a bigger, different or more diverse cohort. It is accepted that the data may have an unintended Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-USA and/or Northern Hemisphere bias. In the absence of a larger or different cohort of participants, it is not possible to assess the nature, extent and implications of this possible bias. A future survey of volcanologists practising in, inter alia, Iceland, South-East Asia, Latin and South America, New Zealand, Japan and Africa would provide helpful complementary data.

The questions in the survey were drafted after, and based upon, our literature review, which revealed evidence that the interface is “treacherous” because “strong tensions arise”, and “a neat demarcation between scientific evidence, societal values and beliefs, economic considerations and policy-decisions is not always easy” (OECD 2015, 13). This led in turn to the identification of the main components of hazard assessment and several commonly used value statements. It is not possible

to attribute the genesis of each value statement to a definitive source. The sources referred to in Additional file 3 are acknowledged in respect to certain key values.

The main substantive questions considered in this study adopted the same general format, which was:

You will find below a list of possible characteristics of the [methods] of volcanic hazard assessment [processes]. Please indicate the extent to which you consider them to be important for the effective fulfilment of your usual hazard/assessment/risk management role (Additional file 1, questions 24, 27, 30, 36, 39, 46).

The words in square brackets changed, question-by-question, to redirect the focus from say, methods of analysis, to the status of analysis, to the delivery/content/status/perception of communications or to the advice content of communications.

Since one of our goals was to measure the relative importance that hazard assessors attached to several related value statements about a common research dimension (for example values related to hazard communications) the survey used Likert scale questions (Bryman 2012).

For the substantive value statements in Questions 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 and 39 (considered in Tables 4 and 5), a 6-point range was used, the points being Irrelevant (scored -1), Unsure (scored 0), Relevant - Slightly important (scored 1), Relevant - Important (scored 2), Relevant- Highly important (scored 3) and Critical (scored 4). For the statements involving the forms of advice/guidance that may accompany hazard communications in Question 46 (considered in Table 7), a 5-point range was used, the points being Never provide (scored -1), Unsure (scored 0), Sometimes provide (scored 1), Routinely provide (scored 2) and Always provide (scored 3). It was not assumed that all the participants perceived the interval between each point in the same way.

A quantitative analysis of the scores was undertaken to produce an approximate ranking of all related value statements. In Tables 4 and 5, the values have been ranked from highest (most important) to lowest (least important) based on the percentage of the maximum score (i.e. number of participants for each question times a maximum score of 4). The working assumption that is derived from the answers is that they give an indication of the relative importance attached to each value statement by the participating cohort of volcanologists. In Table 7, the forms of advice/guidance have been ranked from most common (always) to least common (sometimes) based on the percentage of the maximum score (i.e. number of participants for each question times a maximum score of 3).

For each value/form of advice, a median narrative is also provided. Although cardinal standard deviations

were calculated, they are not set out here because it is accepted they are not of any statistical significance given the small number of survey participants.

Interviews

Eighteen one-to-one semi-structured interviews with experienced volcanologists were conducted by the first author over a period of 8 months beginning in July 2014.² Although the principal purpose of each interview was to complete the survey, which was used as an interview agenda to provide structure, the interviewees were encouraged, by both open and closed questions, to talk freely and in greater detail around the issues raised in the survey (Bryman 2012). The interviewees, all of whom spoke fluent English, were handed an Ethical Agreement (Additional file 4) that was signed by the first author. No interview requests were declined, and all interviews were recorded by express consent and later transcribed for detailed qualitative analysis. The interviews averaged 1 h 17 min in duration (shortest 38 min; longest 2 h 6 min).

The data derived from the interviews, other than the scored statements referred to above, were subjected to two forms of qualitative analysis – ‘grounded theory’ (Glaser and Strauss 1967, Strauss and Corbin 1998; Bryman 2012) and ‘thematic analysis’ (Bryman 2012).

An approach based upon grounded theory was adopted because we neither had, nor wished to use, preconceived, ‘fixed’ (i.e. standardised) codes “to label, separate, compile and organise data” (Charmaz 1983, 186). It is accepted that the layout and content of the survey provided a considerable degree of initial coding. The data collection (by means of the survey and interviews) and analysis proceeded in parallel. Evolving conceptual ideas and substantive theoretical arguments were developed out of the data, through an iterative approach. Within the thematic analysis, examples of initial/open coding and selective/focused coding including axial coding were identified (Strauss and Corbin 1990; Charmaz 2006).

Background – Historical evidence of interface challenges

It is necessary to identify and characterise carefully the foreseeable practical realities faced by scientists engaged at the interface in order to help develop the more structured contextualisation that we advocate as being necessary. A literature review of published work was undertaken to find evidence of challenges faced at the interface and this revealed a rich discourse that includes some general warnings and identifies many difficulties that require further detailed consideration. Commentators, however, have thus far failed to identify common themes, and possible underlying causal trends, that might form the basis for the development of practical

solutions that can be developed and tested for utility by further research.

The interface is treacherous (OECD 2015) having been described as the “science-management” interface (Jolly and Cronin 2014) delineating the demarcation between the ‘factual’ world of knowledge and understanding, and the ‘normative’ world of value. The separation of these two worlds, which clearly and inevitably interact within risk governance, is increasingly problematic, a naïve oversimplification, murky³ and somewhat contrived (Horlick-Jones 1998; Stirling 2007; Renn 2008; Donovan and Oppenheimer 2012⁴; OECD 2015). The interface can create stress and friction, and become “critical and contentious” (Aspinall and Cooke 1998; Newhall et al. 1999, 2000; Metzger et al. 1999; Solana et al. 2008; Renn 2008⁵; Macrae 2011; Potter et al. 2014; Pierson et al. 2014; Neuberger 2015).

The role of volcanologists at the interface appears to be poorly defined (being divisive, blurred, and porous and confused) provoking debate involving a wide range of academics and commentators from both general scientific and geo-scientific backgrounds (Peterson 1996; Nowotny 2003; Renn 2008; Ronan et al. 2000; Stirling 2010; Donovan and Oppenheimer 2012, Marzocchi et al. 2012; Donovan and Oppenheimer 2014⁶; Bretton et al. 2015; OECD 2015⁷).

Our review highlights several themes involving roles, uncertainties, changes and difficulties, which we summarise in Table 2.

Demands and pressures upon volcanologists at the interface not only create anxieties and emotional responses, but also influence their behaviour and decisions. On closer investigation of the evidence presented, and the sources listed in Additional file 3, the practical realities can be identified from, and are reflected in, the types of behaviour summarised in Table 3.

Although it is not suggested that Table 3 contains a comprehensive list of interface issues, we argue that: (1) it presents a realistic characterisation of the realities of hazard assessments; and (2) it identifies many of the foreseeable practical challenges faced by volcanic hazard assessors. The list can therefore be used to begin the identification and characterisation of some of the complex realities that quality standards for contextualisation may need to consider and attempt to mitigate.

We refer to the ‘equilibrium of contextualisation’ introduced in our first paper and the effect that ‘stakeholder pressures’ have upon it. Adopting Rothstein’s model (Rothstein et al. 2006), we argued that contextualisation is in ‘equilibrium’ when there is ‘balance’ between the influences of quality standards (regulation), natural and operational constraints (reality) and stakeholder pressures (deregulation). Balance is achieved when regulatory sources are effective, quality standards are

Table 2 Evidence of the practical realities faced by volcanic hazard assessors at the hazard-risk interface

Issue	Summary	Source
The nature of the interface	There exists the possibility of a blurring of the distinction between advisory and decision-making functions, and the danger of the distortion of scientific evidential inputs treacherous because “strong tensions arise” and “a neat demarcation between scientific evidence, societal values and beliefs, economic considerations and policy-decisions is not always easy”.	OECD 2015, 13
Roles of stakeholders at the interface	The roles of scientific experts, decision-makers and hazard assessments at the interface are increasingly important but lack of clarity in legal and functional terms and this may have profound consequences in terms of maintaining credibility and accountability. When juggling societal and political pressures, and faced with uncertainty, decision-makers may prefer certainty, precision and accuracy, and seek agreement and unambiguous consensus from advising experts. They may be tempted to divert some of their responsibilities onto the shoulders of the experts, and require scientists to undertake an extended role that embraces answering questions covering a wide range of response management issues and providing more than Mode-1 science. Scientific experts, who lack clarity regarding their advisory and decision-making responsibilities, may feel the need to express their personal views on what action should be taken by decision-makers, overstepping their scientific advisory role. ^a	Donovan and Oppenheimer 2012, 2014; Bretton et al. 2015; Scolobig 2015; OECD 2015. Voight 1996; Peterson 1996; US/NRC 1996; McGuire and Kilburn 1997; Paton et al. 1998, 1999; WBGU 2000; Francis and Oppenheimer 2004; Solana et al. 2008; Aspinall 2011; Donovan and Oppenheimer 2012; Hincks et al. 2014; Jolly and Cronin 2014; Doyle et al. 2015; Komorowski et al. 2015; Papale 2017.
Operational demands and weaknesses of decision-makers	A loss of traditional management capabilities can sometimes be attributed to mobility and cultural de-rooting. Few civil protection authorities have any experience of eruptions. The timescales of scientific expertise and concern are sometimes out of sync with the timescales of political expertise and expediency and the widespread practice of quick rotation in critical roles and responsibilities can create a major hindrance to the possibility of establishing such fruitful relationships between scientists and decision-makers.	WBGU 2000; Solana et al. 2008; Donovan and Oppenheimer 2012; Mothes et al. 2015; Papale 2017
The issuance of volcano alert levels (VAL) may involve both hazard-related and other factors.	VAL are issued to provide information about volcanic hazards. They may reflect more than the true status of the hazard and their issuance may involve both hazard-related and other factors. Hazard-related factors include: (1) monitoring networks, equipment and levels; (2) volcano type and eruption style; and (3) the scientists’ experience of (2). Other factors that may be “very large”, create a potential bias, and lead to a low number of alerts, include (1) the size of potential societal exposure (i.e. population size); (2) the risk aversion of individual scientists (i.e. “an optimum risk management perspective” to avoid consequences such as undue public concern and slow tourist arrivals; and (3) the personal interests of scientists including the risk of lost reputation. VAL have been: (1) influenced by risk considerations (i.e. local environmental and social contexts; and economic and other values; (2) adjusted for ‘strategic’ and ‘tactical’ reasons to influence resulting risk-mitigation decisions; and (3) driven by ‘institutional’ risk pressures including observatory level debates about ways to ensure ‘professionalism’, the temptation to be ‘conservative’ (avoiding the risk of being wrong by delaying alert changes until there is real certainty of prognosis), and a desire to make decisions that are defensible to ‘peers and the government’.	Winson et al. 2014, 10 Solana et al. 2008; Fearnley 2013;
Social, political and commercial pressures	The Eyjafjallajökull ash cloud that swept across Europe in 2010 highlighted the vulnerability of scientists to powerful political and commercial influences. ^b Risk governance requires the involvement of both scientists and risk managers but “some scientists are uncomfortable participating in processes that are influenced (if not dominated) by social, economic, and political factors”.	International Air Transport Association (IATA) 2010; Macrae 2011; Neuberg 2015, 308
Personal factors	A wide range of stakeholders may attempt through “subtle dependencies” to influence unbiased scientific assessments. They include government officials (e.g. the governor of a small volcanic island), a hotel owner, the good friend living on the boundary of an exclusion zone and aggressive local residents. ^c When boundaries [separating the roles of scientists and decision-makers] are not guaranteed, assessments by volcanologists may be consciously or sub-consciously biased by their own social and political evaluations.	Papale 2017, 4

Table 2 Evidence of the practical realities faced by volcanic hazard assessors at the hazard-risk interface (*Continued*)

Issue	Summary	Source
Consequences of many formal and informal demands and pressures	<p>The anxieties and the emotional and personal responses of scientists. In the context of the eruptions on Montserrat between 1995 and 2010, reference has been made to “an intense period of negotiation between scientists, policy makers and the public”. This negotiation “concerned lives, livelihoods, political motivations, colonial tensions, scientific interpretations, institutional differences and local culture”⁹</p> <p>Years before L’Aquila, in response to the ‘anxiety’ of scientists in Montserrat concerning their liability, there was a perceived need to mitigate managerial risks.^e</p> <p>In the context of the legal framework and scientific responsibilities during the El Hierro eruptions between 2011 and 2014, a combination of many factors “sometimes leads to severe pressure [on] the scientific decision-making process that is patently excessive and can adversely affect the scientists’ conclusions and decisions.”^f</p> <p>Scientists fearing criminal prosecution⁹ might change their behaviour.^h</p>	<p>Hadfield 1993; Aspinall and Cooke 1998; Donovan and Oppenheimer 2014; Marrero et al. 2015, 3; OECD 2015</p>
<p>^a In many countries, it is not the responsibility of scientists to call an evacuation or manage a crisis (Hincks et al. 2015). However, in order to provide “science-based decision support”, there is an increasing requirement to provide wider scientific information about volcanic hazards and associated uncertainties, and to assess risks “in ways that enable public officials to make urgent evacuation decisions or other mitigation policy choices” (Hincks et al. 2014, 2, 22)</p> <p>^b In the context of the Eyjafjallajökull ash cloud that swept across Europe in 2010 disrupting 100,000 flights globally and causing the airline industry an economic loss of over \$3bn (ATA 2010), Macrae (2011) identified no less than 11 risk actors within the “risk landscape of the ash cloud”. He highlighted the vulnerability of scientists to powerful political and commercial influences and identified no less than 11 risk actors within the “risk landscape of the ash cloud”. “However, [the scientists] would have been naïve to believe that others [risk managers] would not try to place the [risk] assessment on them and push them towards predicting an outcome, one way or another. The volcanologists could give their best view of the nature of the ash and meteorologists their forecast of dispersal. Sooner or later, there would have been pressure on the grey area between the boundary of the cloud. Even if there were truly no safe level of ash, there had to be a boundary somewhere between clear skies and cloud. That would be the wedge to be driven into the scientific assessment” (Macrae 2011, 21)</p> <p>^c “However, when dealing with people directly during volcanic risk assessment, there are more subtle dependences at play: a governor of a small volcanic island who might have a say in the future existence of an advisory panel you are on; a hotel owner, and good friend, whose property is located at the boundary of an exclusion zone; the owner of the villa who saved up money all his working life for the retirement home in the Caribbean, which he cannot reach now because it is located just beyond the evacuation line; or the resident of Montserrat who aggressively accused me, the scientist, not the volcano, of ruining the island! How tempting and easy would it be to please these people by shifting the results of a risk assessment ever so slightly. Hence, it is sometimes not that straightforward to stick to an unbiased opinion and not to care about the consequences; but we must, because the volcano does not care about those either” (Neuberg 2015, 308)</p> <p>^d Scientists have emotional and personal responses to disasters and to the pressure of the public and political demand for knowledge that does not exist. This context can present challenges in communication, especially where a third party is mediating information (as occurred in early eruptions) (Donovan and Oppenheimer 2014, 159)</p> <p>^e Donovan and Oppenheimer (2014) argue that, to gain greater protection from liability, the reports of Montserrat Scientific Advisory Committee after 2002 were more formal and contained a disclaimer pointing to the government’s legal responsibility for its own risk-mitigation decisions</p> <p>^f Marrero et al. (2015, 4) refer to “the pressure exerted by public authorities and officials...especially if those authorities are not prepared or willing the deal with the human and economic consequences of such decisions”</p> <p>^g Citing Hadfield (1993), Aspinall and Cooke (1998, 2) noted “in one recent incident, an official geologist was threatened with criminal action for failure to predict a small but fatal eruption”</p> <p>^h The risk of being personally prosecuted (personal prosecution, even if unsuccessful, can be financially and professionally crippling) may lead to behavioural changes that substantially affect the functioning of science advisory systems. This can affect, in particular, those scientific experts who are not directly employed by government, and for whom legal liability is unclear. Precautionary or defensive behaviour in recent years includes resignations from office of highly qualified personnel (or refusal to take such responsibility), fragmentation of mandates to dilute responsibilities, suppression of dedicated advisory services to reduce liabilities, and more globally an “advice chill”. With an emphasis on caution, the value of scientific advice, not only in risk assessment but also in many other areas, can be seriously weakened (OECD 2015, 28)</p>		

Table 3 Behaviour reflecting assessments influenced by factors not strictly confined to, or derived from, evidence-based scientific analysis of volcanic hazards, and detrimental to quality standards of integrity, materiality, comprehensibility and proximity

Behaviour detrimental to a quality standard of integrity
(1) Characterisations that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are not the product of scientific rigour and good practice; (b) are more complete or certain than justified by the available data; (c) do not reflect openly levels of significant scientific disagreement; or (d) reflect psychological, personal and other subjective factors.
(2) Consideration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) societal issues such as population/valued asset exposures and vulnerabilities and thereby risk-related consequences; (b) political, economic, local, or environmental values; or (c) commercial, ideological, religious or local sentiments and pressures.
(3) Advocating, favouring, encouraging or refuting the views of other stakeholders on non-scientific matters.
(4) Consideration and/or choice of risk-mitigation options such as risk alert levels.
(5) Actions intended not only to inform non-scientific/risk-mitigation decisions but also to influence, directly or indirectly, their nature and/or timing.
(6) Actions that may represent breaches of duties of care owed in criminal and civil law.
(7) Blurring of functional risk governance roles involving scientific hazard analysis and risk-mitigation decisions and/or the assumption by volcanologists of another stakeholder's duty to make risk-mitigation decisions.
(8) Precautionary, defensive, conservative or blame-related bias related to perceived 'managerial' risks as opposed to 'societal' risks.
Behaviour detrimental to quality standards of materiality, comprehensibility and proximity
(9) Communications that do not respond to the needs and expectations of risk-mitigation decision-makers.

unequivocal and enforced, within natural and operational constraints stakeholder pressures are addressed, and structured contextualisation preserves scientific methodologies and probity.

The nine items listed in Table 3 represent evidence of actual and potential behaviour consistent with 'stakeholder' influences and/or some degree of informal and unstructured contextualisation. Careful characterisation of these items is important, if quality standards to safeguard values attributed to traditional scientific methodologies are going to be proposed. The first eight items in Table 3 may infringe the advocated standard of integrity. Item 9 (communications that do not respond to the needs and expectations of risk-mitigation decisions-makers) may breach Fischhoff's standards of materiality, comprehensibility and proximity (Fischhoff 2013).

This paper adopts the figure we used in our first paper which is reproduced here as Fig. 1. As illustrated in Fig. 1, the behaviour in Table 3 may create disequilibrium and imbalance, and thereby increase the possibility of a diminution in traditional standards of scientific probity.

Survey of current practices and sentiments at the interface

For the sake of clarity, the functions of 'scientific analysis', 'scientific communication' and 'scope of scientific advice' are addressed separately under sub-headings and, for the sake of brevity, lengthy verbatim quotes from interviewees are contained within end-notes.

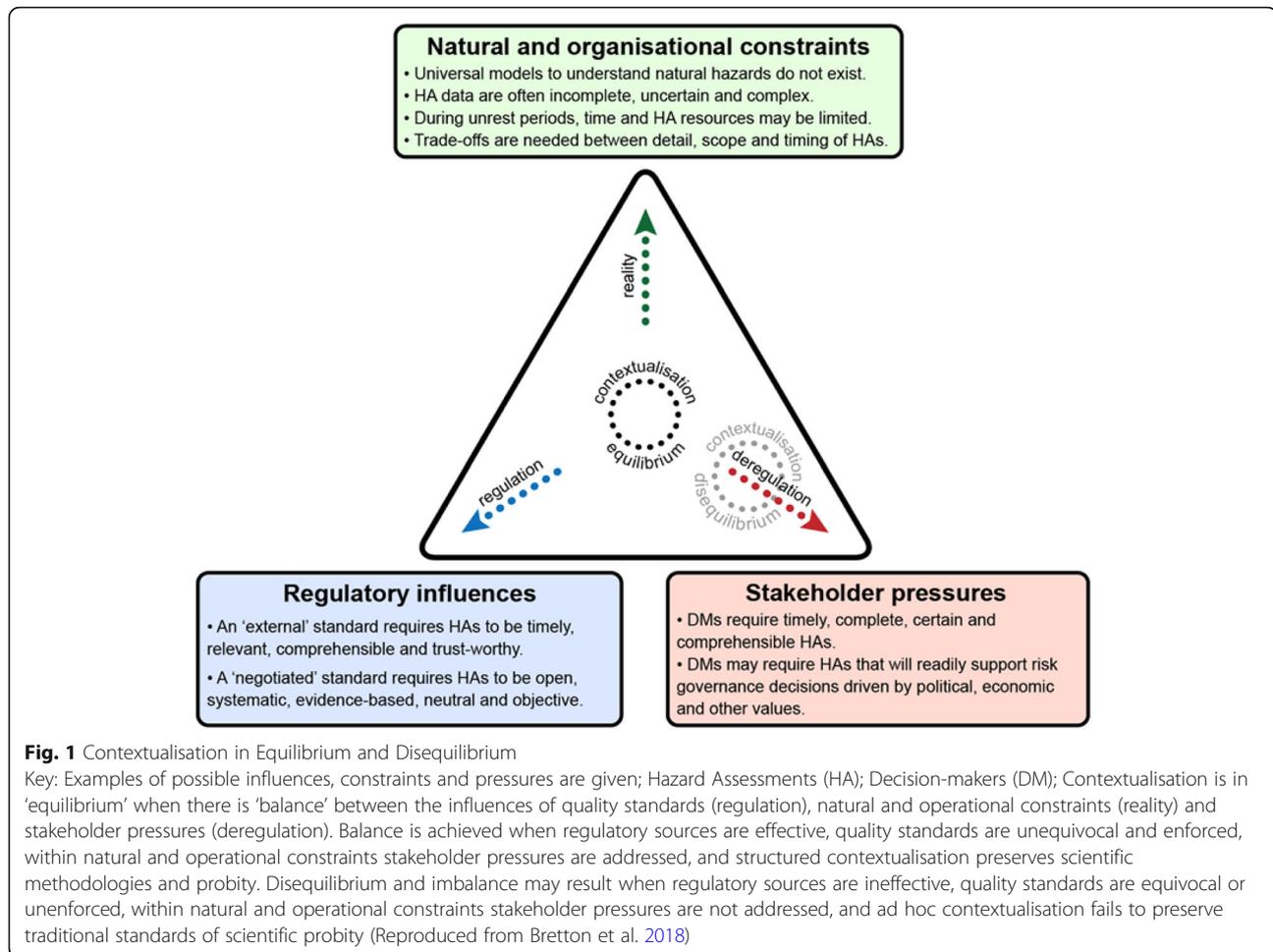
Scientific analysis

Two questions focussed upon the analytical function undertaken by volcanologists when assessing volcanic hazards. One question (question 27) addressed the 'status' or 'nature' of some of the measurable characteristics of that function; the other (question 24) the 'methods'. Table 4 sets out the wording of the values used within the relevant questions and the words in bold are adopted hereinafter for ease of reference. This general format is also adopted in Tables 5 and 7.

Within this section, more detailed reference will only be made to those values that: (1) are of particular relevance to our consideration of quality standards for contextualisation; or (2) may provide evidence that analytical processes are undergoing changes that may lead to better hazard assessments in the future and additional scope for contextualisation.

The critical role of monitoring data was recorded, and interviewees stated the importance of acquiring historical and benchmarking data over lengthy periods and fully and carefully characterising past events. Several interviewees highlighted the values of multi-disciplinary contributions, systematic analysis and deliberation. In the context of more systematic approaches to analysis, six interviewees (Ints. 3, 4, 12, 15, 19, 24) described an emerging debate about: (a) the nature of and the role for subjective judgements/contributions; (b) the utility, if any, of 'doppelganger' and 'analogue' studies; (c) the transferability of experience between hazards with different magma compositions; (d) the benefits, if any, of gravity, geo-magnetic and 'real-time' geo-chemical and petrological data; and (e) the use of bespoke research, computer models, community/local sources of knowledge and global data resources.

A link was established by two interviewees (Ints. 7, 19) between 'open and transparent' analytical processes and 'balanced', 'written' communications capable of building 'confidence/trust'. To support this view, the rankings for the scores for these four values were very similar and relatively high, being respectively 78, 78, 82 and 81.



Scientific communication

Four questions (questions 30, 33, 36 and 39) focussed upon the nature, perception, delivery and content of communications made by volcanologists to decision-makers. These questions were relevant to all four of our proposed quality standards.

Several interviewees said that the survey's status values relating to issues of integrity were in reality a list of 'ideals'. In the words of one (Int. 4), they are "very hard to achieve in practice and [equally] difficult to demonstrate...These are all very high standards to really achieve. I mean these are aspirations." One interviewee (Int. 19) prefaced their commentary on these characteristics by implying that these were matters upon which the recipients of hazard communications, and not the providers thereof, should comment. All these matters were relevant because each one had to be 'considered' by the provider scientists and thereafter discussed with recipient stakeholders. From their own personal experience, "There is very little discussion with the consumer about what they want". Another (Int. 3) said, "It all depends on the user". Another respondent (Int. 11) stated

that their scores reflected their belief that "We need to keep it simple and clear. Too much detail on some aspects of the information can be a bad thing, as it might introduce confusion." Table 6 contains a summary of comments about the nature, delivery and perception of communications made by volcanologists to stakeholders insofar as these are relevant to quality standards for contextualisation.

Scientific communication (advice scope)

One survey question (question 46) investigated the range of advice and guidance provided by volcanologists during periods of emerging volcanic unrest. This question was relevant to, and complements, the historical evidence of a treacherous interface and the possibility that the distinction between advisory and decision-making functions might become blurred. All the values in this question, which are detailed in Table 7, related to our proposed materiality quality standard.

Interviewee 27 prefaced all answers by stating that the nature and extent of the advice that accompanies hazard communications was "culture dependent", particularly in

Table 4 Value statements relating to the analysis of volcanic hazards

Value statement	Ranking /42	% Max score	Median narrative
Evidence (analysis based upon monitoring data for the volcano being assessed)	6	88	Critical
Multidiscipline (analysis based upon a wide range of scientific disciplines e.g. geophysics, geochemistry, geodetics etc.)	9	85	Critical
Analytical , systematic and rational process	12	84	Critical
Deliberation (analysis based upon the collective interdisciplinary consideration of several expert views)	13	83	Very imp.
Defensible process	19	80	Very imp.
Documented process	24	78	Very imp.
Open and Transparent process	26	78	Very imp.
Experience (analysis based upon expertise derived from knowledge of many volcanoes including possible doppelgangers)	27	77	Very imp.
Planned and Auditable process	31	67	Very imp.
Reproducible process	32	66	Very imp.
Expert elicitation (analysis based upon pooled expert advice derived from some form of formal expert elicitation)	33	65	Very imp.
Quality assured/audited process	37	53	Important
Probabilistic tools (analysis using tools such as BET_EF, HASSET, QVAST etc. ^a)	39	53	Important

Scoring and ranking regimes: A 6-point range was used, the points being Irrelevant (scored -1), Unsure (scored 0), Relevant - Slightly important (scored 1), Relevant - Important (scored 2), Relevant- Highly important (scored 3) and Critical (scored 4). The survey's 42 values relating to analysis and communication have been ranked in the table from highest (most important) to lowest (least important) based on the percentage of the maximum score (i.e. number of participants for each question times a maximum score of 4). Rankings not shown in this table are in Table 5 because they relate to communication rather than analysis. For each value, a median narrative is also provided

^aSandri et al. 2009; Sobradelo et al. 2014; Bartolini et al. 2013

relation to risk alert levels. Another (Int. 28) wished to emphasise the importance of long-term monitoring, even if it is only through a basic skeletal system. In addition to providing “absolutely vital” threshold data, such ongoing monitoring may also help to familiarise at-risk communities regarding hazards in a routine way and thus enable them to understand the significance of minor earthquakes and other evidence of possible unrest.

Interviewee 1 did not like ‘status of volcano level’ systems, believing them to be dangerous because spatial, temporal and intensity parameters cannot be pigeon-holed. They did not like knowing that risk levels and risk mitigation strategies might be linked automatically to hazard levels. “I really don’t like [volcano status level] systems because they are implicitly risk level [systems]. The other problem is [that] with volcanoes if you go through their status level, volcanoes often go very quiet just before they explode. They lock up. Seismicity drops, gas drops....” (Int. 1).

Issues of experience and training were raised. One interviewee thought that the provision of hazard mitigation advice depended upon the relative experience levels of the hazard and risk assessors. “I think advice should be offered...even when those who have to implement it may not have thought there is a possibility [of mitigation].” The same interviewee made the same point in relation to risk mitigation advice. “If you have the experience, you should provide it if you can, but the

point is, if you don’t do it, I don’t think you should be found wanting...I would steer clear of [the giving of risk mitigation advice] most of the time... because [if you give it] you take responsibility for it.” Interviewee 27 expressed a complementary view saying that all advice must be sound and within the bounds of the adviser’s “mandate and expertise”.

Interviewee 11 volunteered “[m]y scores reflect my training...We work on hazards, not risk. Risk is the domain of other organisations we work with, so we should leave that to the experts...until that becomes something we work on ourselves.” This response directly raised the issue of the existence and nature of the interface and the way in which this interface determines roles and vice versa.

Discussion of current practices and sentiments at the interface

The results presented in the last section are now discussed with reference to our proposed quality standards.

Quality standard - integrity

Many of the results are directly relevant to this proposed standard which goes to the very heart of the way in which the analysis of volcanic hazards is undertaken. Although current methodologies and processes of analysis are often neither structured nor recorded in a formal way (i.e. they are not ‘protocolised’ and remain largely undocumented), there is clearly a high degree of

Table 5 Values related to the nature, perception, delivery and content of communications

Value statement	Ranking /42	% Max score	Median Narrative	Standard
Timely delivery (reflecting the dynamic demands of the situation)	1	92	Critical	Prox.
Independent (free from duress and uninfluenced by the pressures of all affected and interested parties)	2	91	Critical	Integ.
Free from the influence of commercial interests	3	91	Critical	Integ.
Non-political	4	90	Critical	Integ.
Honest and candid (even if worrisome)	5	89	Critical	Integ.
Neutral/Unbiased (free from institutional systemic bias, which tends to encourage particular outcomes, and not advocating, encouraging or refuting any stakeholder view/risk management action)	7	86	Critical	Integ.
Delivered from one authorised source (to avoid mixed scientific messages)	8	86	Critical	Prox.
Free from the influence of ideological and religious interests	10	85	Critical	Integ.
Recipient centric - "User-friendly" (directed to the identified needs/wishes/uses of the recipients and to enable them to make "informed" choices)	11	84	Critical	Mat.
Written	14	82	Critical	Prox.
Likelihood (probability of onset of defined scenario) Clarity	15	82	Critical	Comp.
Understandable/unambiguous terminology (geological, chemical, scientific and qualitative terms)	16	82	Critical	Comp.
Confidence/Trust building	17	81	Critical	Integ.
Outcome/Output centric (relevant to subsequent risk management processes and decisions)	18	80	Critical	Mat.
Value-free (unaffected by societal context e.g. knowledge of societal exposures and vulnerabilities)	20	79	Very imp.	Integ.
Objective (removing as much subjectivity as possible)	21	79	Very imp.	Integ.
Authoritative	22	79	Very imp.	Integ.
Balanced (reflecting unknowns, uncertainties and the range of differing expert views)	23	78	Very imp.	Integ.
Reflecting current scientific " Good Practice "	27	76	Very imp.	Integ.
Assumptions , limitations, time/cost constraints, etc. Clarity	28	75	Very imp.	Comp.
Confidence (variability due to limited/lack of knowledge, etc. reflected in the width of the 95% confidence interval) in Likelihood Clarity	29	72	Very imp.	Comp.
Graphics (such as pie charts, histograms, event trees, etc.) to illustrate/support narrative	30	67	Very imp.	Comp.
Likelihood Expression in qualitative terms (e.g. "likely") as well as quantitative terms (65%)	34	58	Important	Comp.
Tweets , public internet status alerts, etc.	35	54	Important	Prox.
Peer reviewed (to the extent possible given the dynamics of the situation)	36	53	Important	Integ.
Confidence Precision	38	53	Important	Comp.
Confidence Expression in qualitative terms (e.g. "high/medium/low confidence") or a probability range (e.g. 65–75%) reflecting the width of the confidence interval	40	51	Important	Comp.
Likelihood Precision	41	48	Important	Comp.
Provider centric (directed to the needs/wishes of the hazard assessors)	42	28	Important	Comp.

Scoring and ranking regimes: A 6-point range was used, the points being Irrelevant (scored -1), Unsure (scored 0), Relevant – Slightly important (scored 1), Relevant – Important (scored 2), Relevant- Highly important (scored 3) and Critical (scored 4). The survey's 42 values relating to analysis and communication have been ranked in the table from highest (most important) to lowest (least important) based on the percentage of the maximum score (i.e. number of participants for each question times a maximum score of 4). Rankings not shown in this table are in Table 4 because they relate to analysis rather than communication. For each value, a median narrative is also provided

Values related to the proposed integrity standard (Integ.) are in shaded rows

Abbreviations: Median narrative – Very important (*Very imp.*); Quality standards - Proximity (*Prox.*), Integrity (*Integ.*), Materiality (*Mat.*) and Comprehensibility (*Comp.*)

Table 6 A summary of comments about the nature, perception, and delivery of communications made by volcanologists to end-users relevant to quality standards for contextualisation

Value	Summary of comments (interviewee reference)
Independent, neutral, objective	<p>These are wonderful ideals/aspirations worthy of pursuit. They are difficult to achieve in practice and demonstrate objectively (4, 15, 27).</p> <p>They can easily be lost by individuals being 'welded' by training and/or practice to certain conceptual or theoretical models (15). Expert elicitation processes can assist objectivity "because the big cheeses cannot just override the other people who might have very good arguments" (15)</p>
Neutral, Value-free, Recipient/Outcome centric	<p>There are occasions when value free neutrality is not possible and appropriate, and it is better to nuance volcano level changes to produce an apparent gradual escalation of unrest with the objective of assisting risk managers and preventing unnecessary public alarm (28).</p> <p>Societal context should not influence hazard analysis at all (12, 17).</p> <p>If analytical processes are always constrained by time, resources etc., they should be focussed on selected areas based upon any acquired knowledge of 'exposure' and 'vulnerability' risk variables (12, 19, 24)</p> <p>Analytical processes cannot ignore context as scientists must be realistic and recipient-focussed. Scientists must act in a way that helps risk decision makers make informed decisions (3).</p> <p>A hazard assessment merely starts a conversation with other stakeholders (19).</p> <p>Commercial, ideological and religious interests cannot be ignored if scientists are to be truly recipient focussed (24).</p> <p>"You can't ignore them [commercial interests] nor can you...completely detach from the political system in which you're operating because...there are going to be political realities which constrain what you can do and... there are going to be practical compromises one comes to because otherwise your advice is going to get ignored so you can't afford to be too prissy" (4).</p>
Balance	It is important to record and communicate not only the view of the majority but also the opinions of dissenters (15, 28).
Understandable	Communications must be recipient focussed, in content and form, and respectful of distinct cultural/community contexts (1, 10, 19)
Good practice	<p>This issue is not straightforward because it raises the complex issue of quality - in particular, values and thresholds for practice quality and practitioner competence.</p> <p>Views were expressed that quality of practice is: (1) context dependent; (2) dynamic, as it evolves as a function of time; (3) linked to the values of openness and transparency; and (4) related to stakeholder trust.</p>
Peer review	<p>Obvious practical difficulties arise during emergencies, but PR would be more practical if one separated the information being used (the data, analysis, models, etc.) from the advice-giving process itself.</p> <p>It is important to differentiate between supplementing the expertise/experience of one group of advisers by the informal means of using external competent resources (e.g. a review or second opinion by email or by phone) and true formal PR by independent anonymous reviewers (4).</p>
Provider centric	<p>Recipients are annoyed by words in communications that are included merely "to cover" the scientists providing analysis (24).</p> <p>At worst this approach is "this is my programme [meaning in this context analysis], this is what it produces, take it or leave it" (1)</p>
Confidence/Trust building	<p>Trust must be built and, once built, you don't need to worry about it. It can be built by listening to, and working closely with, interested communities and, in particular, commercial and religious stakeholders (24).</p> <p>It comes from 'dialogue' and it is important to have direct communication with religious, commercial and political communities about what 'impartial' scientific analysis meant "in their context" (24).</p> <p>Trust may be linked to 'independence'. "Independence from...local government is absolutely critical because...[it] is related to trust...If the scientists are increasingly seen as an instrument of government, the trust they have as being independent is...dissipated" (15).</p>
Delivery -Timely, one source, authoritative	<p>"I think that the legal pressure after the L'Aquila trial urged us a lot to write down best practice" (Int. 14).</p> <p>Sometimes, irrevocable deadlines, which were unnecessary or unreasonable, were imposed and adhered to. Often "a degree of flexibility" would permit something less "half-baked or incomplete" and with less "mistakes" (4)</p> <p>One source is not always the correct approach. "There are a lot of people saying...there should only be one view, one version. I think that is to underestimate the intelligence of politicians in the public eye. It avoids conflict. It avoids ambiguities but sometimes [more than one source] can serve a purpose". They opined that, if there are truly two differing schools of thought, expressing them through a sole source may "not necessarily" be the correct way (1).</p>
Written	A 'written' communication is important for multiple reasons. The reasons that emerged were (1) to assist openness and transparency; (2) to assist auditing; (3) to prevent misunderstandings and misquotations; and (4) to assist proof of delivery.
Graphics and scientific terminology	<p>The use of graphics provoked a range of views. Whilst some favoured a range of communication forms, including graphics, most the participants accepted that much depended upon the utility attached to graphics by those who receive them.</p> <p>Terminology "should be as simple and straightforward as possible. You can convey a very complex geological argument using very simple [terms]." (12). Glossaries of the most important volcanic and scientific terms have been used successfully. Continued and frequent use of correct geological terms is important but further relationships will assist inculcation (1).</p>
Clarity, precision and confidence	<p>'Clarity' of expressions regarding the likelihood of hazard onset was more important than their 'precision'. One interviewee (Int. 9) commented, "Once it [the likelihood of hazard onset] is over the threshold, it [precision] is less important". One interviewee (28) referred to the fine-tuning of precision (the difference between a 65% and 67% chance of a volcanic hazard onset) and added, "Who cares?" Another (12) stated, "Who cares. It does not matter...[fine-tuning] is meaningless. It's easy to get bogged down in these things."</p>

Table 6 A summary of comments about the nature, perception, and delivery of communications made by volcanologists to end-users relevant to quality standards for contextualisation (*Continued*)

Value	Summary of comments (interviewee reference)
	Expressions of likelihood are a minefield and a range of solutions was suggested. At one extreme, only numbers should be used without any qualitative narrative. At the other extreme, all expressions (numbers and/or narrative) should be user-focussed and any narrative expressions should be very carefully defined reflecting the different requirements of different audiences. Sometimes locally-calibrated risk analogues are useful. Even the use of words of common usage may be challenging since sometimes common words are used by scientists in a very narrow and technical way. Confidence (i.e. variability due to limited/lack of knowledge, etc.) was linked by one interviewee with the qualities of 'openness and transparency', 'written' format and 'balanced' content. For others, this difficult concept directly impacted on trust and, accordingly, a recipient focussed approach was needed to reflect cultural and other issues, particularly if qualitative expressions were to be used. The reasons for doing so included: (1) to avoid giving false hope; (2) to identify issues related to resource constraints; (3) to mitigate managerial risks by providing back coverage; (4) to build trust based upon transparency and openness; and (5) to reflect both the quantity and quality of the available evidence.
Tweets	The use of tweets and similar modes of communication provoked a wide range of observations. Some participants warned of unintended over-reactions and consequences, and perceived difficulties of orderly coordination and recipient targeting. Others recognised that a wide range of communication recipient-focussed methods (including highly visual methods, 3D models and videos, and public talks) must be considered and that in some locations and cultures, but by no means all, social media was already very important. *The authors readily acknowledge that social media practices have greatly advanced since the survey and interviews were conducted.

consensus as to how analysis should be undertaken. None of the values carefully selected for inclusion in the survey was 'irrelevant' or less than 'important', and no alternative or additional values emerged during the survey and interviews despite active prompting (see survey questions 26, 29, 32, 35, 38 and 41).

Survey participants favoured analysis based upon: (1) the monitoring of data for the volcano being assessed; (2) a wide range of scientific disciplines; (3) a collective inter-disciplinary consideration of several expert views; and (4) expertise derived from knowledge of many volcanoes. In the context of an apparently favoured transition to a less ad hoc and more methodical approach to contextualisation, we noted that, unsurprisingly, participants rated as

either 'critical' or 'very important' a systematic and rational, defensible, documented, open and transparent process.

Current practices and sentiments may indicate whether a more structured approach to analysis would find favour amongst volcanologists and, if yes, what principles of contextualisation would be most acceptable. In this regard, survey participants clearly expressed a continuing need to separate hazard analysis (the physical dimension of risk) from risk-related influences (the societal and managerial dimensions). This was evidenced by values that emphasised the need for analysis to be non-political and free from commercial, ideological and religious influences. The demarcation is also illustrated by the apparent reluctance of hazard analysts to offer

Table 7 The range of advice/guidance provided by volcanologists during periods of emerging volcanic unrest

The nature of the advice/guidance given by volcanologists	H/R	Max % score	Ranking /9	Median narrative
'Status of the volcano' level (levels of hazard only)	H	75	1	Always
Possible medium-/long-term evolution of the current unrest event	H	75	2	Routinely
Benefits of short-term monitoring (monitoring the present by human surveillance and instruments)	H	73	3	Routinely
Safety of continued 'short-term' monitoring (e.g. the collection of samples, the placement or maintenance of equipment etc.)	H	60	4	Routinely
Adequacy of 'long-term' monitoring (understanding the past from historical data, geology mapping etc.)	H	57	5	Routinely
Secondary hazards (e.g. drinking water aquifers being contaminated by degassing/magma; forest fires)	H	54	6	Routinely
Possible measures to mitigate risks (managing the future)	R	25	7	Sometimes
Possible measures to mitigate the spatial or physical parameters of possible hazards (e.g. barriers, channels, retention basins, lake drainage, water spraying, re-vegetation etc.)	R	23	8	Sometimes
Risk Alert levels (levels linking the current state of the volcano to pre-determined risk mitigation actions)	R	14	9	Sometimes

Scoring and ranking regimes: A 5-point range was used, the points being Never provide (scored - 1), Unsure (scored 0), Sometimes provide (scored 1), Routinely provide (scored 2) and Always provide (scored 3). The survey's 9 statements relating to advice have been ranked in the table from most common (always) to least common (sometimes) based on the percentage of the maximum score (i.e. number of participants for each question times a maximum score of 3). For each form of advice, a median narrative is also provided

mitigation advice routinely in respect of risk and hazard mitigation actions, and risk alert levels.

Consistent with this demarcation, the survey also reaffirmed the significance of the ‘traditional’ qualities of scientific independence,⁸ neutrality, freedom from value, balance and objectivity, whilst also rating highly the ‘new’ influences of purpose (i.e. recipient/outcome focus) and objective quality (i.e. good practice). It is noted here that these values were considered by some of the interviewees to be no more than ideals incapable of either demonstration or evaluation. Future research should consider these understandable reservations and investigate whether qualitative norms of ‘good science’ have any utility.

Some values that are relevant to integrity attracted relatively low rankings. There is less support for ‘planned and auditable’, ‘reproducible’, ‘peer-review’ and ‘quality assured/audited’ processes which all had lower quartile rankings. The merits and practicalities of ‘peer review’ generated considerable debate and this may be unsurprising given the almost total absence of academic commentary on its role in the context of hazard assessments.⁹

The ‘traditional’ and ‘new’ values, referred to above, may represent a basis for: (1) the quality assurance steps scientists must take “to ensure the reproducibility of their analysis and the quality of their advice” (OECD 2015, 21); and (2) the rules of engagement that provide the “foundation on which scientists and risk decision-makers should base their operations and interactions”, as advocated by the UK’s Government Office for Science (UK/GOS 2011, 32); and the “rigorous, replicable methods” of analysis referred to in the 1996 US/NRC report (US/NRC 1996).¹⁰

Quality standard - materiality

There are new data to support the conclusion that we reached in our first paper. We concluded that there is a slow-moving paradigm shift away from a traditional linear one-way educational approach to communication towards a more iterative two-way ‘outcome-focussed’ dialogue with user decision-makers. The rankings that support this are the lowest possible ranking for ‘provider centric’ and upper quartile rankings for ‘recipient centric’ and ‘outcome/output centric’.

There was a clear rejection of the ‘provider centric’ traits that are inherent features of hazard assessments that initiate traditional linear models of risk management. Whilst describing the need for hazard assessments to be ‘recipient-centric’, several of the interviewees described the hallmarks of contextualisation without actually using that word; i.e. they acknowledged the existence of the managerial dimension of risk governance and a need to consider the requirements of decision-makers.

Another theme, which is related to and flows from a shift towards some degree of contextualisation, is the evolving

acceptance of the value of, and the need for, ‘deliberation’ during hazard assessments. This is evidenced by:

- the upper quartile rankings for ‘deliberation’, ‘recipient-centric’ and ‘outcome-centric’ communications;
- the middle quartile rankings of values expressly or implicitly supporting or encouraging a two-way dialogue with decision-makers such as openness and transparency;
- the ranking of ‘clarity’ above ‘precision’ for statements of likelihood (Score 82%, Ranking of 15/42 against 48%, 41/42) and for statements of scientific confidence (72%, 29/42 against 53%, 38/42); and
- the importance attached by some interviewees to understanding commercial, religious and ideological interests whilst simultaneously maintaining their objective independence from them.

Quality standard – Comprehensibility

The choice of narrative and the use of numerical and graphical content in order to make communications understandable remains a significant challenge but there seems to be agreement about the prioritisation of issues for further discussion and research. Providing analytical ‘clarity’ to users is more important than analytical ‘precision’ as evidenced by the respective scores for likelihood clarity (82%) and likelihood precision (48%). Comparable results were obtained for expressions of confidence (variability due to epistemic/aleatory uncertainties) for which the comparable scores were clarity (72%) and precision (53%).

There remains an unresolved debate about the use of narratives to support numerical expressions of likelihood and confidence as reflected in the lowest quartile rankings for the use of qualitative as well as quantitative terms for expressions of hazard ‘likelihood’ and scientific ‘confidence’. These two values produced some of the largest spreads of opinion and this is consistent with an on-going discourse that has been joined by commentators such as Cooke (2015) who note the near-impossibility of devising meaningful qualitative narratives to describe numerical probabilities.

Quality standard - proximity

Practitioners at the interface know, and already attach significant importance to, the many factors that contribute to effective provider-centric communications. When the value statements for ‘scientific analysis’ and ‘communication’ are ranked together, 11 out of the top 15 related to communication.

The participants ranked highly communications “delivered from one source to avoid mixed scientific messages” and thereby difficulties such as those experienced in Guadeloupe in 1976 (Fiske 1984). This result is consistent with the generally accepted view that authoritative scientific information and advice should be sourced through a coordinating person or body (Fiske 1984; Newhall and Punongbayan 1996; Lipshitz et al. 2001; Driedger et al. 2008; NZ/MCDEM 2008; Barclay et al. 2008; Frenzen and Matarrese 2008; OECD 2015). Doyle et al. (2015) note that this approach also facilitates the integration of the wide range of expert opinions required to manage uncertainty during decision-making and helps combat issues arising from any conflicts between scientists.

Recommendations

Clearer goals for hazard assessments at the interface

The interface role of volcanologists is either changing or, at least, is likely to change. Our literature review revealed that an increasingly wide range of services is sought from volcanologists. Consistent with this, and based on new data presented in Table 6, we have concluded that bare characterisations of the temporal, spatial and physical parameters of volcanic hazard scenarios are ‘often’ accompanied by advice, and that advice ‘sometimes’ includes advice about hazard and risk mitigation issues.

These changes are potentially significant and have foreseeable consequences (Weinberg 1972, 1992; Nowotny 2003; Van Nuffelen 2004). Volcanologists are exposed to new managerial hazards and are vulnerable to managerial risks, when they stray from their traditional roles and practices (e.g. providing lahar hazard zone maps) into an extended role (e.g. providing risk-related advice such as risk alert levels based upon lahar hazard zones). The ‘exposure’ comes from volcanologists extending their scientific advisory roles; the ‘vulnerability’ is derived from any lack of competence, time or resources to fulfil those extended and more complex roles (OECD 2015; Bretton et al. 2015; Bretton and Aspinall 2017).

With a view to assessing management risk exposures and vulnerabilities, a starting point is to define ‘scientific analysis’ by reference to the relevant qualities of the reasonably competent volcanologist engaged to undertake monitoring and analysis. These qualities include education, training, expertise, experience, skills and knowledge. This definition is adopted to characterise the usual role and thereby the usual exposures and vulnerabilities of volcanologists. It is argued here that caution must be exercised when scientists either volunteer or are required to adopt an extended role that includes making judgements that are not based upon the ‘scientific analysis’ of monitoring data, without

acquiring relevant extended competencies in advance. The dangers of role extensions and poor communication were well illustrated by Simoncini (2014) in the context of the L’Aquila trial.¹¹

In our first paper, we investigated the discourse that argues that contextualisation undertaken by scientists must be constrained within certain boundaries. To address an absence of guidance for managing these boundaries, we advocated a more structured approach based upon open, transparent and fully articulated quality standards of materiality, proximity, comprehensibility and integrity. To convey the purpose of a more structured approach, we here recommend the setting of three overriding interface goals.

Building upon the terminology of the US/NRC (1996) and Nowotny (2003), these interface goals might be:

- To identify, articulate and preserve the essential values and methodologies of ‘reliable’ or ‘good’ science – ***Getting assessments right, by preserving ‘good science’.***
- To seek out the requirements of decision-makers in a proactive iterative way so as to help ensure hazard assessments are relevant to, and fit for, their needs and expectations – ***Identifying which assessments will have greatest validity and utility, by means of deliberation.***
- To ensure hazard analyses are not only right (i.e. reliable or good) but also socially robust (i.e. valid and relevant) – ***Getting the right assessments, by means of informed contextualisation.***

We argue that there is neither a necessary nor an insurmountable conflict between these three goals if the principles of hazard assessment at the interface are fully articulated with an elevated level of transparency and are continually tested as advocated by Nowotny (2003) and the OECD (2015).

A structured, fully articulated and integrated role for deliberation

Deliberation has a pivotal role as the precursor to, and driver of, contextualisation.¹² For deliberation to be meaningful, we argue that decision-makers must:

- have an enforceable right to seek and receive such information and training as is necessary to enable to them participate fully and effectively, and
- be given every opportunity to identify and make known: (a) the essential characteristics of scientific analysis (i.e. scientific methodology) that they value; and (b) their wider risk-related hazard assessment requirements.

There must also be a “structured requirement that others listen” Grabill and Simmons (1998, 427).

Deliberation will drive not only the ‘creation’ and ‘evolution’ of the negotiated quality standards required to regulate contextualisation and enhance its utility, but also ‘evaluations’ of those standards. In the future, deliberation will be a more integral part of scientific analysis (a tail that wags the analytical dog) and not just a social science afterthought (a wagging flexible tail grafted onto the end of an inflexible linear process of analysis).

Although we fully accept that effective dialogue may be very difficult to achieve in practice, the very process of deliberation itself, which would be described by some commentators as a process of ‘co-production’ (e.g. Scolobig et al. 2014), may contribute to: (1) a shift of emphasis from ‘individual’ to ‘collective’ perspectives (Doyle et al. 2015¹³); (2) the building of trust between scientists and decision-makers; and thereby (3) better risk-mitigation outcomes (Hincks et al. 2014; Fischhoff 2013).

We are not attempting to supplement the established discourse describing the difficulties of undertaking volcanic hazard assessments. Rather, we are advocating new initiatives that encourage the trial of practical solutions for those difficulties based on structured deliberation with decision-makers. Four sub-questions within question 70 of our survey asked the participants to state whether, within the volcanic settings best known to them, they saw any evidence of a trend in recent years towards more public participation in hazard monitoring and assessment and risk assessment, management and mitigation. Whilst participants recorded little public participation in providing knowledge for hazard assessments (only 2 participants out of 24) and making risk assessments (2/24), more participation but still very low participation was noted in respect of hazard monitoring (5/24) and risk management including the selection of mitigation strategies and measures (6/24). Accordingly, deliberation may have to be given a higher priority before it fulfils its potential within volcanic risk governance.

More structured contextualisation

We argue that it is possible to begin to formulate some general principles that might lead to hazard assessments with greater utility. Fine-tuning methodologies of contextualisation is both unnecessary, and inappropriate for three main reasons.

First, at a location-specific level, acceptable contextualisation practices should always be the product of structured deliberation involving relevant decision-makers. Secondly, acceptable contextualisation practices will reflect a very wide range of geological, geographical, technical, historical, governmental (at multiple levels), cultural, spiritual, linguistic, legal, political, economic,

time and resource drivers (management drivers) (Bretton et al. 2015). Thirdly, scientists should consider carefully, and have appropriate regard to, the human rights of individuals, and the democratic and legal mandates, if any, of civil protection authorities, to take risk decisions based upon a wide range of factors (UK/GOS 2011). Individuals will have a variety of reasons for living with volcanic risks. Scientists should accept that a more informed understanding of volcanic hazards, to which they will make an essential evidenced-based contribution, will represent only part of the knowledge upon which difficult risk decisions will be made. Those decisions may address risks from multiple natural and human-made hazards, and reflect “structural constraints rooted in difficulty in accessing resources, historical and cultural heritage and political-economy” (Gaillard 2008, 325).¹⁴

It follows that acceptable practices (supported by evidence-based regional guidance) in one volcanic region may differ markedly from the acceptable practices in other regions. We argue, however, that all principles, values and methodologies that are widely recognised as critical hallmarks of ‘good science,’ should be accepted as paramount and non-negotiable quality standards (i.e. a constant) in every region.

Thirdly, contextualisation is inherently ‘dynamic’ because volcanic hazards and risks (and related management drivers) emerge and change over a wide array of time-scales ranging from minutes and hours during periods of unrest; to weeks, months or even years during cycles of risk governance.

In Table 8, we present several general principles, firstly for further consideration and development at a location-specific level, and, secondly as a reasoned starting point for future empirical research, particularly in Iceland, South-East Asia, Latin and South America, New Zealand, Japan and Africa. These important volcanic regions will have multiple management drivers that may not be adequately addressed by our theoretical choices and the new, but limited, survey and interview data presented in this paper. Any principles relating to integrity should strive to mitigate the first eight characterisations of behaviour listed in Table 3.

We argue that a more structured, but carefully nuanced, approach to contextualisation reflecting location-specific management drivers will:

- Enhance the governance of societal risks (i.e. promote “getting better” Bretton et al. 2015, 17–18), by giving much needed clarity to:
 - the treacherous, increasingly problematic and murky hazard/risk interface; and
 - the divisive, blurred, porous and confused role of interface volcanologists.

Table 8 Prototype Code of Practice and guidance for volcanic hazard assessments

Prototype Code of Practice and guidance for volcanic hazard assessments

This code:

- contains practical advice on how to provide effective outcome-focused hazard assessments;
- is not intended to be either prescriptive or comprehensive; and deliberately avoids do's and don'ts
- does not purport to have legal status but aims to assist relevant risk governance stakeholders to identify, and comply with, their legal duties; and
- can also be used as a simple, short, targeted checklist to encourage, and facilitate, deliberation between risk governance stakeholders, so that a wide range of management drivers are openly identified and discussed. These drivers may be geological, geographical, technical, historical, governmental (at multiple levels), cultural, spiritual, linguistic, legal, political, economic, or time/resource related.

Column 1 contains a code of general principles of acceptable practice that are supplemented and supported by evidence-based guidance in column 2.

General principles	Guidance	Sources
Hazard assessments		
Unless alternative principles are discussed and agreed with users in advance, hazard assessments shall be:		
Open and transparent	Conducted in a manner that it is open, iterative, inclusive and understandable and thereby capable of inspiring trust in and support from end-users.	US/NRC 1996; Marzocchi et al. 2012; Hill et al. 2013; Hincks et al. 2014; OECD 2015.
Systematic, rational and capable of independent review/audit	Ensuring suitable and sufficient planned assessment of all available evidence and significant issues and adequate consideration of any matter arising from legitimate and responsible scientific disagreement. Scientific disagreement and resulting communication difficulties were evident during the volcanic incidents in Guadeloupe (1976) and St Vincent (1979).	Fiske 1984; Driedger et al. 2008, 505; Frenzen and Matarrese 2008). See also Funtowicz and Ravetz 1992; Laudan 1996; Bruijn and ten Heuvelhof 1999; Lupton 1999; Jasanoff 2002; Merz and Thieken 2005; Renn 2008; Mellor 2008; Johnson and Jeunemaitre 2011; Spieghalter and Reisch 2011; Aspinall 2012; Marzocchi et al. 2012; Aspinall and Cooke 2013; Rougier 2013; Rougier and Beven 2013; Hicks et al. 2013; Cornell and Jackson 2013; Freer et al. 2013; Beven et al. 2015
Based on relevant evidence and experience and reflect structured deliberation by experts with an appropriate range of different and complementary geo-scientific skills	A Bayesian evidentiary analysis approach may provide a way to pool imprecise judgements in the light of multiple streams of inexact data and indistinct observations. It may also provide an impartial quantitative basis for incorporating imperfect volcanological insights into hazard assessment in a coherent manner despite deterministic insufficiency.	Stern and Fineberg 1996; Renn 2008; Aspinall 2012;
Independent	Free from duress and uninfluenced by the pressures of other interested parties such as, but not limited to, risk decision makers, local advisers or members of the public (social pressure), the media and/or possible or actual litigation.	Voight 1998.
Neutral	Avoiding advocating, encouraging or refuting the point of view of an interested party or a particular risk management response, avoiding value-laden statements and maintaining political neutrality and attempting to neutralise any unintended negative bias.	Kahneman and Tversky 1979; Stern and Fineberg 1996; Newhall and Punongbayan 1996; Punongbayan et al. 1996; Marzocchi et al. 2012.
Unbiased	Dispassionately ignoring all "non-hazard" implications (i.e. risk assessment and management issues) that may be contingent upon the temporal, spatial and physical parameters of the hazard scenarios – i.e. framed "irrespective of the consequences of the threatening event"	Barberi and Carapezza 1996; Punongbayan et al. 1996.
Value-free	Unaffected by societal context e.g. knowledge of societal exposures and vulnerabilities.	Barberi and Carapezza 1996; Punongbayan et al. 1996.
Objective	No hazard assessment can be truly objective, but the known sources of subjectivity can be stated so that they are explicit and can be challenged e.g. adopted assumptions, definitions, models, methods, thresholds, parameters, monitoring choices, etc.	Stern and Fineberg 1996; Freudenburg 1988; Bohnenblust and Slovic 1998, 159; Horlick-Jones 1998; Funtowicz and Ravetz 1990; Wynne 1992; IRGC 2005; Renn 2008; Aspinall 2012; Marzocchi and Bebbington 2012; Marzocchi et al. 2012; Leonard et al. 2014; Beven et al. 2015.

Table 8 Prototype Code of Practice and guidance for volcanic hazard assessments (*Continued*)

Balanced	Reflecting the inherent complexities of volcanic hazards, what is known/unknown, certain/uncertain and all material matters (such the absence of available data) including those matters that may detract from the final advice – to reflect the full range of opinions and competing contrary views and never cherry-picking.	Newhall and Punongbayan 1996; Department of Farming and Rural Affairs DEFRA - The Central Science Laboratory 2007; Marzocchi and Bebbington 2012; Stein and Geller 2012; Rougier and Beven 2013; Stein and Friedrich 2014; Beven et al. 2015; Marti 2015.
In compliance with good practice and all relevant quality standards.	Identify the current dynamic standards of monitoring, analysis and communication that a reasonably competent hazard assessment would reach having complied with all applicable standards. A hazard assessment should retain those practice values touching probity and quality associated with traditional scientific methodologies.	
As far as reasonably practicable, hazard assessments shall be suitable for the purposes for which they are provided.	A hazard assessment is suitable if it satisfies the reasonable needs of its foreseeable users.	Stern and Fineberg 1996; McGuire et al. 2009.
Hazard communications		
Unless alternative principles are discussed and agreed with users in advance, as far as reasonably practicable hazard communications shall be:		
Candid and truthful even if worrisome		Chakraborty 2011
Material	A hazard assessment should be relevant to end-users' demands for scientific input, and sensitive to competing demands relating to the scope, precision and timing of that input.	
Comprehensible	Communicated clearly: (1) using words, numbers, terms and graphics that are readily understandable to end-users; (2) in a user-friendly format; and (3) accommodating the known strengths and weaknesses of end-user thought processes to ensure that users can easily extract meaning.	Sorensen and Mileti 1987; Punongbayan et al. 1996; Nature 1997; Newhall et al. 1999; Barclay et al. 2008; Chakraborty 2011; Alemanno 2011; Doyle et al. 2014.
Timely		Voight 1996; Chakraborty 2011
Recorded in a permanent format		Hill et al. 2013; Aspinall and Cooke 2013.
Easily accessible (if appropriate, delivered in a variety of formats).		
Issued from one authorised authoritative source.		Fiske 1984; Newhall and Punongbayan 1996; Driedger et al. 2008; Frenzen and Matarrese 2008; OECD 2015.
Hazard assessors		
Hazard assessors shall:		
Use their best endeavours to command the trust and confidence of the users of hazard assessments; and	To nurture the willingness of end-users to receive and trust scientific advice and make informed decisions based upon the quality of existing relationships, hazard assessors should ensure that: (1) they act always with honesty, integrity, independence and impartiality; and (2) their actions are candid, competent, consistent, open and accountable.	
Only offer hazard assessments that they are competent, and have the capacity and resources, to provide.	An increasingly wide range of services is sought from volcanologists and bare characterisations of the temporal, spatial and physical parameters of volcanic hazard scenarios (e.g. lahar hazard zone maps) are often accompanied by advice that sometimes includes advice about hazard and risk mitigation issues (e.g. volcano-wide alert levels). Volcanologists are exposed to new managerial hazards, and vulnerable to managerial risks, when they stray, for whatever reason, from their traditional roles and practices (such as providing lahar hazard zone maps) and to provide risk-related advice (such as risk alert levels based upon lahar hazard zones). The 'exposure' comes from volcanologists extending their scientific advisory role; the 'vulnerability' is derived from any	Bretton et al. 2015; OECD 2015; Bretton and Aspinall 2017.

Table 8 Prototype Code of Practice and guidance for volcanic hazard assessments (*Continued*)

lack of competencies, time or resources to fulfil those extended roles.
 A competent hazard assessor is one who has sufficient training, expertise, experience, practical and thinking skills, and knowledge to undertake all their roles to a recognised standard. The level of competence required will depend upon many issues including, but not limited to, the nature and complexity of the risk-mitigation decisions to be made, the capacity and competence of the decision makers, and the time and resources available.

- Enhance the governance of managerial risks (i.e. promote “getting smarter” Bretton et al. 2015, 19), by identifying managerial hazards at the interface, and mitigating avoidable managerial risks:
 - by structured delineation of the role of interface volcanologists;
 - by structured consideration of all necessary role competencies (including education, training, expertise, experience, skills and knowledge);
 - by careful recruitment and selection to meet those competencies
 - by structured identification of all competency shortfalls; and
 - by structured mitigation of those shortfalls by the provision of suitable and sufficient: (a) information, education, supervision, training, coaching; and (b) time and other resources.

All stakeholders at the interface (and not just volcanologists) should have clear roles, responsibilities, resources and rights to guide their actions and interactions (Simoncini 2014; UN/ISDR 2015; Bretton et al. 2015; Scolobig 2015), and these should be driven by and reflect the stakeholder-negotiated contextualisation practices to which reference has already been made. Stakeholders should also value and accept the principles they have negotiated so that no stakeholder is tempted or pressurised to bend or ignore them, or the legal mandates upon which they are based.

By arguing the merits of contextualised hazard assessments, we must consider all foreseeable consequences. Volcanologists may be exposed to new managerial hazards and will be vulnerable to managerial risks if they are not competent or lack either the time or suitable resources to fulfil more extensive and complex roles. In the absence of both careful planning and clear agreed governance roles at the interface, changed roles may result in: (1) an unstructured blurring of the boundaries between the physical, societal and managerial dimensions of risk governance; (2) the interface challenges and resulting behaviour detailed in Tables 2 and 3; (3) contextualisation that is in disequilibrium and unbalanced, and fails to preserve traditional standards of

good science; and (4) foreseeable legal and other consequences (Scolobig 2015; Bretton et al. 2015).

Quality regulation is intended to support the three interface goals, referred to above, whilst actively mitigating the managerial risks posed to volcanologists by role changes. In our first paper we referred to six possible sources of quality regulation, namely: external, collective or self, employer, personal, expert and negotiated. Our proposed quality standards can be used to discuss and develop stakeholder-negotiated regulation norms and, over longer periods, may influence the other five sources of regulation. By enhancing the clarity of relevant and effective quality standards and reducing the unconstrained influences of stakeholders, they are intended to produce contextualisations that are more likely to be in equilibrium and balanced as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Conclusions

In the absence of relevant quality standards, the contextualisation of hazard assessments is likely to be methodologically diverse and determined by contingent pressures. An unstructured approach may not lead to acceptable standards of societal risk governance, and may expose volcanologists to managerial hazards, leaving them vulnerable to the legal and other consequences of managerial risks.

We do not advocate acceptance of this status quo but present for consideration four reasoned quality standards (standards of materiality, proximity, comprehensibility and integrity as described earlier), and some general principles. They: (1) are framed by the theoretical choices in our first paper; (2) are focussed upon this paper’s characterisations of the existing challenges and resulting behaviour based upon published literature; and (3) reflect current practitioner sentiments and practices evident in new empirical data.

We introduce the concept of the equilibrium of contextualisation in order to illustrate the likely effect of unconstrained stakeholder pressures and risk influences upon the traditional role of volcanologists and the hallmarks of long-established scientific methodologies. Quality standards for contextualisation offer the possibility of hazard assessments having greater validity and utility, when measured by

reference to the sentiments and actions of their users. They will also mitigate the managerial risks faced by volcanologists undertaking more complex roles in the future.

Endnotes

¹Hazard communication by volcanologists: Part 1 - Framing the case for contextualisation and related quality standards in volcanic hazard assessments" [Bretton et al, *J Appl. Volcanol.* DOI 10.1186/s13617-018-0077-x, 2018]

²The first author did not have the time or funding to interview all 33 survey participants.

³Donovan and Oppenheimer (2014, 155) note that "the boundaries between providing advice and being involved in decision-making were murky because of the high dependence on scientific advice".

⁴Donovan and Oppenheimer (2012) note that "scientific governance (Irwin 2008) and risk governance (Renn 2008) are much discussed in science and technology studies", and acknowledge that "the demarcation of science, risk and politics is increasingly problematic". They suggest that recent works (e.g. Stirling 2007) "have demonstrated that even the separation of risk assessment and risk management may be an oversimplification".

⁵Renn (2008) identifies the risk of societal values, and political and other non-scientific choices, influencing the findings of scientific analysis and the consequential biasing of risk-mitigation outcomes. "Risk decisions are, ultimately, public policy choices...Analysis can gather useful information about which trade-offs citizens as individuals would prefer, but scientists cannot and should not be expected to make decisions that involve societal values. A specialist's role is to bring as much relevant knowledge as possible to participants in a decision whose job is to make the value-laden choice. Good science is a necessary – in a fact, an indispensable – but not sufficient basis of good risk characterisation...Risk characterisation requires a sound scientific base, supported by systematic analysis. Of critical importance is maintaining the integrity of the analytical process, in particular protecting it from political and other pressures that may attempt to influence findings or characterisation so as to bias outcomes" [emphasis added] (Renn 2008, 158).

⁶Donovan and Oppenheimer (2014, 157) suggest that "a clear definition of the science-policy interface" is required in the context of volcanic risk.

⁷OECD 2015, 32 note "In many countries, scientific advisory bodies that are called upon in emergency situations are embedded into civil protection structures or formally exist under one or several ministries or governmental agencies. Independent science bodies may also be called upon to provide scientific advice during crisis situations. The boundaries between playing an advisory role and direct involvement in decision-making are not always clear for these various structures and this

can undermine any advice that is given. Although well-established advisory systems often have a clear definition of their role and the roles of their experts, the advisory and decision-making responsibilities in crisis situations can easily be confused."

⁸The importance that interviewees attached to scientific independence and freedom for value is supported by Pierson et al. (2014) who suggest values of 'independence' and 'impartiality' enhance perceptions that scientists have integrity and, with the further perceived qualities of 'reliability,' 'competence' and 'openness,' are trustworthy.

⁹One known exception is the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI) Subcommittee for Crisis Protocols "Professional conduct of scientists during volcanic crises" (Newhall et al. 1999) which, under the heading "Exaggerated statements of risk, or, conversely, overly reassuring statements about safety of an area when significant risk exists" stated "The best protection against unintentional exaggeration of insufficient statements is peer review of all estimates of danger. A crisis situation makes peer review difficult but very important, some oral or written review is usually possible during a team meeting or lull in the unrest (Newhall et al. 1999, 330)".

¹⁰"[Analysis] uses rigorous, replicable methods, evaluated under the agreed protocols of an expert community – such as those of disciplines in the natural, social, or decision sciences, as well as mathematics, logic and the law – to arrive at answers to factual questions. It operates on the assumption that facts can be found through an objective, that is, dispassionate and impartial) examination of phenomena" (US/NRC 1996, 73).

¹¹"In fact, according to [the L'Aquila verdict], the significance of the opinion issued by the scientists in that case is directly linked to their membership of an administrative body charged with specific competence and tasks by the legislation. If the scientists had exclusively expressed the opinion as mere experts or scholars, the effects of such an opinion would have been limited to their scientific community; but since they were involved in the regulatory process as members of an administrative Commission, their opinion produces some legal effects on those parties involved in the mitigation process as both regulators and recipients....Risk communication...played a key role in the allocation of the criminal liability on the Major Risk Commission's members: it was at the heart of the establishment of a causal link between the risk assessment and the victims' decision of staying at home and not taking the normal individual safety precaution against earthquakes..." (Simoncini 2014, 148–149, 152).

¹²"Lack of dialogue among stakeholders undertaking volcanic risk management hinders agreement in front of decision-making processes" (Pardo et al. 2015, 1 citing King et al. 2007) and increases social vulnerability.

¹³For information sharing [collaboration] also has implications as it moves people from an individualistic perspective ('my information is best') to an acknowledgement of the collective perspective and role ('my information is one piece in the big picture of response') (Doyle et al. 2015, 23).

¹⁴Gaillard 2008, 325); see also Dibben and Chester (1999); Kelman and Mather (2008); Gaillard (2008); United Kingdom Government Office for Science (2011); Wilson et al. (2012); Stone et al. (2014); Christie et al. (2015).

Additional files

Additional file 1: Survey questions. (DOCX 33 kb)

Additional file 2: Survey and interview participants. (DOCX 24 kb)

Additional file 3: Sources that influenced the survey drafting. (DOCX 28 kb)

Additional file 4: Ethical agreement. (DOCX 24 kb)

Abbreviations

EE: Expert elicitation; IATA: International Air Transport Association; IAVCEI: International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior; IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; NZ/MCDEM: New Zealand Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; SAC: Scientific Advisory Committee; UK: United Kingdom; UK/GOS: UK Government Office for Science; UN: United Nations; UN/DP: UN Development Programme; UN/ISDR: UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; US: United States of America; US/NRC: National Research Council of the US; USGS: US Geological Survey; VALS: Volcano alarm level systems; VUELCO: Volcanic Unrest in Europe; Latin America: Phenomenology, eruption precursors, hazard forecast, and risk mitigation; VUSE: Volcanic Unrest Simulation Exercises; WBGU: German Advisory Council on Global Change

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Availability of data and materials

Redacted copies of the surveys and interview transcripts could be prepared on request from the first author subject to the terms of the ethical agreement in Additional file 4.

Authors' contributions

RJB undertook the research and most of the related analysis and manuscript drafting. JG, RC contributed to the overall structuring and purpose of the paper and its methodology, findings and conclusions. All authors edited, read and approved the final manuscript.

Authors' information

RB graduated from UOB with a LLB (Hons) Law degree in 1975 and has practised as a UK lawyer since 1978. For most of his career he was a litigation solicitor specialising in regulatory law – in particular, occupational health and safety law compliance – and, in later years, the defence of criminal prosecutions against utility companies following serious accidents and fatalities. In 2009 RB returned to UOB graduating with a BSc (Hons) in Geology in 2012 and a PhD in 2017. His PhD thesis was entitled "Hazard Communication by Volcanologists: The case for contextualisation and

related quality standards". RB has the unusual, if not unique, distinction of over 39 years' experience of legal practice in the relevant field of regulatory law (health & safety) supplemented by more recent academic qualifications in geology. JG is Professor of Volcanology at UOB with broad interests in volcanological research.

RC is a social scientist and a Senior Lecturer in East Asian Studies at UOB.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The research used the ethical agreement in Additional file 4, and informed consent was obtained from all survey participants and interviewees. With their express consent, the names of all survey participants and interviewees are listed in Additional file 2 and a minimum degree of anonymity was guaranteed by ensuring that specific responses could not be linked to identifiable individuals.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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