

Many groups of people undertake inquiries with a view to forming a belief about some matter. Consider inquiries undertaken by scientific research teams, parliamentary committees, corporations, NGOs, and international organisations. A key issue concerns the role of the evidence of members of these groups in group inquiry and subsequent belief. To what extent is group inquiry and belief beholden to the evidence of members of the group? For instance, could a group justifiably believe that  $p$  if the combined evidence of its members does not support that  $p$ ? Alternatively, regardless of the impact of member evidence on the epistemic standing of group belief, are there zetetic norms of inquiry which require groups to take account of member evidence? In this paper I examine the epistemic impact of member evidence on group belief and inquiry, focusing especially on norms of inquiry.