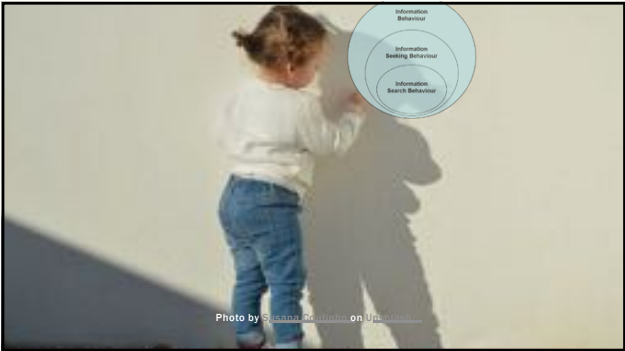


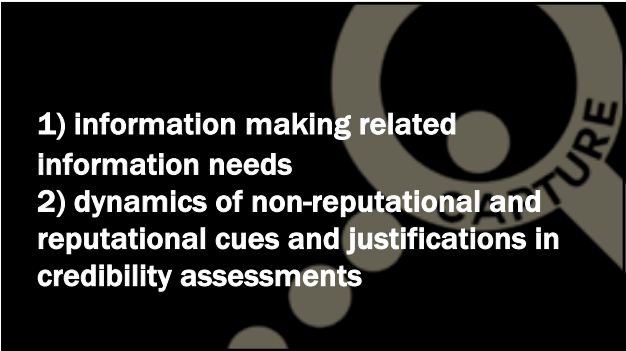
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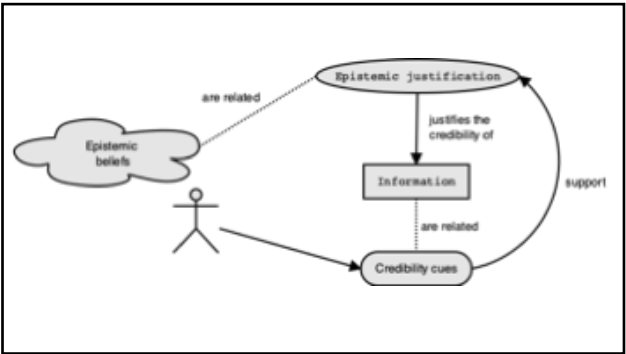
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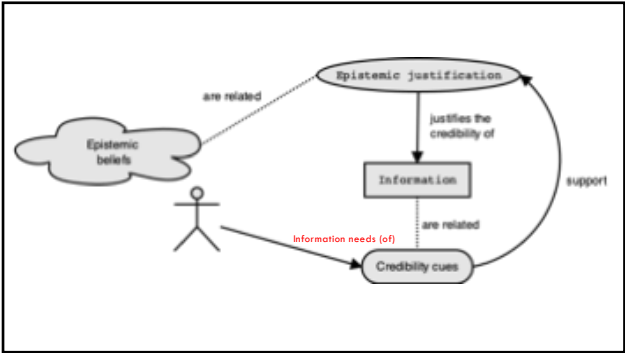
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7

Thematic interviews with Swedish archaeology administrators.
N=10, avg 60 min each.

8



9

Information making related Information needs

- Non-needs
- Context and situation of information making
- Methods and technologies
- Work process

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10

Reputational cues

Credibility by default

- Reputation and earlier results

Images by [Lisa Moore](#), and [PublicDomainPictures](#) from [Pixabay](#)

11

Non-reputational cues

- Primary information
- Participation
- Products
- Secondary information

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12

#1 Process of information making is crucial to the credibility of work and its results.

13

But... direct needs and wants of information on information making were limited, indirect and often unarticulated.

14

And second but ... interviewees had an indirect *need to be able to know* about how the contractor made the information if that would be necessary.

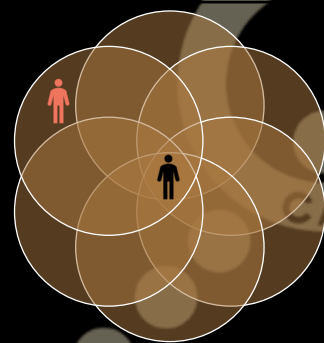
15

#2 Initial credibility judgments were based on relatively simple, often reputational, cues.

16

#3 Credibility is enacted and assessed within bounded communities on the basis the contextual and situational *epistemic* goodness of particular actions and things.

17



18

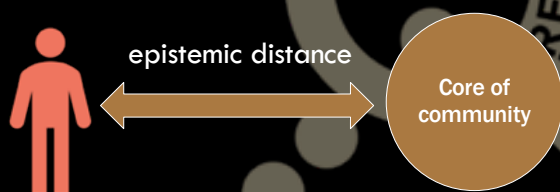
Outsiders had a more substantial potential need of information on information making to make the sought information actionable, whereas their lack of insights in the 'continuum of information making and taking' in their particular contexts meant that they were less likely to experience a subjective need of that information and to be able to exploit it.

19

Reputational cues are important for everyone – but used differently by insiders and outsiders.

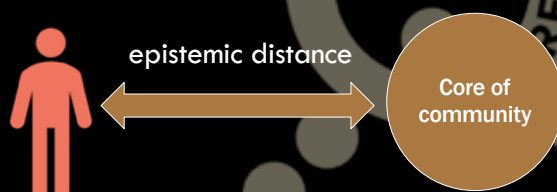
20

Insidership - Outsidership



21

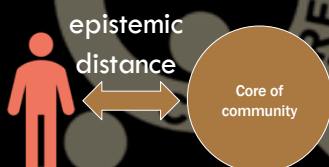
Key question: How to reduce epistemic distance?



22

There are limits to

1. the number of communities people can be insiders in
2. how long epistemic distances permit insidership

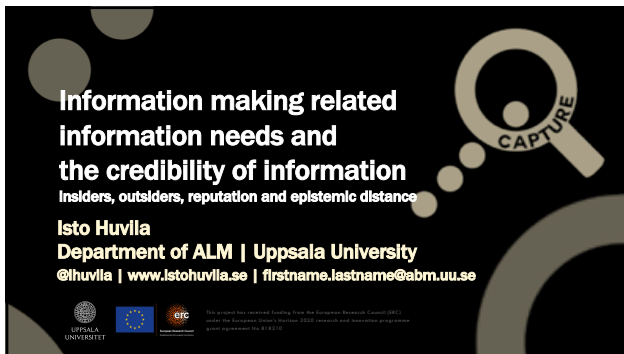


23

Insider-outsidership Epistemic distance

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24



25