Secondary Publication



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Support for Reuse in Data Journals : Current State and Future Perspectives for the Humanities

Date of secondary publication: 26.10.2026

Version of Record (Published Version), Conferenceobject

Persistent identifier: urn:nbn:de:bvb:473-irb-117762x

Primary publication

Lachner, Sonja; Fruth, Leon; Henrich, Andreas (2026): Support for Reuse in Data Journalss: Current State and Future Perspectives for the Humanities, in: JCDL '26: Proceedings of the 26th ACM/IEEE Joint Conference on Digital Libraries, New York, NY; United States: ACM, pp. 1–5, doi: 10.1145/3805696.3846475

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Support for Reuse in Data Journals – Current State and Future Perspectives for the Humanities

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Abstract

Research data reuse is an objective of Open Science, and data journals have emerged as an important publication format for supporting reuse of research data. However, it remains unclear how this objective is operationalized in humanities-oriented data journals and whether reuse-related information is made accessible through their search interfaces. This paper investigates the support for research data reuse in humanities-oriented data journals. We synthesize prior work on research data reuse and identify different reuse purposes and forms. In addition, we analyze how ten humanities-oriented data journals implement support for reuse in their documentation structures and search interfaces. Our analyses show that reuse is frequently recognized as an objective in humanities-oriented data journals, but reuse-related information is not directly represented in the search interfaces. Building on these findings, we derive implications that address the representation of reuse-related information and the design of search systems.

CCS Concepts

• **Applied computing** → *Arts and humanities.*

Keywords

Research Data Reuse, Humanities Research Data, Data Journals

ACM Reference Format:
Sonja Lachner, Leon Fruth, and Andreas Henrich. 2026. Support for Reuse in Data Journals – Current State and Future Perspectives for the Humanities. In *The 2026 ACM/IEEE Joint Conference on Digital Libraries (JCDL '26), October 13–16, 2026, Frisco, TX, USA.* ACM, New York, NY, USA, 5 pages. https://doi.org/10.1145/3805696.3846475

1 Introduction

Research data sharing and reuse are objectives of Open Science [15, 16]. By enabling existing datasets to be used for further research or teaching, reuse can extend the value of research data beyond their original context. This is especially relevant in the humanities, where materials are often not created for research purposes [19] and thus remain relevant across studies, disciplines, and educational contexts. Data journals have emerged as an instrument for supporting the reuse of research data [17]. By documenting the creation process, structure, methodology, quality assurance procedures, availability, and potential future applications of datasets [4, 17], data papers can help scholars to assess whether a dataset is suitable for research or teaching. This paper therefore investigates how and to what extent humanities-oriented data journals currently support research data reuse. Accordingly, this paper addresses the following research questions:

RQ1 Which purposes and forms have been proposed in the literature for research data reuse?

RQ2 How and to what extent is the objective to support the reuse of research data operationalized in humanities-oriented data journals, including through their search interfaces?

Drawing on the findings of RQ1 and RQ2, we derive implications for improving the visibility and accessibility of reuse-related information for research data in the humanities.

The main contribution of this paper is twofold. First, we provide an overview of research data reuse purposes and forms. Second, we show how humanities-oriented data journals currently operationalize reuse support and identify a gap between reuse as a stated objective and reuse-related information as a searchable access point.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews research data reuse purposes and forms, as well as prior work on humanities data journals and reuse. Section 3 analyzes how humanities-oriented data journals support reuse and proposes implications based on these findings. Finally, Section 4 concludes the paper. We make all of our data available in our repository[1].

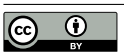
2 Related Work

Research data sharing and reuse are fundamental components of Open Science [15, 16]. However, despite its centrality, there is no universally clear definition of what constitutes reuse. Van de Sandt et al. argue that no de facto standard definition of reuse has emerged and therefore propose a broader one: "(re)use as the use of any research resource regardless of when it is used, the purpose, the characteristics of the data and its user" [18]. We adopt this understanding and use the term *reuse* in a broad sense.

2.1 Purposes and Forms of Data Reuse

To address **RQ1**, we present existing literature on reuse purposes and forms. Several studies examine the purposes and forms of reuse in more detail. Wang et al. conceptualize data reuse as a multi-stage process comprising three stages: initiation, exploration and collection, and repurposing. Their framework is based on a

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JCDL '26, Frisco, TX, USA
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ACM ISBN 979-8-4007-2597-5/2026/10
https://doi.org/10.1145/3805696.3846475

[1] https://github.com/SonjaLachner/Reuse4DataJournals

meta-synthesis of research across the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities [21]. Gregory et al., based on surveys with researchers, identify a broad range of reuse purposes, including new studies, project proposals, teaching, verification, idea generation, and methodological experimentation [8]. While Gregory et al. focus on *why* research data are reused, Ishita et al. examine *how* research data are reused in biomedical scientific publications [9]. Their typology distinguishes original research (authors used data they helped generate), primary reuse (studies by researchers not involved in creating the dataset), and data integration (a reused dataset combined with or compared against the authors' own data). Similarly, Sakai et al. [14] distinguish between primary reuse and data integration. Furthermore, they refine both categories by introducing subtypes. For primary reuse, they distinguish between resource data and specific research data. For data integration, they identify three forms: the empirical type, the introduction/material/research method type, and the combined data analysis type. A comparable distinction is proposed by Yoon et al. in the medical domain [22]. The authors differentiate between primary use, in which data constitute the main dataset for an analysis, and secondary use, in which data are analyzed alongside other datasets. This distinction closely resembles the differentiation proposed by Sakai et al. [14]. Beyond classifying the patterns of data reuse, Pasquetto et al. conceptualize data reuse as a socio-epistemic continuum ranging from comparative data reuse to integrative reuse [13]. Comparative reuse refers to the use of research data for comparison, calibration, validation, or ground-truthing. Integrative reuse, in contrast, involves combining, re-analyzing, or integrating external datasets to address new research questions and generate new knowledge. In another study, Pasquetto distinguishes background reuse—data as established knowledge for interpretation, comparison, or contextualization—from foreground reuse—which treats data as material for new analyses producing novel knowledge [12]. In contrast to the mentioned research-oriented typologies, Custers and Uršič approach data reuse from a data protection perspective and propose a privacy-oriented typology of data reuse [6].

Taken together, these studies show that data reuse spans a wide range of purposes and forms. Regardless of the intended purpose of reuse, users must be able to assess a dataset's suitability. Data journals are one instrument supporting this assessment.

2.2 Data Journals

Data journals emerged to improve the discoverability, transparency, dissemination, and reuse of research data [17] by mirroring the scientific publication model [5]. Rather than focusing on hypothesis-driven findings or theoretical interpretations [17], data papers primarily aim to document research data, their context of creation, and their potential for future reuse by describing the "what, where, why, how, and who of the data" [4]. In doing so, data papers can provide valuable contextual and methodological information that is often not fully represented within datasets themselves, research articles [20], or repositories. Compared to other disciplines, the publication of data papers in the humanities developed considerably later [7], partly because the humanities field is highly heterogeneous regarding both the objects of study and the types of data produced [11]. According to McGillivray et al., data papers have a positive impact on data reuse in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) [11]. However, while this research provides evidence that data papers can support data reuse, it remains unclear how this objective is translated into the concrete practices and infrastructures of humanities-oriented data journals. To address **RQ2**, we examine this along two dimensions: the *documentation level*—how reuse-related aspects are embedded in data paper definitions, data paper templates, and journal guidelines—and the *search level*—how data journal search interfaces support reuse-oriented discovery.

Table 1: Overview of data journals whose scope includes the humanities

Journal	Year	Field	Type
Open Research Europe	2021	Humanities and the Arts, Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences, Natural Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Medical and Health Sciences, Social Sciences	Mixed
Journal of Cultural Analytics	2016	Humanities, Social Sciences, Computer Science	Mixed
Research Data Journal for the Humanities and Social Sciences	2016	Humanities and Social Sciences	Pure
Journal of Open Humanities Data	2015	Humanities	Pure
Data in Brief	2014	For all research domains	Pure
Frontiers in Digital Humanities	2014	Digital Humanities	Mixed
Journal of Open Archaeology Data	2012	Archaeology	Pure
F1000Research	2012	Physical, Life Sciences, Engineering, Medicine, Social Sciences, Humanities	Mixed
Data Science Journal	2002	For all research domains	Mixed
Internet Archaeology	1995	Archaeology	Mixed

Note: Year, meaning inception year. Type, meaning whether the journal focuses primarily on a single article type or contains multiple article types.

3 Support for Reuse in Data Journals

To identify humanities-oriented data journals, we started from the set of HSS-related data journals reported by McGillivray et al. [11] and supplemented this set with two data journal lists [1, 10] and manual Google searches for "data journal humanities" and "data papers humanities". Journals were included in the final sample if they cover the humanities, were published in English, and provided a publication format for research data. The publication formats offered by a journal were identified either through the article types available in its search interface or through the journal's documentation. This process resulted in a final sample of ten journals listed in Table 1. The final sample contains four pure data journals whose primary publication format consists of data papers and six mixed journals that also publish other article types. The sample comprises journals with an explicit focus on humanities disciplines as well as interdisciplinary journals that facilitate humanities data papers.[2] The journal sample was analyzed in April and May 2026.

3.1 Documentation Level

At the *documentation level*, support for data reuse is reflected in the formal structures of humanities-oriented data journals, including

[2]For details see: */data/overview_data_journals.csv* in our repository

their definitions of data papers, guidelines, and publication templates. Among the eight journals that provided a definition of data papers, five explicitly emphasized the reuse potential of research data. This indicates that promoting reuse is recognized as an objective by many humanities-oriented data journals. Despite this shared emphasis on reuse, the analyzed journals do not share a fixed overarching data paper template, confirming earlier observations on the heterogeneity of data paper structures [5]. Of the ten journals, four provide data paper templates. Among these, three explicitly support the documentation of research data reuse, either through a section on reuse potential or by addressing reuse as a subtopic within a section.

Among the six journals that do not provide a data paper template, four outline the recommended structure of data papers in their guidelines. However, only two explicitly address research data reuse, either through a dedicated section or as a subtopic within a section.[3] Overall, the results suggest that research data reuse is recognized as an objective of humanities-oriented data journals. However, this objective is only partially translated into the formal structures of data papers, as only five of the ten analyzed journals explicitly encourage the authors—through their templates and guidelines—to document the reuse potential of their datasets. This finding relates only to the explicit structural support for reuse provided through journal templates and guidelines.

To examine whether reuse-related information may also be present in data papers whose templates and guidelines do not explicitly require reuse suggestions, we conducted an exploratory analysis of the first eight data papers in Volume 9, Issue 1 (Dec 2024) of the Research Data Journal for the Humanities and Social Sciences (RDJ) [3]. The journal's guideline defines a data paper structure but contains no reuse section [2]. The analysis showed that all eight papers contained information related to data reuse. Reuse-related information appeared in various parts of the data papers, including the introduction, methods, data description, and conclusion sections. The authors described potential applications of their data, mentioned communities that may benefit from the data, and outlined opportunities for future research.[4] These findings suggest that the absence of a reuse-related section in data paper templates and guidelines should not be interpreted as evidence that reuse-related information is missing in the data papers. Furthermore, even where journals explicitly request information on reuse, this does not guarantee a consistent description of reuse potential. The investigated templates and guidelines typically provide only broad guidance on what could be mentioned, while leaving freedom regarding the scope, level of detail, and perspective of reuse-related descriptions.

3.2 Search Level

At the *search level*, support for data reuse can be provided through the search interfaces offered by data journals. In our analysis, this includes the search functionalities and the information displayed for each item on the search engine result page (SERP). We examined these systems from a user perspective, assessing whether and how these search interfaces support the discovery of data for reuse purposes. Search functionalities and result page information were identified inductively based on the functionalities and information presented in the user-facing search interface and, where available, complemented by the documentation of the search system.

3.2.1 Search Functionalities. All ten journals provide a search interface, but they differ considerably in the range and sophistication of their functionalities. We analyzed six types of search functionalities: keyword-based search, field-specific search, Boolean operators, phrase search, semantic search, and faceted search.

Keyword-based search is supported by all journals, enabling users to search for data papers using textual queries. Beyond basic keyword-based search, seven search interfaces support Boolean operators. While one journal supports only the operators AND and OR, the remaining journals additionally support the NOT operator. Phrase search is supported by four journals, while field-specific search is available in eight journals, allowing users to restrict queries to selected metadata elements. In principle, field-specific search can support a more targeted discovery of suitable data. However, none of the journals that explicitly address data reuse in their templates represent the respective sections as searchable fields in their search interfaces. Either the reuse section is simply not indexed as a distinct field or the journal does not provide field-specific search functionality at all. Consequently, users cannot directly search for data based on their documented reuse potential and must instead rely on general keyword-based searches or, where available, searches within other fields such as titles, authors, full text, or abstracts.

Faceted search is offered by eight journals, allowing users to refine results through categorical facets, range facets, or both. The specific facets available differ between journals. While the available categorical facets vary considerably, range facets are consistently restricted to publication date ranges. Among the five journals that explicitly address data reuse in their guidelines or templates, only one provides any categorical facets at all, none of which are related to reuse. Two journals offer only one date range facet, and the remaining two do not provide faceted search functionality at all. Consequently, users cannot refine search results based on reuse-related information.

Three journals provide semantic search functionality, two of which explicitly address data reuse and offer AI-powered semantic search. However, none of the search interfaces provide documentation on how their semantic search operates or which information is considered during retrieval. Consequently, it remains unclear whether and to what extent the section on reuse potential is incorporated into the search process.[5]

Overall, the analyzed search systems primarily support the retrieval of data papers through conventional bibliographic and metadata-based search mechanisms. While functionalities can facilitate the discovery of relevant data papers, explicit support for identifying datasets for reuse-oriented information needs is rather limited.

3.2.2 Result Page. Beyond the search functionalities, the displayed information on the SERP predefines how users assess the retrieved data papers. Each journal displays a consistent set of information for all search results, but the specific elements presented vary across

[3] For details see: */data/templates_guidelines_data_journals.csv*
[4] For details see: */data/data_reuse_rdj.csv*
[5] For details see: */data/search_functionalities_data_journals.csv*

journals. All ten journals display at least the title of each retrieved item. Nine of the journals display the authors and publication date, and eight journals also indicate the article type. Beyond these elements, the information presented differs notably. Across all analyzed journals, we identified the following additional elements on the SERP: abstract, volume, journal name, DOI/ISSN, access indicator, figures, download link, citation export, breadcrumbs, search term highlighting, snippet display, view and download metrics, names of the peer reviewers, status/display of review decisions, and funders.[6] However, the investigated SERPs provide no explicit information on data reuse, requiring users to examine data papers for reuse relevance themselves. In summary, the SERP could serve as an efficient overview for reuse-oriented discovery of data papers, which is currently not supported, as our analyses highlight.

3.3 Implications

Our analyses suggest that many humanities-oriented data journals recognize the promotion of research data reuse as an objective. However, this objective is only partially operationalized. While half of the analyzed journals encourage authors to document the reuse potential of their data through the provided data paper templates and guidelines, reuse-related information is generally not directly incorporated into journal search systems. Moreover, the exploratory analysis of data papers from RDJ indicates that reuse-related information can also be present even when journals do not explicitly require such descriptions. Therefore, the main implication of these findings is that the challenge does not necessarily lie in the availability of reuse-related information, but rather in its visibility and explicit accessibility.

A first step towards improving the visibility and accessibility of reuse-related information would be to incorporate a reuse-oriented perspective into the journals' search systems. From such a perspective, datasets are not only described and retrieved through traditional bibliographic characteristics, but also through information that supports the discovery and assessment of research data according to their potential applications and reuse scenarios. Improvements in this regard require attention to two complementary levels: the *representation of reuse-related information* and the *design of the search system.*

3.3.1 Representation of Reuse-Related Information. The findings indicate that reuse-related information is available within data papers. Although this information is accessible to readers, it is typically embedded in unstructured textual descriptions, making it difficult to process automatically and therefore limiting its use for reuse-oriented retrieval. Thus, an important step is to represent reuse-related information in a more structured and machine-readable form. Several approaches are conceivable. One is to encourage authors to provide structured descriptions of potential reuse scenarios within the data paper. Compared with free-text descriptions, which may vary in focus, detail, and location, a structured format could make reuse-related information more consistent, easier to identify, and more readily transformed into machine-readable representations. A second (related) approach is to incorporate reuse-related information directly into metadata schemas. Rather than being embedded solely in the full text of a data paper, such information could be captured in dedicated reuse-focused metadata elements, making it directly accessible to and usable within search systems. Since many data papers already contain information relevant to reuse, automated approaches may provide a scalable mechanism for enriching existing metadata with reuse-related metadata elements. Various techniques may be applied for this purpose, including rule-based information extraction, Natural Language Processing methods, or Large Language Models (LLMs).

3.3.2 Design of a Reuse-Oriented Search System. Several approaches can be considered to integrate a reuse-oriented perspective into the design of search systems. Such improvements target different levels of the search process, including search functionalities or the presentation of information on the SERP. One approach is to extend existing search functionalities or introduce new ones that support reuse-oriented retrieval. For example, search systems could extend their search fields by providing fields for reuse-related aspects, such as application domains or reuse scenarios. The information underlying these search fields could, e.g., be derived from data papers by extracting and structuring reuse-related information contained in textual descriptions. Another example is the incorporation of reuse-related information into filtering functionalities. This could be particularly valuable in exploratory search situations. A further approach is to enrich the information displayed for each item on the SERP with information relevant from a reuse perspective (e.g., summaries of potential reuse scenarios, suitable research domains, or previous reuse cases).

4 Conclusion

This paper examined how humanities-oriented data journals support research data reuse. Based on a synthesis of prior work, we first showed that data reuse covers a broad range of purposes and forms. This broad understanding of reuse highlights that potential reuses require information not only about the dataset itself, but also about possible applications and suitable reuse contexts. Our analysis of humanities-oriented data journals shows that data reuse is widely recognized as an objective, but only partially operationalized. While half of the analyzed journals encourage authors to document the reuse potential of their data through templates or guidelines, reuse-related information is generally not incorporated explicitly into the journals' search systems. Building on these findings, we outlined directions for representing reuse-related information in a structured, machine-readable form and for embedding a reuse-oriented perspective into search functionalities and SERP design. As a next step, we plan to investigate whether LLMs can extract reuse-related information from data papers and transform it into structured, machine-readable reuse metadata.

Declaration on Generative AI

During the preparation of this work, the authors used DeepL and ChatGPT to check grammar and spelling, and to improve the writing style. After using these tools, the authors reviewed and edited the content as needed and take full responsibility for the publication's content.

[6] For details see: */data/search_engine_result_pages_data_journals.csv*

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