# Finding Datasets Data Camp - 2025

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# **Today's Topics**

- Finding Datasets
- Evaluating Datasets
- Connection to Scholarly Literature
- Finding Scholarly Literature



### **Related Library Guide:**

https://libguides.colorado.edu/findingdata/2025

# **CAUTION: BAD DATA**



BAD DATA QUALITY MAY RESULT IN FRUSTRATION AND LEAD TO DROP KICKING YOUR COMPUTER

# Reasons you might want to find a dataset?



- Have you ever needed to find one?
- What did you look for?
- What did you do with it?
- Did you have any problems with it?

# #1. Managing Expectations...



- 1. It may not exist
- 2. It may not be free
- 3. You may not be allowed to use it
- 4. Mimi Onuoha's <u>The Library of</u> <u>Missing Datasets</u>

Image by Charlesdeluvio on Unsplash



# **Finding Datasets**

- 1. Define need: what topic, when, where, why
- 2. Get informed
- 3. Identify places to look
- 4. Search widely
- 5. Evaluate quality, ethics, & fit

### Identify Possible Sources: Who Collects This Data?

- Data sets must be created: collected, organized, stored, made accessible
- This takes time, money and effort
  - Who has the resources, responsibility/mandate, interest, in collecting this data?
    - Person? (Researcher? Scientist?)
    - Research organizations/labs?
    - Government <u>departments and agencies</u>? (EPA, Census Bureau?)
    - International organizations? (World Bank, World Health Organization)
    - Companies? (Facebook, Amazon, Pfizer, Academic Publishers)

### Open Data, Closed Data...

#### **Open Data: available to everyone**

- Archived in an open repository
- Data sets are often required to be openly available by grant issuing agencies
- Publicly-funded research is already required to be available in an open-access repository (see <u>OSTP memo</u>)

\*ALSO: Some dataset owners require explanations of use to protect abuse.

Proprietary Data: closed to public use

- Privately owned and funded; protected by copyright, patents, contracts, privacy protected
- May be related to software, business/financial information, or unpublished research (insurance data, health data, financial data, data protected by court order, recipes, designs, patterns)

#### What is metadata?

- Different types:
  - Licensing information (who can use the data and for what)
  - Technical requirements for using a dataset (how to use it)
  - The who, what, where, when, why and how the data was created
- Where to find it:
  - Readme file, data dictionary, codebook, attached file, repository page
- Why is it important?
  - Helps you use and understand a dataset

### **Examples of Metadata Standards**

- <u>Astronomy Visualization Metadata</u>
- Darwin Core
- <u>Data Documentation Initiative (DDI)</u> to document numeric data files
- <u>Dublin Core</u>, a general purpose metadata standard
- ISO 19115 or FGDC's <u>Content</u> <u>Standard for Digital Geospatial</u> <u>Metadata</u> for geospatial data
- Ecological Metadata Language

### Good Datasets

- 1. Complete
- 2. Require minimal cleaning
- 3. Good metadata / documentation
  - a. Explains data collection
  - b. Clear labels: variables, column headers
  - c. Clear about conflict of interest, source of funding
- 4. License Information
- 5. Ethical & Protects privacy
- 6. Usable Format





### "Bad" Datasets

- 1. Incomplete or have errors
- 2. Formatting inconsistencies, require lots of cleaning
- 3. Outdated
- 4. No or poor documentation
  - a. No info about source
  - b. Poor labeling/metadata
- 5. Unethical/biased
- 6. Hard to use



### Evaluate Datasets

- 1. Is the dataset:
  - a. Usable: readable, well-documented, and available to all
  - b. Functional format for software/analysis
  - c. Complete, has good metadata (readme file!)
  - d. Minimal "cleaning" or "wrangling" needed
  - e. Data is current
- 2. Does it follow a Metadata Standard?
- 3. How was the data set created and why?
- 4. What kinds of bias or issues exist in the dataset?
- 5. Could the use of the dataset be harmful in some way?
- 6. How has the dataset been used? How could it be used?



### **Examples of Data Repositories**

- Data.gov
- Google Dataset Search
- <u>Kaggle</u>
- Data.gov
- Earthdata.nasa.gov
- <u>Microsoft Research Open Data</u>
- <u>Reddit Datasets</u>
- ICPSR (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research)
- <u>World Bank Open Data World</u>
  <u>Health Organization Data</u>
- <u>Dryad</u>



- <u>Amazon Web Services</u>
  <u>(AWS) Data Exchange</u>
- <u>Data.europa.eu</u>
- Figshare
- <u>Zenodo</u>
- <u>CU Scholar</u>

### Dataset Search Tools



- a. Google Data Search
- b. <u>Re3data.org</u>
- c. <u>Open Access Directory's</u> <u>List of Open Repositories</u>
- d. Nature's List of Scientific
  - **Data Repositories**
- e. <u>NIH Guide to Finding</u>

Datasets and

**Repositories** 

# What if you can't find a dataset you need?

- Advisor, instructor, research team, and <u>subject librarian</u>
- Researchers of a related project for data
  - You may be asked about your intentions

# Library Resources

### Academic Literature: Why Bother? (Can't AI just find it for me?)



- Find papers from many sources
- What is known/has been done
- Emerging research
- Methods, instruments
- Datasets

Image by Jongsun Lee on Unsplash

### Use Citation Management Software!





- EndNote
- Mendeley
- EasyBib
- RefWorks

For help on citations, contact your librarian or consult Purdue's <u>OWL</u> (Online Writing Lab)

# Find databases recommended by subject librarians:

**Library Guides** 

# DEMO: Web of Science Database

## **Google Scholar**

- To connect with your library:
  - "Settings":
    - "Library Links"
    - "Account"
- Do NOT pay for articles!
- If you can't get full text on GS:
  - get citation and search in your library catalog

#### The "Good"

- Uses natural language
- Familiar/easy
- Finds much of what databases find
- Can connect to institutional databases to give you access

#### The "Bad"

- Fewer filters to narrow results
- Not full-text
- Algorithm is unknown
- Pulls from across internet; not all sources are reliable

### Disciplinary Databases

vs. General Databases

- Specific focus
- Limited number of journals they pull from

- Contain articles from many disciplines
- Good for broad, interdisciplinary searching

### **Citation Mining**

- 1. Find a "good" article on your topic
- 2. Go forward in the research by seeing who has cited it
  - a. (you can find this on Web of Science and Google Scholar)
- 3. Go backwards in the research by seeing what papers the researchers cited
- 4. Search the authors of this paper or any of the authors they cite
- 5. Look at articles in the journal of publication
  - a. In Web of Science, you can see who funded their research and some other information

### Interesting Data-Related Websites:

- <u>StackOverflow</u>
  - Data Colada

**InsideAINews** 

- Data Science Central
- <u>Diversity in Tech: 40 Resources to Promote</u> Equity and Representation for People of Color

# **Find Books**

# Please give me feedback in the chat: (or email me <u>elizabeth.novosel@colorado.edu</u>)

What topics should I cover in the future? What was unnecessary for you?

### CU Libraries Website: colorado.edu/libraries

#### **University Libraries**



### CU Libraries Website: colorado.edu/libraries







# Please feel free to contact me: elizabeth.novosel@colorado.edu

https://libguides.colorado.edu/findingdatasets/2023