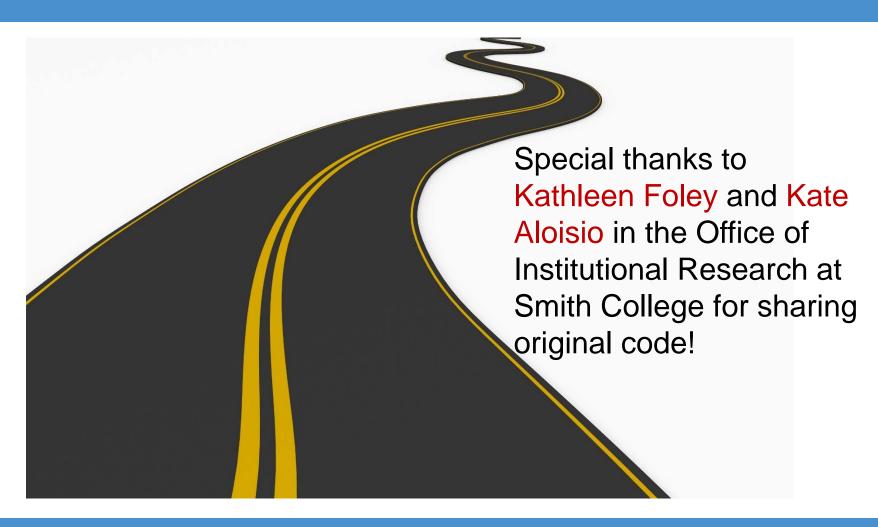
Instant Comparison: IPEDS Survey Files Working for You

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Glancing ahead (and in the review)



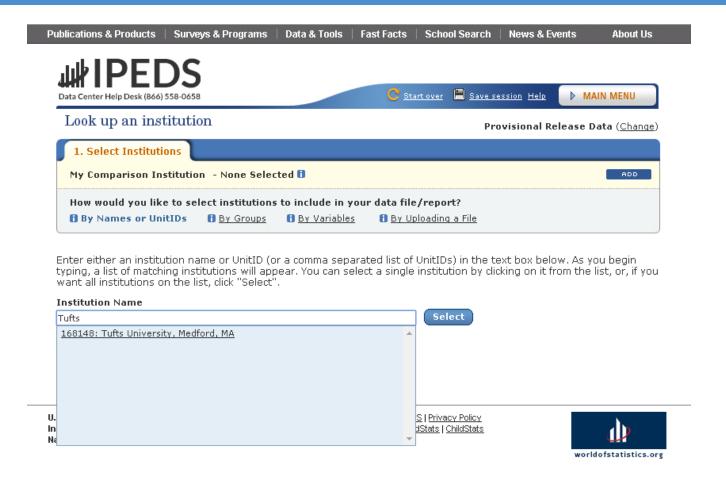


Motivating Question

How can we use publicly available data from IPEDS to create longitudinal peer comparison data sets?

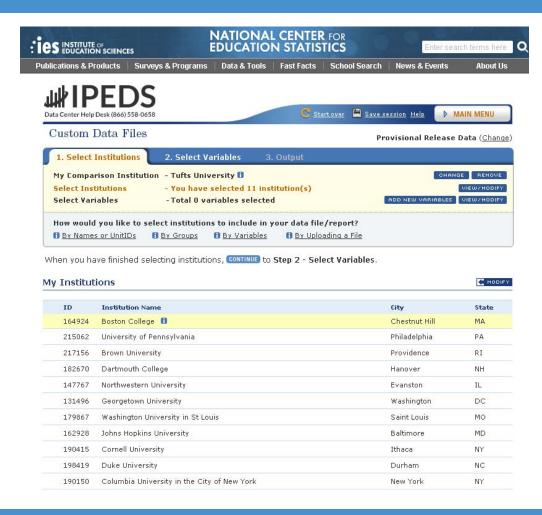


Challenge: Downloading data



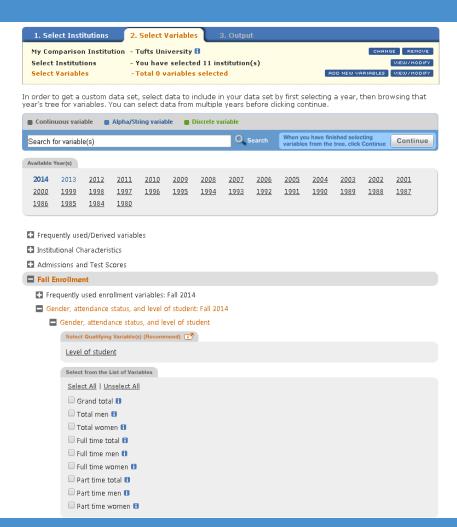


Step 1: Select your institutions





Step 2: Select (a) year and (b)variables of interest





Step 3: Download the data file

A B	C D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
1 unitid institution name	year EF2014.Level of student	EF2014. Grand total	EF2014.Total men	EF2014.Total women	EF2014.Full time total	EF2014.Full time men EF201	14.Full time women
2 164924 Boston College	2014 All students total	14317	6509	7808	13024	5905	7119
3 164924 Boston College	2014 All students, Undergraduate total	9856	4576	5280	9526	4406	5120
4 164924 Boston College	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking total	9483	4393	5090	9345	4313	5032
5 164924 Boston College	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking, First-time	2295	1016	1279	2284	1013	1271
6 164924 Boston College	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certificate-seeking	7188	3377	3811	7061	. 3300	3761
7 164924 Boston College	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certifcate-seeking, Transfer-ins	142	69	73	142	69	73
8 164924 Boston College	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certifcate-seeking, Continuing	7046	3308	3738	6919	3231	3688
9 164924 Boston College	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Non-degree/certificate-seeking	373	183	190	181	. 93	88
10 164924 Boston College	2014 All students, Graduate	4461	1933	2528	3498	1499	1999
11 217156 Brown University	2014 All students total	9181	4499	4682	8756	4357	4399
12 217156 Brown University	2014 All students, Undergraduate total	6548	3150	3398	6255	3049	3206
13 217156 Brown University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking total	6264	3057	3207	6241	. 3041	3200
14 217156 Brown University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking, First-time	1559	764	795	1559	764	795
15 217156 Brown University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certificate-seeking	4705	2293	2412	4682	2277	2405
16 217156 Brown University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certifcate-seeking, Transfer-ins	55	33	22	55	33	22
17 217156 Brown University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certifcate-seeking, Continuing	4650	2260	2390	4627	2244	2383
18 217156 Brown University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Non-degree/certificate-seeking	284	93	191	14	8	6
19 217156 Brown University	2014 All students, Graduate	2633	1349	1284	2501	. 1308	1193
20 190150 Columbia University in the City of New York	2014 All students total	27589	13596	13993	23268	11409	11859
21 190150 Columbia University in the City of New York	2014 All students, Undergraduate total	8100	4247	3853	7496	3926	3570
22 190150 Columbia University in the City of New York	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking total	8100	4247	3853	7496	3926	3570
23 190150 Columbia University in the City of New York	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking, First-time	1533	785	748	1490	759	731
24 190150 Columbia University in the City of New York	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certificate-seeking	6567	3462	3105	6006	3167	2839
25 190150 Columbia University in the City of New York	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certifcate-seeking, Transfer-ins	585	361	224	512	323	189
26 190150 Columbia University in the City of New York	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certifcate-seeking, Continuing	5982	3101	2881	5494	2844	2650
27 190150 Columbia University in the City of New York	2014 All students, Graduate	19489	9349	10140	15772	7483	8289
28 190415 Cornell University	2014 All students total	21679	11172	10507	21602	11144	10458
29 190415 Cornell University	2014 All students, Undergraduate total	14282	7024	7258	14269	7021	7248
30 190415 Cornell University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking total	14195	6979	7216	14182	6976	7206
31 190415 Cornell University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking, First-time	3225	1577	1648	3225	1577	1648
32 190415 Cornell University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certificate-seeking	10970	5402	5568	10957	7 5399	5558
33 190415 Cornell University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certifcate-seeking, Transfer-ins	554	275	279	553	275	278
34 190415 Cornell University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certifcate-seeking, Continuing	10416	5127	5289	10404	5124	5280
35 190415 Cornell University	2014 All students, Undergraduate, Non-degree/certificate-seeking	87	45	42	87	7 45	42
36 190415 Cornell University	2014 All students, Graduate	7397	4148	3249	7333	4123	3210



Step 4:

Repeat for every year of interest and set of variables



Challenges & frustrations

- What if we use different comparison institutions?
 - Example: Engineering has a different set of comparison institutions than is traditionally used; grad/professional schools might be interested in different comparison institutions; we might want the flexibility of looking at different institutions?
- What if we are interested in different variables?
 - Example: I downloaded total enrollment and full-time enrollment by gender, but now I also am interested in enrollment by full-time/part-time status *and* race/ethnicity
- What if we need additional years of data?



Alternative: Complete data files

Step 1: Choose year and survey





Complete data files

Step 2: Download data file and dictionary





Complete data files

Step 4:

Repeat for every year of interest



Complete data files

Challenges & frustrations

- One file per year
 - Longitudinal comparisons necessitate compiling data files
- Size of complete survey files
 - Complete survey files are huge and can be unwieldly to work with
 - For any institution, much of this data will not provide useful peer comparisons
 - Example: Enrollment at Tufts
- Column headers
 - Options: constantly reference the dictionary, or take time to rename
- Certain data columns have additional reference tables
 - Example: Student Level (EFALEVEL)



Complete data files: Example

Enrollment by race/ethnicity, gender, attendance status, and level of student: Fall 2014



Compiling Data

R to the rescue

Function: IPEDS_clean_merge()



Goals of the program

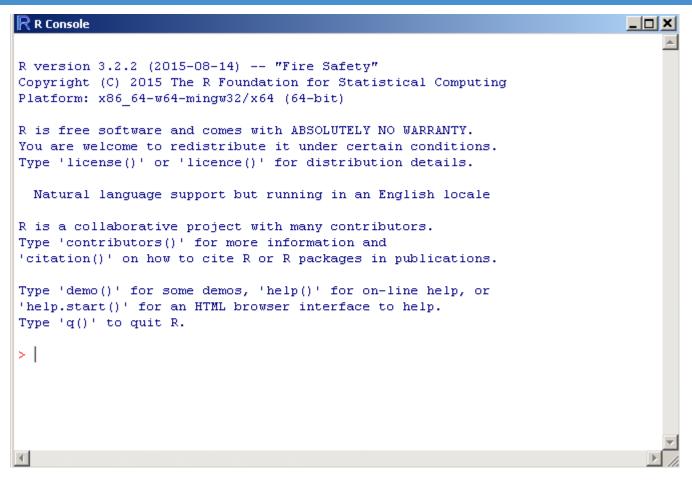
- Create a more manageable data file by keeping only institutions and metrics that are of interest
- Add institution names in addition to UNITID for easier reference
- Replace column headers with text description
- Replace any reference columns (i.e. student level for fall enrollment) with reference description
 - Fall Enrollment: EFALEVEL 1 → "All Students, Total"
- Merge across years to create longitudinal data set
- Automate so that files can be updated when new data are released



Don't fear the code!



Getting started with R and R Studio

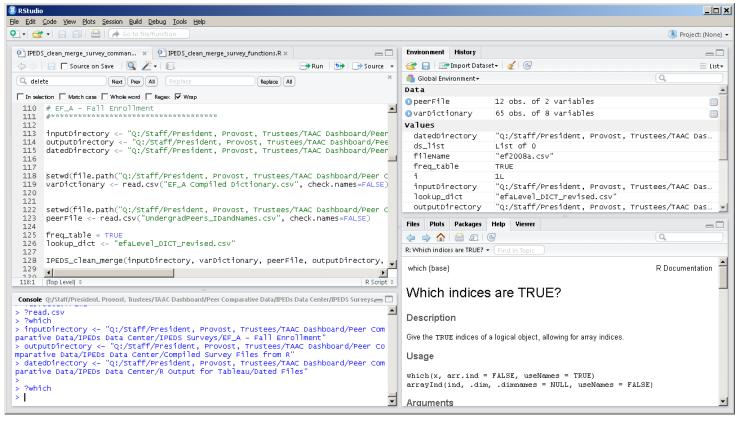


Command line only – not very conducive to learning or exploring



Getting started with R and R Studio

View and edit code



See what is loaded and what functions and/or data are ready for use

Load packages, get help, see graphs, etc.

Command Line



Necessary input



Necessary input

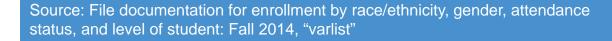
- inputDirectory
 - Filepath to folder containing complete survey files (.csv)
- varDictionary
 - "varlist" page from data dictionary, saved as .csv and read into R
- peerFile
 - List of comparison institution names and UNITID (IPEDS identifier)
- outputDirectory
 - Filepath to destination folder of compiled dataset
- outputName
 - Name of the compiled file
- datedDirectory
 - For record keeping only; location of files from every day the code is run
- freq_table (True/False)
 - Does the dictionary have a "Frequencies" tab with additional lookup values?
- lookup_dict (optional)
 - If an additional lookup table exists, data dictionary "Frequencies" tab saved as .csv and read into R



Input: varDictionary

Sample Format

varnumber	varname	DataType	Fieldwidth	format	imputationvar	varTitle
1	UNITID	N	6	Cont		Unique identification number of the institution
20166	EFALEVEL	N	2	Disc		Level of student
21985	LINE	N	2	Disc		Level of student (original line number on survey form)
21990	SECTION	N	1	Disc		Attendance status of student
21991	LSTUDY	N	1	Disc		Level of student
20286	EFTOTLT	N	6	Cont	XEFTOTLT	Grand total
20241	EFTOTLM	N	6	Cont	XEFTOTLM	Grand total men
20246	EFTOTLW	N	6	Cont	XEFTOTLW	Grand total women
24432	EFAIANT	N	6	Cont	XEFAIANT	American Indian or Alaska Native total
24434	EFAIANM	N	6	Cont	XEFAIANM	American Indian or Alaska Native men
24436	EFAIANW	N	6	Cont	XEFAIANW	American Indian or Alaska Native women





Necessary input

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- lookup_dict (optional)
 - If an additional lookup table exists, data dictionary "Frequencies" tab saved as .csv and read into R



Input: freq_table

Sample Format

varnumber	varname	codevalue	Valuelabel
20166	EFALEVEL	1	All students total
20166	EFALEVEL	2	All students, Undergraduate total
20166	EFALEVEL	3	All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking total
20166	EFALEVEL	4	All students, Undergraduate, Degree/certificate-seeking, First-time
20166	EFALEVEL	5	All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certificate-seeking
20166	EFALEVEL	19	All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certificate-seeking, Transfer-ins
20166	EFALEVEL	20	All students, Undergraduate, Other degree/certificate-seeking, Continuing
20166	EFALEVEL	11	All students, Undergraduate, Non-degree/certificate-seeking
20166	EFALEVEL	12	All students, Graduate
20166	EFALEVEL	21	Full-time students total
20166	EFALEVEL	22	Full-time students, Undergraduate total

...continuing for all values of EFALEVEL, LINE, SECTION, LSTUDY



- 1. Specify where to find data files (inputDirectory)
- 2. Set up a dummy that will hold the "cleaned" data files from each year until it's ready to compile

```
IPEDS_clean_merge <- function (inputDirectory, varDictionary, peerFile,</p>
                                   outputDirectory, outputName, datedDirectory, freq_table, lookup_dict) {
14 +
15
      # Specify where R will find your file set
16
17
      setwd(inputDirectory)
18
19
      # Set up necessary blank lists
     # List to hold survey data from various years
20
21
      ds_list <- list()
23
     # For each file in directory:
24
     # (1) read in the file
   # Create list of rows to keep based on peers/comparison schools
      # Create list of Columns to drop (imputation columns or blank fields for Tufts)
      # store "good" data in file_list
```

- 3. For each data file...
 - a) Read in the data file
 - b) Identify which columns to keep
 - Depending on your purposes, you might change this
 - At Tufts, we delete
 - (a) columns for imputation variables
 - (b) columns that Tufts has left blank
 - Identify which <u>rows</u> to keep
 Keep rows for Tufts and comparison institutions

```
# Read in all years of survey files; capitalize to standardize column titles
for (i in 1:length(list.files())) {
  fileName <- list.files()[i]
  ds <- read.csv(fileName, check.names=FALSE)</pre>
  #Some years of data have lowercase headers, so change all to uppercase for consistency
  names(ds) <- toupper(names(ds))</pre>
  dropCol <- c()
  # below, we will Select rows for comparison institutions
  # this will use UNITID %in% list from peerFile$unitid
  # identify columns to delete (imputation & blank for Tufts)
  tuftsRow <- which(ds$UNITID == "168148")
  #we will only want to delete based on "blanks" if we have one row for Tufts;
  #If there are mutliple Tufts rows, then only remove imputation variables
  # When there is only one row per institution, remove imputation rows
  # and any column for which Tufts (or your main institution) has a null value
  if (length(tuftsRow) == 1) {
    myRow <- tuftsRow
    for (k in 1:ncol(ds)) {
      #drop imputation columns
      if (substring(names(ds)[k],1,1) == "X") {
        dropCol <- c(dropCol,k)</pre>
      #Drop columns for which primary institution is null/blank
      else if (is.na(ds[myRow,k])) {
        dropCol <- c(dropCol,k)
      else if (ds[myRow,k] == ".") {
        dropCol <- c(dropCol,k)</pre>
  #If we have multiple rows per file, only remove imputation columns and leave all others
  else if (length(tuftsRow > 1)) {
    for (k in 1:ncol(ds))
      if (substring(names(ds)[k],1,1) == "X") {
        dropCol <- c(dropCol,k)</pre>
  # create a new ds with only the "good" rows and columns
  ds_qood <- ds[ds$UNITID %in% peerFile$unitid, -dropCol]
```

- For each data file (cont)...
 - d) Add survey year

Columns for fall and fiscal year, generated using the function IPEDS_FY that generates year from the survey file name

- e) Add institution name

 Use peerFile to lookup institution
 names based on UNITID
- f) Store the cleaned data as an element of the list

```
# We now want to add columns for Fiscal Year, Fall, and Institution Name
# Create placeholders first
ds_qood$FY <- ""
ds_good$Fall <- ""
ds_good$Institution_Name <- ""
# Add FY and "Fall" for joining purposes in Tableau
# FY is based on the type of survey file and when data is collected
# IPEDS_FY function is defined below
survey_details <- IPEDS_FY(fileName)</pre>
ds_good$FY <- survey_details[[1]]
ds_good$Fall <- ds_good$FY-1
ds_good$`Survey Code` <- survey_details[[2]]</pre>
ds_good$`Survey Title` <- survey_details[[3]]
survey <- survey_details[[2]]</pre>
# Add Institution Name
for (l in 1:nrow(ds_qood)) {
 p <- which(ds_qood$UNITID[]] == peerFile$unitid)</pre>
  ds_qood$Institution_Name[1] <- as.matrix(peerFile$`institution name`)[p]
# Store the good info in our new list
ds_list[[i]] <- assign(paste("ds",i,sep=""), ds_qood)</pre>
```

4. Compile all years of data into a single dataset

Each variable column now includes entries for each institution in each year

full_ds <- as.data.frame(rbind.fill.matrix(ds_list))</pre>



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- 5. If the survey dictionary included a "frequency" table with additional lookup values...
 - Generate reference tables for these variables using the frequency table
 - b. Create additional columns as necessary with descriptions of coded values

```
if (freq_table==TRUE) {
  full_ds <- lookup(full_ds, lookup_dict)
}</pre>
```

Replace column name variable codes with descriptive titles

Use the variable dictionary to substitute full text descriptions for each variable

- 7. Set the output directory
- 8. Export the compiled data set from R as a .csv

```
# Replace variable codes with full header titles

for (m in 1:ncol(full_ds)) {
    if (names(full_ds)[m] %in% varDictionary$varname) {
        a <- which(names(full_ds)[m] == as.matrix(varDictionary$varname))
        names(full_ds)[m] <- as.matrix(varDictionary$varTitle)[a]
    }
}

# Set directory to where you want the file to output
setwd(outputDirectory)

# Write full .csv to output directory
write.csv(full_ds, paste(outputName, ".csv", sep=""), row.names = FALSE, na="")

#Set dated directory to save copies of files
setwd(datedDirectory)
write.csv(full_ds, file = paste(outputName,Sys.Date(), ".csv",sep=""),row.names = FALSE, na="")</pre>
```

Your longitudinal peer comparison data file is ready to use!



Continuing Challenges

- Format of IPEDS data files may change
 - Example: Undergraduate admissions
 - Pre-2014, undergraduate admissions statistics included in Institutional Characteristics data file
 - In 2014, undergraduate admissions released as independent data file
 - The variable names are consistent, so we can still merge on these fields
- Automation requires checking for consistency
- Variables may change
 - Example: Race/ethnicity categorization before and after 2008
- Older documentation is available as a web link, but is not downloadable as an Excel file
 - For historical data, it may be necessary to create a compiled dictionary if older variable names differ from what appears in the current documentation file



Possible Next Steps

- Use IPEDS directory file to generate peer lists
 - Carnegie Classification, size, region, etc.
- Extend to other data sources
 - College Scorecard
- Use the Shiny package in R to make the program more interactive and user-friendly
 - User can select data file directory, choose the correct dictionary and specify where to export files from a dialogue box rather than specifying all file paths in text

Questions?

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