

**Panel Study of Income Dynamics:
1975-2023: Individual Integrated Post-Secondary Education Data System File
Release 1**

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Section I: Overview

The 1975-2023 College Codes File contains information about colleges or universities that Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners and Other Family Unit members had attended or were attending as reported in surveys administered between 1975 and 2023. From 1975 to 2011, only Reference Persons and Spouse/Partners were asked details about which college they attended. In 2013, the PSID began asking older OFUMS (those who are aged 16 or older and were in the Family Unit in the prior year) about what colleges they attended as well.

This file contains only few variables, namely relevant survey identifiers for individuals and their college codes using the National Center for Education Statistics' *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)* coding scheme. IPEDS collects a wide range of updated information about American colleges and universities each year. By coding reported colleges with IPEDS numbers, researchers are provided with the flexibility of merging IPEDS data with PSID data in order to access the up-to-date data collected about college characteristics.

Because individuals could potentially be identifiable by their college names, the 1975-2023 College Codes File is only available through the PSID under special contractual arrangements. For information about obtaining sensitive data through a secured contract, please review the guidelines at the PSID restricted use data webpage:
<http://simba.isr.umich.edu/restricted/RestrictedUse.aspx>.

Interview Information and the Coding Procedure

In 1975 we began collecting survey data on the name of the college that Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners attended. At that time, the question was asked for all Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners who had completed at least a year of college (i.e., reported 13 years of schooling). From 1976 through 1984, the same information was asked only for new Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners, that is, when a person became a Reference Person or a Spouse/Partner for the first time. In 1985, we updated education information for everyone, again asking all Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners in that year. Also, the question sequence was changed—college names were asked only if a degree had been received. From 1986 through 2007, this information was carried forward for the same Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners, with only new Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners being asked about education. In 2009, all Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners were once again re-asked college names (and the remainder of the education sequence), using the same questions as in 1985. In 2011, we went back to carrying forward this information for the same Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners, with only new Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners being asked about education. In 2013 forward we continued to ask new Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners about their education as usual, in addition we also asked returning Reference Persons/Spouses/Partners about any new education obtained since the last interview. Starting In 2013 we also started asked older OFUMS (those 16 years or older who were in the Family Unit) in the prior year about their educational attainment and details of colleges attended for highest degree and bachelor's degree if those were different.

Also relevant to college name coding is that from 1975 through 1984, the name of the college, but not its location, was asked. From 1985 forward, the city and state were added to the interview schedule. For the most part, Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners reported attending colleges whose names and locations clearly matched the official names of unit IDs (unitid) in the IPEDS database. However, some colleges and universities were not easily matched to an IPEDS unit ID. Reasons for this include:

- a college that is now defunct, has lost accreditation, or exists but does not have an IPEDS number;
- a college located outside of the United States;
- insufficient information to identify the college;
- the college name was unknown by the respondent, the respondent refused to provide the name of the college, the interviewer skipped the question in error, or the interview was missing. (Through 1992, the interviews were taken exclusively on paper, and a few of these had been misfiled and could not be located.); or
- the college does not exist.

IPEDS unitids are consistent across years, so when colleges change names, their unitids remain the same. In some cases respondents provided the names of large state colleges without specifying whether they studied on the main campus or a branch campus. In these cases, colleges were coded with the IPEDS unitid of the main campus of the university. Thus, for example, the variables IPEDS8 and IPEDS10 flag whether or not the campus of the IPEDS unitid in IPEDS7 or IPEDS9 respectively, was reported or not. If IPEDS8 or IPEDS10 = 1, then the researcher should proceed with caution when analyzing the institutional characteristics for these cases. In those cases, the IPEDS unitid may provide the researcher with a general sense of the institution, but should not be used as an accurate measure of geographic position, as the campus location which the student attended is unknown.

There were also situations where respondents provided a satellite or branch campus city/state but that satellite or branch campus did not have its own IPEDS unitid. In those cases, similar to the above situation, IPEDS8 or IPEDS10 are coded 2 and researchers should proceed with caution when analyzing the institutional characteristics for these cases. IPEDS8 or IPEDS10 are coded with 3 if the respondent volunteered it was an online only degree or the institution only does online courses.

Appendix 1 lists the main campuses or largest campuses of some colleges that appear in the data. If an observation is coded “1” for “campus undetermined”, it has been given the main campus IPEDS unitid; however, the individual may have attended any branch campus.

Same Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners and OFUMS

We stated that from 1976 through 1984 and from 1986 through 2011, education questions were not re-asked if a person remained Reference Person or Spouse/Partner. The PSID has traditionally brought forward this and other background information from the prior wave for such individuals, and the College Codes File is no exception. However, as noted above in section (Interview Information and Coding Procedure) starting in 2013 all returning Reference Persons/Spouses/Partners were asked for an education update. If an updated was recorded then that is their highest degree information on their most current record, if no education update

was given then we have pulled forward their education information from the prior wave. This simplifies analysis for waves in which only some Reference Persons and Spouses/Partners were asked college names. This same procedure applies to all OFUMs 16 years or older. In 2013, all eligible OFUMs (those 16 years or older who were in the Family Unit) in the prior year were asked about their education as a baseline measure. Starting in 2015, newly eligible OFUMs were asked the baseline series and in addition, returning OFUMs were asked for an education update.

Section II: Structure of the File

Number of Records and Sort Order

The 1975-2023 College Codes File contains a total of 116,752 records, one for each Reference Person/Spouse/Partner who reported attending college in family interview taken from 1975 through 2023. Starting in 2013, PSID also obtained more detailed educational information on other family unit members (OFUMS), namely their college attendance. These records are also included in this file. PSID individuals for whom we have no college information are not included in this file. The file is sorted, in ascending order, by "Year of Interview" (IPEDS2) and "Family Interview Number" (IPEDS3) and "Sequence Number" (IPEDS4) and "Which Highest Degree Mention" (IPEDS6).

Variables on the 1975-2023 College Codes File

The 1975-2023 College Codes File contains a total of ten variables. For detailed information on each variable, refer to discussions in the codebook, but briefly, the file contains a maximum of two mentions of IPEDS codes for Reference Person/Spouse/Partner for their highest degree and for OFUMs it contains their highest degree and their bachelor's degree if those are different. Please note that, like other PSID data releases, this data file contains numeric (rather than character) data fields.

Section III: Linking Records

The Yearly Family Interview (ID) Number (IPEDS3) is the main identifier that links the College Codes File with other PSID Family level data. Note that this identifier is not unique across waves and that the same family almost never receives the same value from one wave to the next. Family Interview Numbers are assigned based on the order in which the completed interviews are received in each wave. Therefore, it is crucial that the year of data be selected first, before merging with main family or individual data.

Using the 1975-2023 College Codes File with the Individual File

For linking to the Cross Year Individual File; users must link using three variables: Year of Interview (IPEDS2), Family Interview ID Number (IPEDS3) and Sequence Number (IPEDS4). For merging with individual data for 2023 records, the user must subset records for 2023 using IPEDS2 then the corresponding variables on the Cross Year Individual File.

As an example for 2023 records, the corresponding individual variables are:

IPEDS3=ER35101

IPEDS4=ER35102

Users should note that for each year of data, the corresponding variables on the individual file are different.

As an example for 2021 records, the corresponding individual variables are:

IPEDS3=ER34901

IPEDS4=ER34902

Using the 1975-2023 College Codes File with the Family Files

Since family identifiers are not unique across waves of the PSID, the user must first select the wave of data that he/she wishes to link using the variable IPEDS2. Once College Codes File records have been selected for the wave in question, then IPEDS3 matches the yearly Family Interview Number for that wave. For any wave, Family Interview Number is the second variable on the family file.

Appendix 1

State	Main Campus name	Main Campus location	Other campuses
Alabama	Alabama State University	Montgomery	
Alabama	Auburn University in Auburn	Auburn	Montgomery
Alabama	The University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa	Birmingham, Huntsville
Alaska			
Arizona	Arizona State University	Tempe	Phoenix
Arizona	University of Arizona	Tuscon	
Arkansas	University of Arkansas	Fayetteville	Little Rock and Pine Bluff
California	California Polytechnic	San Luis Obispo	Pomona
California	California state	Fullerton (The Cal-State system does not have a main campus. Fullerton is the largest campus by enrollment in the Cal-state system)	Bakersfield, Long Beach, Camarillo, Chico, Carson, Hayward, Fresno, Fullerton, Los Angeles, Seaside, Northridge, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Marcos, and Turlock
California	University of California	Los Angeles (The UC system doesUCLA is the largest campus in the UC system)	Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Merced, Oakland, Riverside, La Jolla, San Francisco, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz
Chicago, Ill	City Colleges of Chicago-Harry S Truman College is the largest		Harold Washington College, Kennedy-King College, Malcolm X College, Olive-Harvey College, Richard J Daley College, and Wilbur Wright College
Colorado	Colorado state university		Pueblo
Colorado	University of Colorado in Boulder	Fort Collins	Denver
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	Storrs	
Delaware	University of Delaware	Newark	

State	Main Campus name	Main Campus location	Other campuses
Delaware	Delaware State University	Dover	
Florida	Florida state	Tallahassee	
Florida	University of Florida	Gainesville	
Georgia	Georgia State University	Atlanta	
Georgia	University of Georgia	Athens	
Hawaii	University of Hawaii	Manoa	Hilo, Kahului, Honolulu, and Pearl City
Idaho	Idaho State University	Pocatello	
Idaho	University of Idaho	Moscow	
Illinois	Illinois state University	Normal	
Illinois	University of Illinois	Urbana-Champaign	Springfield and Chicago
Indiana	Indiana State University	Terre Haute	
Indiana	Indiana University	Bloomington	Richmond, Kokomo, Gary, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, South Bend, and New Albany
Iowa	Iowa State University	Ames	
Iowa	University of Iowa	Iowa City	
Kansas	Kansas State University	Manhattan	
Kansas	University of Kansas	Lawerence	
Kentucky	Kentucky State University	Frankfort	
Kentucky	University of Kentucky	Lexington	
Louisiana	Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge	Alexandria, New Orleans, Shreveport, and Eunice Shreveport
State	Main Campus name	Main Campus location	Other campuses
Maine	University of Maine	Orono	Augusta, Farmington, Fort Kent, Machias, and Presque Isle

Maryland	University of Maryland	College Park	Princess Anne, Baltimore, and Adelphi
Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts	Amherst	Worcester, Boston, North Dartmouth, and Lowell
Michigan	Michigan State	East Lansing	
Michigan	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	Flint and Dearborn
Minnesota	Minnesota State University	Moorhead	Winona, Fergus Falls, and Mankato
Minnesota	University of Minnesota	Twin cities, Minneapolis/Saint Paul	Crookston, Duluth, Morris, Rochester
Mississippi	Mississippi state university	Starkville	
Mississippi	University of Mississippi	Oxford	Jackson
Missouri	Missouri State University	Springfield	West Plains
Missouri	University of Missouri	Columbia	Kansas City and Saint Louis
Montana	Montana State University	Bozeman	Billings, Great Falls, and Havre
Nebraska	University of Nebraska	Lincoln	Omaha, and Kearney
Nevada	University of Nevada	Las Vegas	Reno
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire	Durham	Manchester
New Jersey	Rutgers	New Brunswick	Camden, Newark
State	Main Campus name	Main Campus location	Other campuses
New Mexico	New Mexico State University	Las Cruces	Alamogordo, Carlsbad, Grants
New Mexico	University of New Mexico	Albuquerque	Gallup, Los Alamos, Taos, and Los Lunas
New York	SUNY	Buffalo is the largest of the SUNY system	Albany, Binghamton, Fredonia, Geneseo, Purchase, Brockport, Cortland, New Paltz, Old Westbury, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburgh, Potsdam, Cobleskill, Syracuse, New York, Alfred, Canton, Delhi, Saratoga Springs, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Utica, Throggs Neck, and Valhalla

North Carolina	North Carolina state university	Raleigh	
North Carolina	University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill	Charlotte, Greensboro, Pembroke, Winston-Salem, and Wilmington
North Dakota	North Dakota State University	Fargo	
Ohio	Ohio State University	Columbus	Wooster, Lima, Mansfield, Marion, and Newark
Ohio	Ohio University	Athens	Chillicothe, Saint Clairsville, Lancaster, Ironton, and Zanesville
Oklahoma	Oklahoma state university	Stillwater	Tulsa, Okmulgee, and Oklahoma City
Oklahoma	University of Oklahoma	Norman	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Oregon State University	Corvallis	Bend
Oregon	University of Oregon	Eugene	
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State University	State College/University Park	Media, Hershey, Abington, Altoona, Monaca, Reading, Dubois, Erie, Uniontown, Malvern, McKeesport, Middletown, Hazleton, Center Valley, Mont Alto, Upper Burrell, Schuylkill, Haven, Sharon, Lehman, Dunmore, and York
State	Main Campus name	Main Campus location	Other campuses
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	Kingston	
South Carolina	South Carolina State	Orangeburg	
South Carolina	University of South Carolina	Columbia	Aiken, Bluffton, Lancaster, Allendale, Sumter, Union, and Spartanburg
South Dakota	South Dakota State University	Brookings	
South Dakota	University of South Dakota	Vermillion	
Tennessee	Tennessee State University	Nashville	

Tennessee	The University of Tennessee	Knoxville	Chattanooga and Martin
Texas	Texas State University	San Marcos	
Texas	The University of Texas	Austin	Arlington, Brownsville, Richardson, El Paso, San Antonio, Tyler, Houston, Galveston, Odessa, and Edinburg
Utah	University of Utah	Salt Lake City	
Utah	Utah State University	Logan	
Vermont	University of Vermont	Burlington	
Virginia	University of Virginia	Charlottesville	
Washington	university of Washington	Seattle	Bothell and Tacoma
Washington	Washington State University	Pullman	
West Virginia	West Virginia State University	Institute	
West Virginia	West Virginia University	Morgantown	Parkersburg
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin	Madison	Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Kenosha, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Menomonie, Whitewater, and Superior
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	Laramie	