# CODE2

#### **PURPOSE**

Generate a binary coded variable.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The data is split into 2 categories. All values below the median are coded as 1 while all values above the median are coded as 2. Values exactly equal to the median are coded as 1.

#### **SYNTAX**

#### **EXAMPLES**

LET XPRIME = CODE2 X1

#### NOTE

If the response variable contains all distinct values, then half the values are coded as 1 and half are coded as 2. However, if the response variable contains ties, this may not necessarily be true. Consider the following example:

```
LET X4 = DATA 1 10 1 1 1 10 10 10 10 10 1 10 10 LET XPRIME = CODE2 X4
```

In this case, the median is 10 (which equals the maximum), and all values are coded as 1 since values equal to the median are coded to 1. This means that data variables which have 2 valid values will not necessarily code all the smaller as 1 and all the larger as 2. For this case, use CODE (LET subcommand) to give each distinct value a separate coded value.

#### **DEFAULT**

None

## **SYNONYMS**

None

### **RELATED COMMANDS**

COCODE = Generate a cocoded variable.

CODE = Generate a coded variable.

CODE4 = Generate a quartile coded variable.

CODE8 = Generate an octal coded variable.

CODEH = Generate a hinge coded variable.

# **APPLICATIONS**

Data transformations

### IMPLEMENTATION DATE

Pre-1987

#### **PROGRAM**

```
LET X1 = DATA 12 15 4 12 12 4 15 4 15
LET XPRIME = CODE2 X1
```

The variable XPRIME will contain the values 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2.