**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**
LET <xprime> = CODE2 <x1> <SUBSET/EXCEPT/FOR qualification>
where <x1> is a response variable;
<xprime> is a variable of the same length as <x1> where the coded values are saved;
and where the <SUBSET/EXCEPT/FOR qualification> is optional.

**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 10 10 10 10 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, 2, 1, 2.