

# Introduction to Data Transformation

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# Data Transformations

Two most commonly used data transformations in SPSS include:

1. COMPUTE  
Create new variable based on existing variable/s
2. RECODE  
Can be used to:
  - a. Recategorize values
  - b. Create categories based on metric (interval/ratio) variables

Compute

# Compute

Create a new variable based on existing variables

No	New variable	Existing variable	# of item
1.	Attitude	A1 – A7	7
2.	QWL	Q1 – Q9	9

Compute an\_income = X5 \* 12

Compute Attitude = Mean (A1 to A7)

Variable  
name

Formula

# COMPUTE Procedures:

Practice Data-1.sav - SPSS Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

Compute...

Recode  
Visual Bander...  
Count...  
Rank Cases...  
Automatic Recode...  
Date/Time...  
Create Time Series...  
Replace Missing Values...  
Random Number Generators...  
Run Pending Transforms

	X4	X8	X9	
1	1.00	6.00	8.00	
2	1.00	5.00	6.00	
3	2.00	7.00	7.00	
4	3.00			
5	1.00	1500.00	5.00	4
6	2.00	5500.00	6.00	7
7	3.00			
8	1.00	1500.00	5.00	4
9	2.00	5500.00	6.00	7

1

Enter formula here

Compute Variable

Target Variable: Altitude

Numeric Expression: Sum(A1 to A7)/7

Function group: All

Functions and Special Variables:

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help

2

Type variable name here

Recode

# Recode

Categorize scores into categories

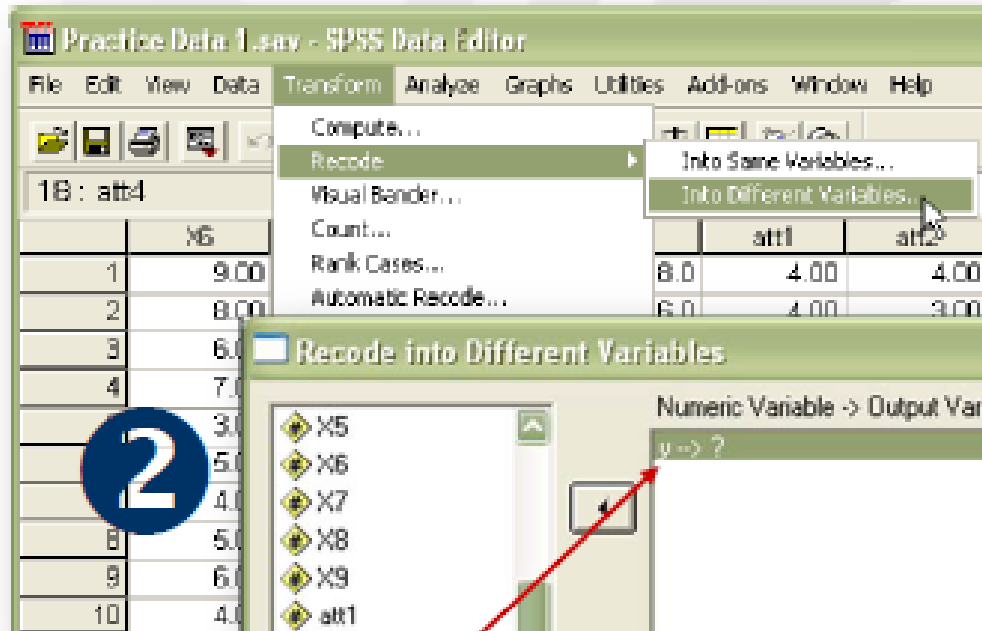
Ex. 1: Recode **Y** into **Sat\_cat**

Category	Level	Range
1	Low	$\leq 13$
2	Moderate	14 – 16
3	High	$> 16$

Ex. 2: Recode **Attitude** into **Attitude\_cat**

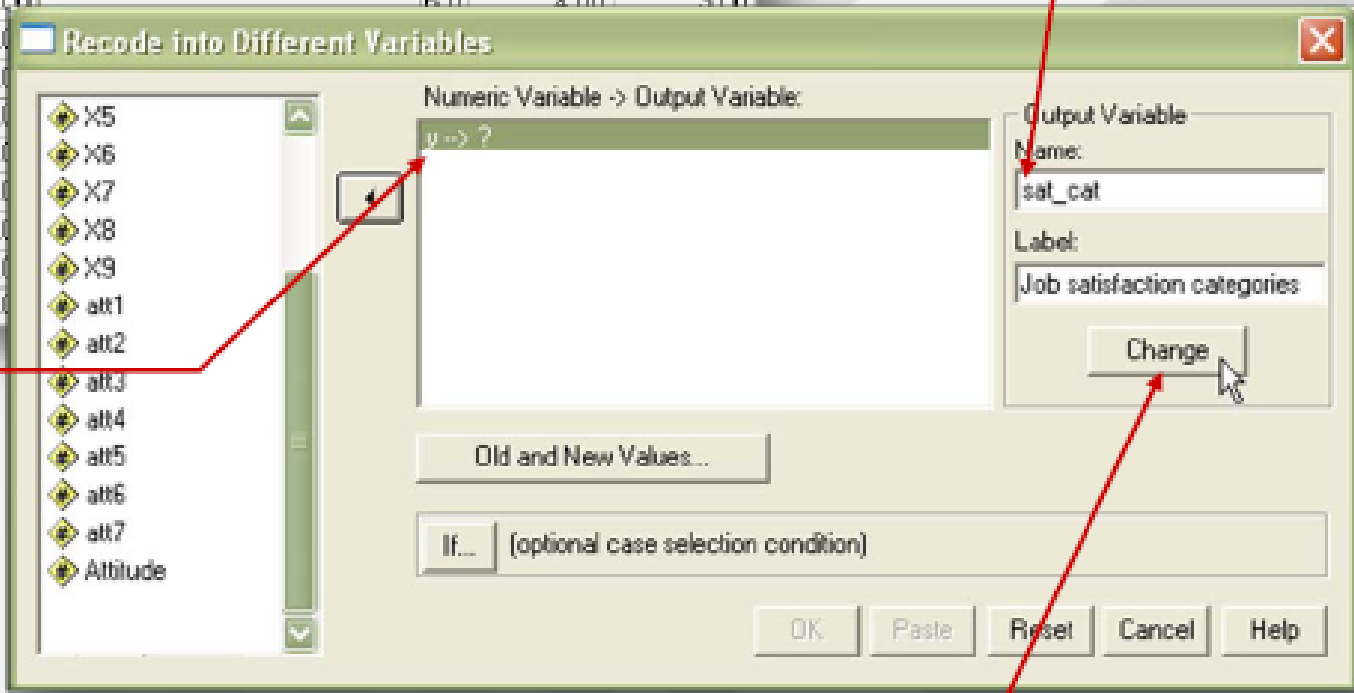
Category	Level	Range
1	Low	1.00 – 2.33
2	Moderate	2.34 – 3.66
3	High	3.67 – 5.00

# RECODE Procedures:



1

2. Assign a new name

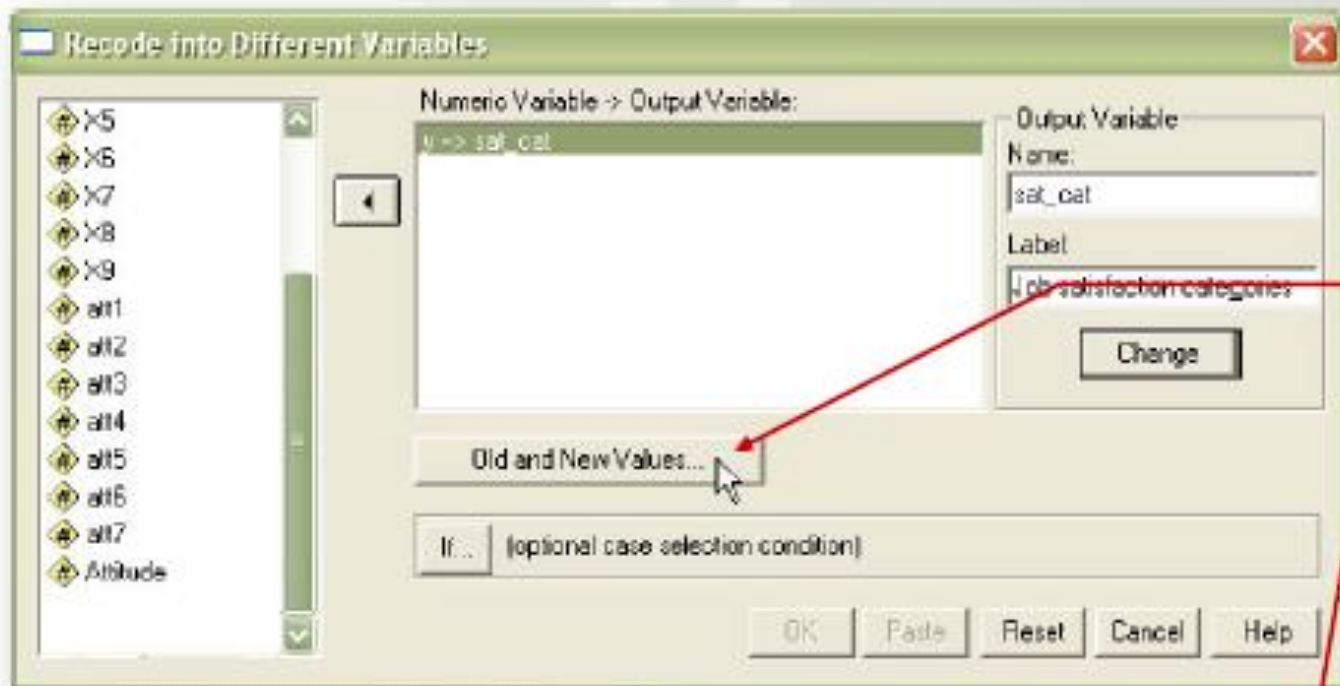


2

1. Enter the recode variable here

3. Click this button



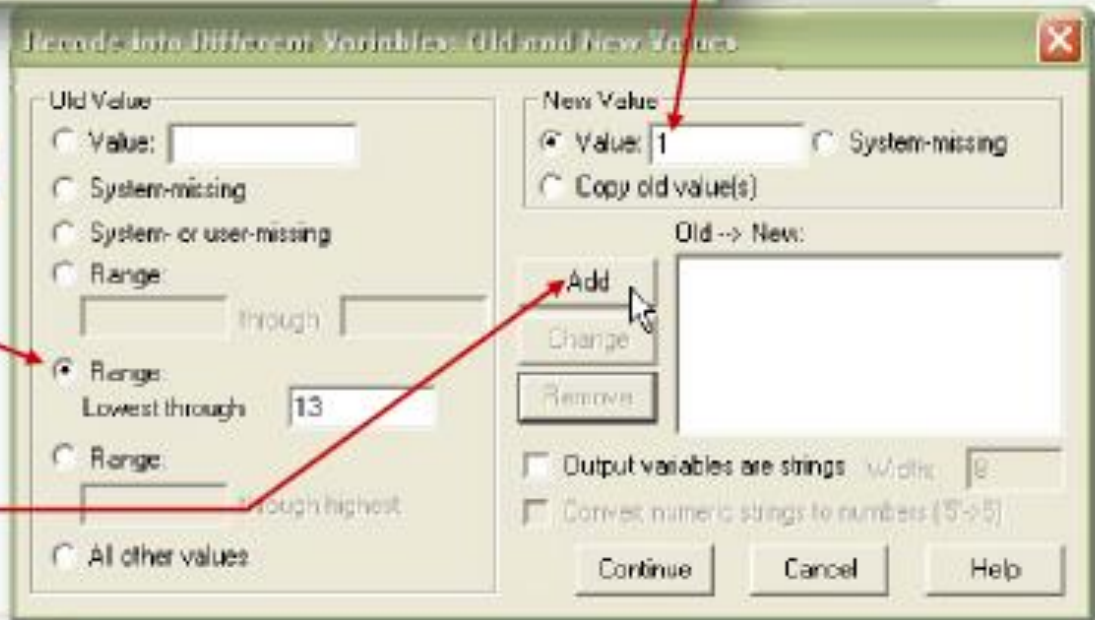


3

4. Click this option

6. Enter a new value

4



5. Enter the first range ( $\leq 13$ )

7. Click ADD button

Recode into Different Variables: Old and New Values

Old Value

Value:

System-missing

System- or user-missing

Range:

through

Range:

Lowest through

Range:

through highest

All other values

New Value

Value:   System-missing

Copy old value(s)

Old -> New:

Add

Change

Remove

Lowest thru 13 -> 1

Output variables are strings Width:

Convert numeric strings to numbers ('5'>5)

Continue Cancel Help

5

6

Recode into Different Variables: Old and New Values

Old Value

Value:

System-missing

System- or user-missing

Range:

through

Range:

Lowest through

Range:

through highest

All other values

New Value

Value:   System-missing

Copy old value(s)

Old -> New:

Add

Change

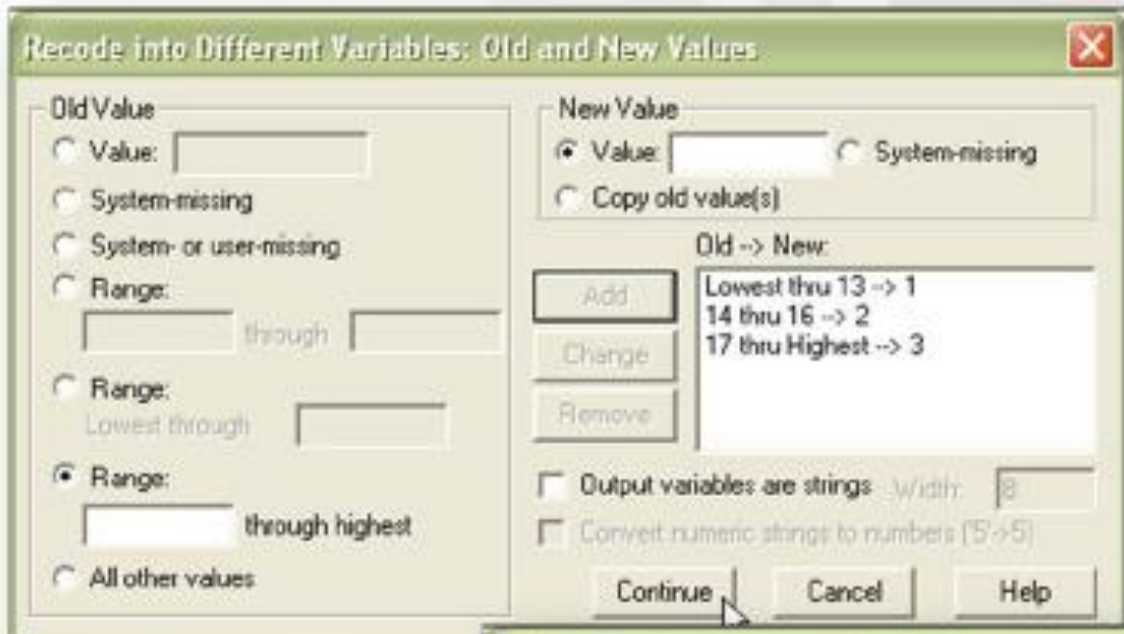
Remove

Lowest thru 13 -> 1  
14 thru 16 -> 2

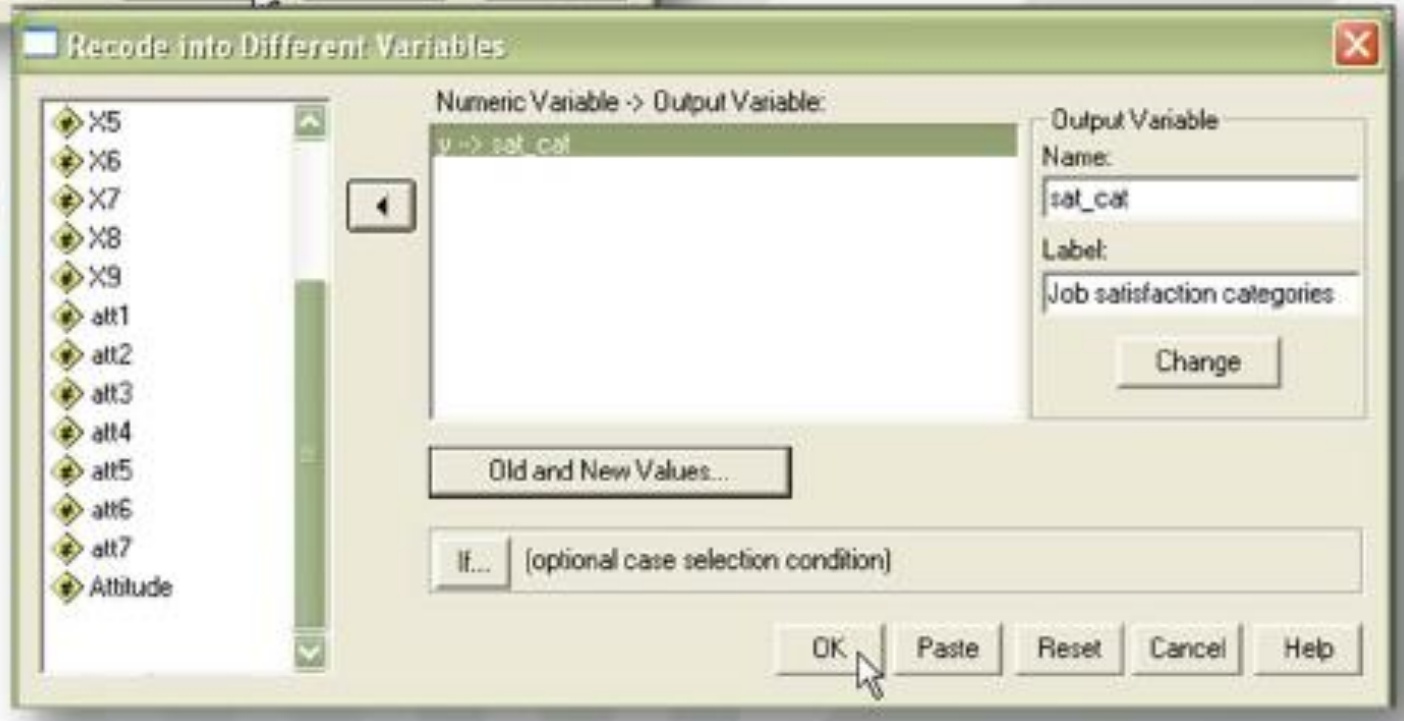
Output variables are strings Width:

Convert numeric strings to numbers ('5'>5)

Continue Cancel Help



8



# Exercise

# Data Set 3:

The above data set comprises the following variables:

Variables	Item
Support from peer	S1 – S9
Work environment	W1 – W11
Motivation	M1 – M12
Job performance (Y)	J1 – J13

# Question

1. Calculate the mean cumulative scores for each of the variables

Assign the new variables as:

- Support
- Work
- Motive
- Perform



2. Categorize the above mean scores into three categories below:

1	Low	1.00 – 2.33
2	Moderate	2.34 – 3.66
3	High	3.67 – 5.00

Assign the new variables as:

- Support\_cat
- Work\_cat
- Motive\_cat
- Perform\_cat

### 3. Present the results in the following tables:

Table 1: Distribution of Peer Support and Work Environment Scores

Variable	Freq	%	Mean	SD
<b>Peer support</b>				
Low (1.00 – 2.33)	—	—	—	—
Moderate (2.34 – 3.66)	—	—	—	—
High (3.67 – 5.00)	—	—	—	—
<b>Work environment</b>				
Low (1.00 – 2.33)	—	—	—	—
Moderate (2.34 – 3.66)	—	—	—	—
High (3.67 – 5.00)	—	—	—	—



**Table 2: Distribution of Motivation and Job Performance Scores**

Variable	Freq	%	Mean	SD
<b>Motivation</b>				
Low (1.00 – 2.33)	—	—		
Moderate (2.34 – 3.66)	—	—		
High (3.67 – 5.00)	—	—		
<b>Job performance</b>				
Low (1.00 – 2.33)	—	—		
Moderate (2.34 – 3.66)	—	—		
High (3.67 – 5.00)	—	—		