

How to Return Multiple Values with VLOOKUP in Excel

Authored by
stats writer

February 13, 2026

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2026). *How to Return Multiple Values with VLOOKUP in Excel*.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=130524>

VLOOKUP is a function in Microsoft Excel that allows users to search for a specific value in a table or range of data and return a corresponding value from a specified column. In order to return multiple values in a vertical format using VLOOKUP, users can use the INDEX and MATCH functions to create an array formula. This will enable the user to retrieve all the matching values from the lookup table and display them in a vertical format. By using this method, users can efficiently extract and organize data from large datasets, making it a useful tool for data analysis and management.

Excel: Use VLOOKUP to Return Multiple Values Vertically

Often you may want to use the VLOOKUP function in Excel to return multiple values vertically.

Unfortunately, the VLOOKUP function can only look up some value in a range and return a corresponding value *only for the first match*.

However, you can use the following syntax to look up some value in a range and return multiple values vertically:

=FILTER(B2:B12, D2=A2:A12)

This particular formula returns all values from the range B2:B12 where the corresponding value in the range A2:A12 is equal to the value in cell D2.

The following example shows how to use this formula in practice.

Example: Use VLOOKUP to Return Multiple Values Vertically

Suppose we have the following dataset in Excel that contains information about points scored by basketball players on various teams:

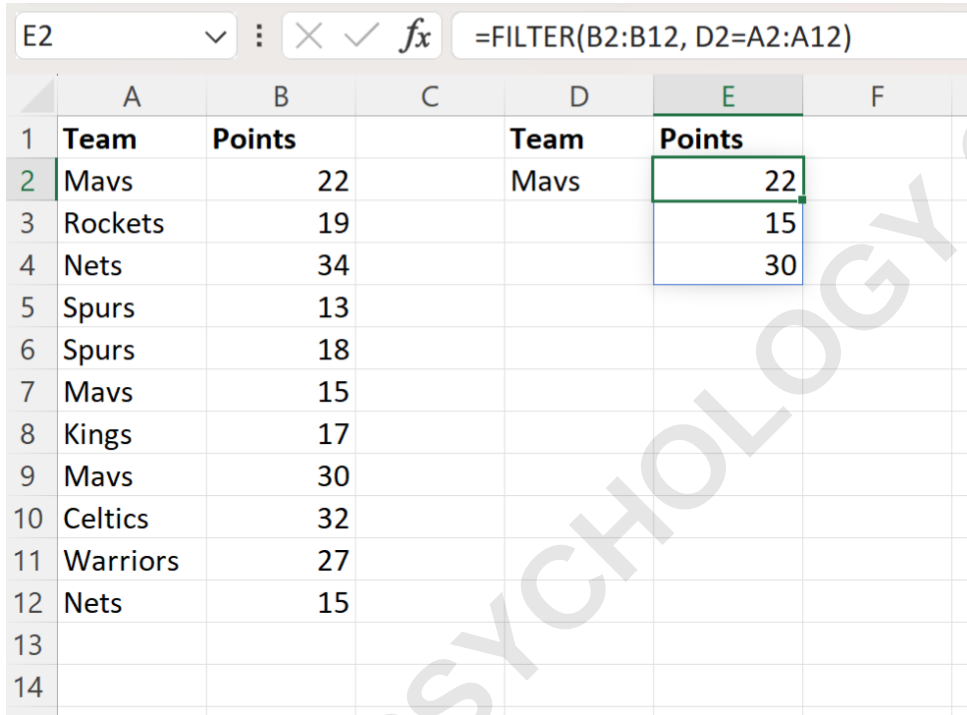
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Team	Points			
2	Mavs	22			
3	Rockets	19			
4	Nets	34			
5	Spurs	13			
6	Spurs	18			
7	Mavs	15			
8	Kings	17			
9	Mavs	30			
10	Celtics	32			
11	Warriors	27			
12	Nets	15			
13					
14					
15					

Suppose we would like to look up "Mavs" in the team column and return each points value vertically.

We can type the following formula into cell E2 to do so:

=FILTER(B2:B12, D2=A2:A12)

The following screenshot shows how to use this formula in practice:



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with two columns: 'Team' (A2:A12) and 'Points' (B2:B12). A third column, 'Team' (D2:D12), contains the value 'Mavs' in cell D2. The formula bar at the top shows '=FILTER(B2:B12, D2=A2:A12)'. The result of the formula is displayed in column E, showing the points for the 'Mavs' team: 22, 15, and 30.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Team	Points		Team	Points	
2	Mavs	22		Mavs	22	
3	Rockets	19			15	
4	Nets	34			30	
5	Spurs	13				
6	Spurs	18				
7	Mavs	15				
8	Kings	17				
9	Mavs	30				
10	Celtics	32				
11	Warriors	27				
12	Nets	15				
13						
14						

The formula correctly returns the values 22, 15, and 30.

Notice that each of these values represents a value in the points column that corresponds to the "Mavs" in the team column:

	A	B	C	D	E	
1	Team	Points		Team	Points	
2	Mavs	22		Mavs	22	
3	Rockets	19			15	
4	Nets	34			30	
5	Spurs	13				
6	Spurs	18				
7	Mavs	15				
8	Kings	17				
9	Mavs	30				
10	Celtics	32				
11	Warriors	27				
12	Nets	15				
13						
14						
15						

The following tutorials explain how to perform other common operations in Excel: