

What is the purpose of using value and labels in SPSS?

Authored by
stats writer

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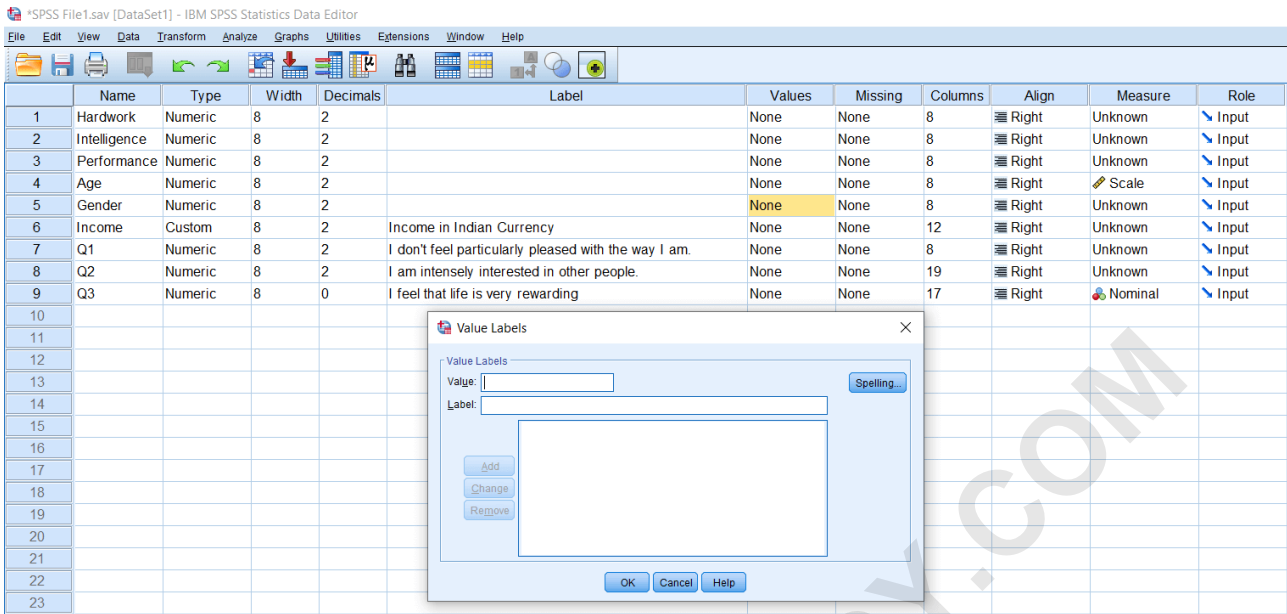
The purpose of using value and labels in SPSS is to provide meaningful and organized representations of data. Values are used to assign numerical or categorical codes to data, while labels provide clear and descriptive names for these codes. This allows for easier interpretation and analysis of data, as well as the ability to group and compare variables. Additionally, values and labels can be used to create charts, tables, and graphs, making the presentation of data more visually appealing and comprehensible. Overall, the use of values and labels in SPSS helps researchers and analysts to efficiently manage and analyze large datasets.

SPSS Value and Labels

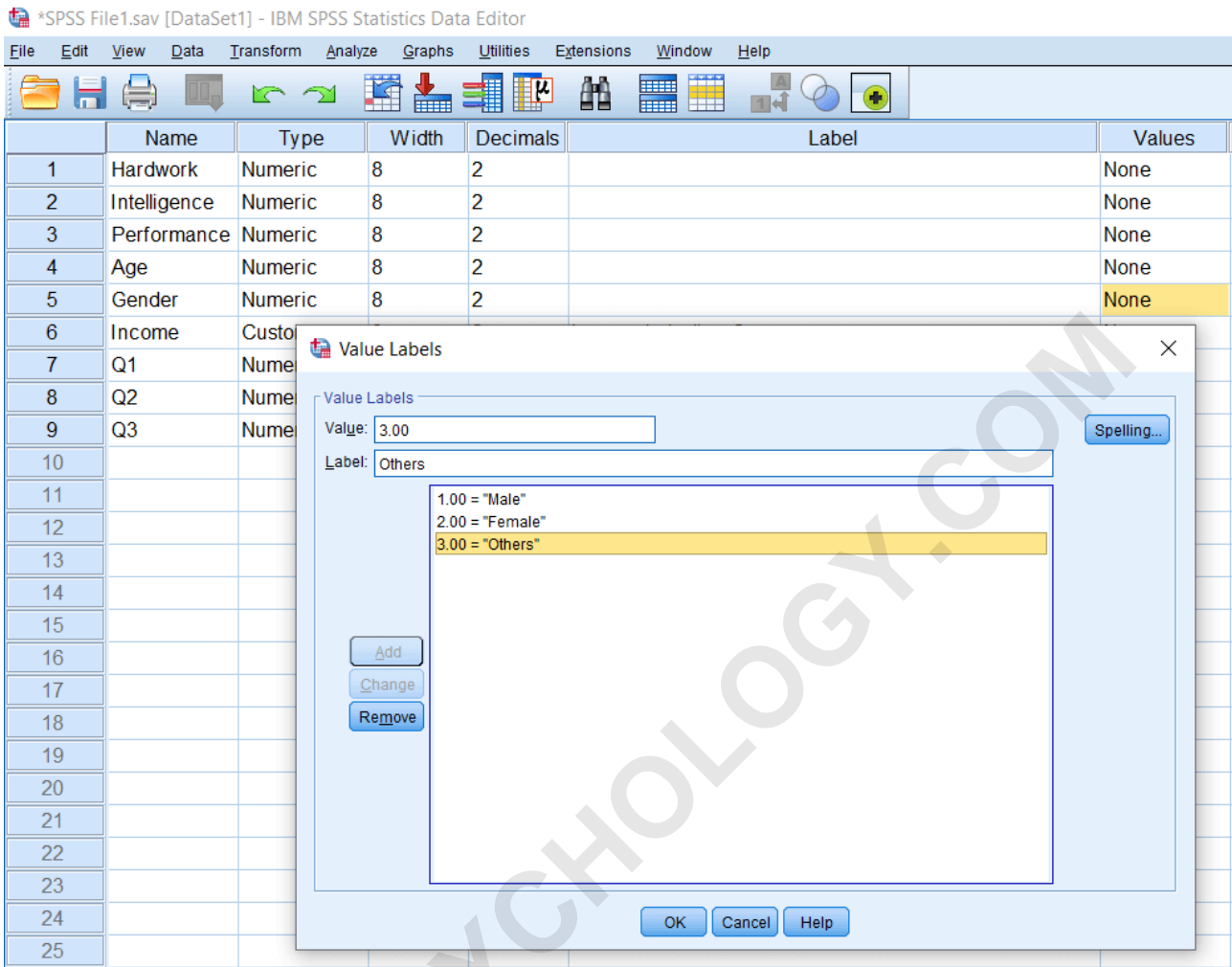
In this section, we will learn the Values option. Values are used to indicate the Labels of variables. For example, if we have Gender as a variable, Gender has male and female labels. If we have Income variable and we are taking people belonging to lower socioeconomic status, middle and upper socioeconomic status, so in that case, we are having three labels of the Income variable. Similarly, in liquor type of scales, we can have upto 5 labels, 7 labels, or multiple labels from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The lists of variables are given below:

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1	Hardwork	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
2	Intelligence	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
3	Performance	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
4	Age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
5	Gender	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
6	Income	Custom	8	2	Income in Indian Currency	None	None	12	Right	Unknown	Input
7	Q1	Numeric	8	2	I don't feel particularly pleased with the way I am.	None	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
8	Q2	Numeric	8	2	I am intensely interested in other people.	None	None	19	Right	Unknown	Input
9	Q3	Numeric	8	0	I feel that life is very rewarding	None	None	17	Right	Nominal	Input
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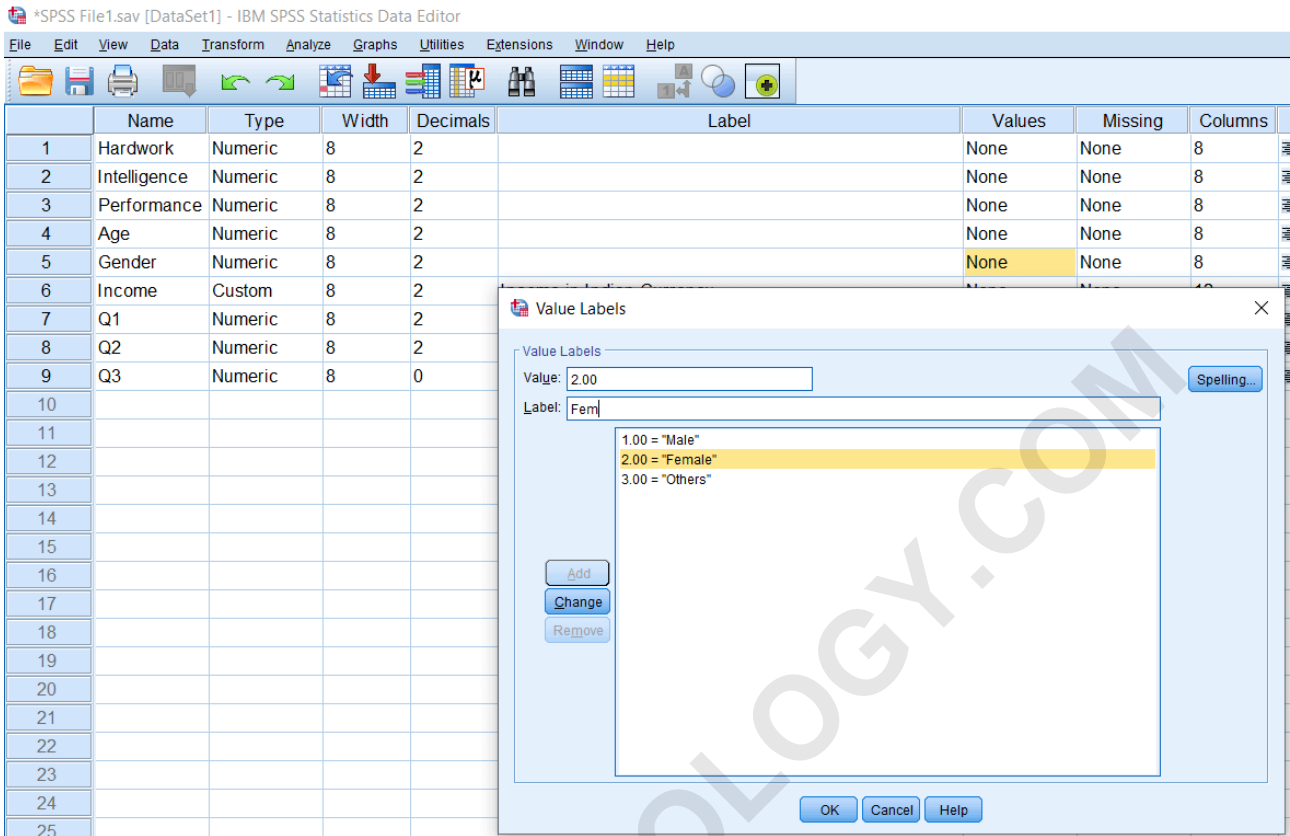
Now let's learn how to define labels and values by using the Value, Label option. Suppose we have the metric variables or the scale variable that is Hardwork, Intelligence, and Performance, which are perfectly continuous variables. In our case, we are not going to have labels for them. If we measure Age in terms of a number of years again, we will not have labels for them. For Gender, we are going to have labels because we are measuring people belonging to the male and female categories. We can have two labels for the gender variable. For this, we will click on the none value option of Gender variable like this:



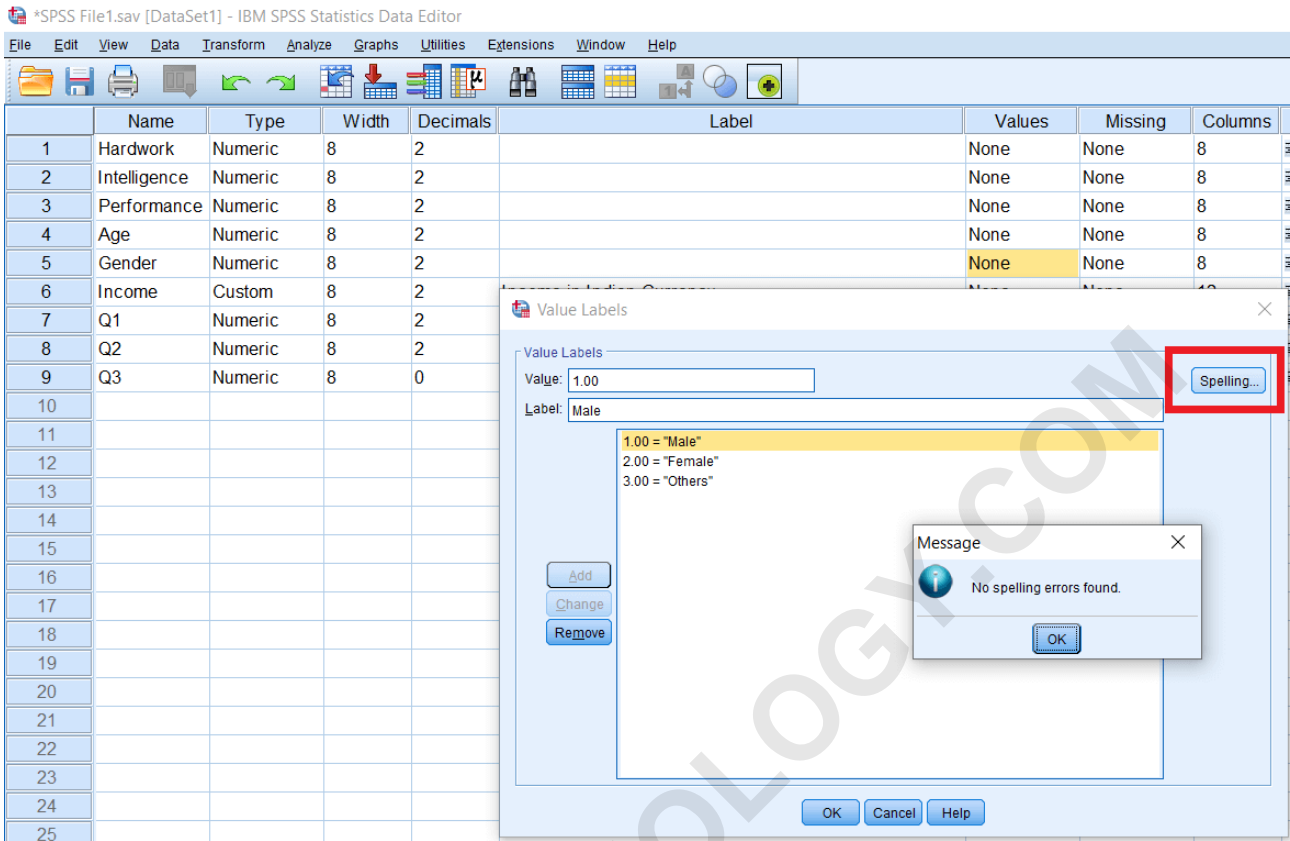
Now we will define Value: 1 for the Male, and we will Label it as Male and Value: 2 for Female, and we will Label it as Female. If there is a third category, we can add it, and mark it as Others like this:



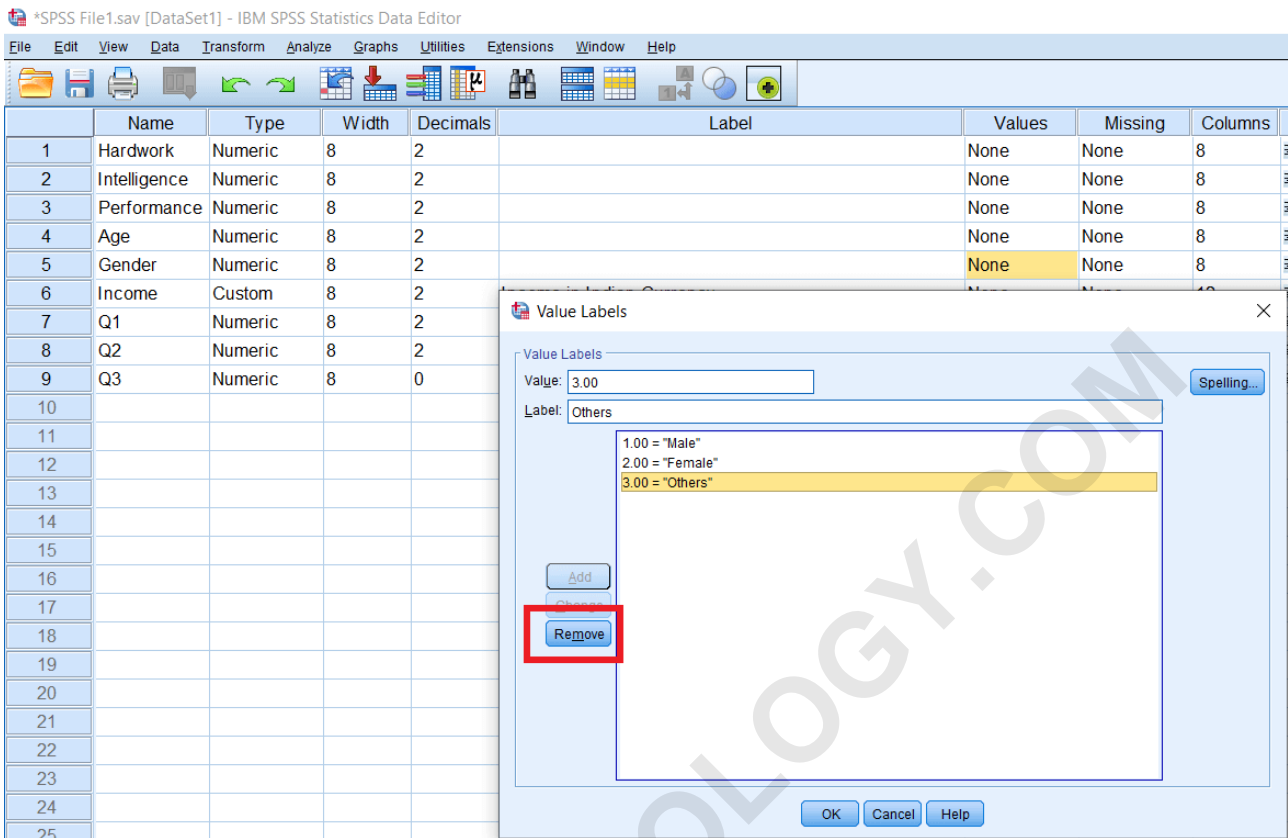
If we want to change anything, we can click on that Label and change the label. For example, we can Fem for the female and change it, but keep it as female. Similarly, we can do for Male and Others variable as well.



We can do the Spelling check as well by clicking on Spelling on the right-hand side.



If we want to Remove any variable, we can remove it by selecting the label and then click on Remove option.



The screenshot shows the IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor interface. The main window displays a list of variables with columns for Name, Type, Width, Decimals, Label, Values, Missing, and Columns. The 'Gender' variable is highlighted in the 'Values' column. A 'Value Labels' dialog box is open, showing the 'Value' field set to 3.00 and the 'Label' field set to 'Others'. The list of value labels includes 1.00 = 'Male', 2.00 = 'Female', and 3.00 = 'Others'. The 'Remove' button is highlighted with a red box.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns
1	Hardwork	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
2	Intelligence	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
3	Performance	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
4	Age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
5	Gender	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
6	Income	Custom	8	2				
7	Q1	Numeric	8	2				
8	Q2	Numeric	8	2				
9	Q3	Numeric	8	0				
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Now we have taken three questions just to demonstrate how to use the values option in **SPSS**. In the case of a liquor type option, these values are really important to define. So have taken three questions from the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, which is a Questionnaire to measure happiness in general life, and responses have been scored from 1 to 6. Where 1 refers to strongly disagree and 6 refers to strongly agree.

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Microsoft Word - OxfordHappinessQuestionnaire.docx 1 / 3

Oxford Happiness Questionnaire

The Oxford Happiness Questionnaire was developed by psychologists Michael Argyle and Peter Hills at Oxford University.

Instructions

Below are a number of statements about happiness. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each by entering a number in the blank after each statement, according to the following scale:

1 = strongly disagree
2 = moderately disagree
3 = slightly disagree
4 = slightly agree
5 = moderately agree
6 = strongly agree

Please read the statements carefully, some of the questions are phrased positively and others negatively. Don't take too long over individual questions; there are no "right" or "wrong" answers (and no trick questions). The first answer that comes into your head is probably the right one for you. If you find some of the questions difficult, please give the answer that is true for you in general or for most of the time.

The Questionnaire

1. I don't feel particularly pleased with the way I am. (R) _
2. I am intensely interested in other people. _
3. I feel that life is very rewarding. _
4. I have very warm feelings towards almost everyone. _
5. I rarely wake up feeling rested. (R) _
6. I am not particularly optimistic about the future. (R) _
7. I find most things amusing. _

Now we will define these options by using the values option, so 1 for strongly disagree.

The screenshot shows the SPSS Data Editor interface with a variable list table and an open 'Value Labels' dialog box.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Column
1	Hardwork	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
2	Intelligence	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
3	Performance	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
4	Age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
5	Gender	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, Male...	None	8
6	Income	Custom	8	2	Income in Indian Currency	None	None	12
7	Q1	Numeric	8	2	I don't feel particularly pleased with the way I am.	None	None	8
8	Q2	Numeric	8	2	I am intensely interested in other people.	None	None	19
9	Q3	Numeric	8	0	I feel that life is very rewarding	None	None	17

The 'Value Labels' dialog box is open for variable 'Q1'. It shows a list of value-label pairs: '1.00 = strongly disagree'. The 'Add', 'Change', and 'Remove' buttons are visible. The 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help' buttons are at the bottom.

Similarly, we are going to copy other descriptors and define them as values and labels.

The screenshot shows the SPSS Data Editor interface. The main window displays a list of variables with columns for Name, Type, Width, Decimals, Label, Values, and Missing. Variable Q1 is highlighted in yellow. A 'Value Labels' dialog box is open, showing a list of values and labels for Q1. The list is highlighted with a red box:

- 1.00 = "strongly disagree"
- 2.00 = "moderately disagree"
- 3.00 = "slightly disagree"
- 4.00 = "slightly agree"
- 5.00 = "moderately agree"
- 6.00 = "strongly agree"

These are going to be typically useful when we used with the demographic variable and questionnaire variables. So we have finished copying all the values from 1 to 6, and we have defined the question no 1.

The screenshot shows the SPSS Data Editor interface with the variable list expanded to include 'Columns', 'Align', 'Measure', and 'Role' columns. The data for variable Q1 is highlighted in yellow:

Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role	
1	Hardwork	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
2	Intelligence	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
3	Performance	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
4	Age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8	Right	Scale	Input
5	Gender	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, Male}...	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
6	Income	Custom	8	2	Income in Indian Currency	None	None	12	Right	Unknown	Input
7	Q1	Numeric	8	2	I don't feel particularly pleased with the way I am.	{1.00, strongly di...}	None	8	Right	Unknown	Input
8	Q2	Numeric	8	2	I am intensely interested in other people.	None	None	19	Right	Unknown	Input
9	Q3	Numeric	8	0	I feel that life is very rewarding	None	None	17	Right	Nominal	Input

In a large questionnaire-based study, we might have upto 100 or 200 questions, so we need not type the responses every time we just copy and paste them, and it works quickly.

*SPSS File1.sav [DataSet1] - IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns
1	Hardwork	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
2	Intelligence	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
3	Performance	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
4	Age	Numeric	8	2		None	None	8
5	Gender	Numeric	8	2		{1.00, Male}...	None	8
6	Income	Custom	8	2	Income in Indian Currency	None	None	12
7	Q1	Numeric	8	2	I don't feel particularly pleased with the way I am.	{1.00, strongly di...	None	8
8	Q2	Numeric	8	2	I am intensely interested in other people.	{1.00, strongly di...	None	19
9	Q3	Numeric	8	0	I feel that life is very rewarding	{1, strongly disa...	None	17
10								
11								
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