

ct — Count-time data

[Description](#) [Also see](#)

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The term *ct* refers to count-time data and the commands—all of which begin with the letters “ct”—for analyzing them. If you have data on populations, whether people or generators, with observations recording the number of units under test at time t (subjects alive) and the number of subjects that failed or were lost because of censoring, you have what we call count-time data.

If, on the other hand, you have data on individual subjects with observations recording that this subject came under observation at time t_0 and that later, at t_1 , a failure or censoring was observed, you have what we call survival-time data. If you have survival-time data, see [\[ST\] st](#).

Do not confuse count-time data with counting-process data, which can be analyzed using the *st* commands; see [\[ST\] st](#).

There are two *ct* commands:

<code>ctset</code>	[ST] ctset	Declare data to be count-time data
<code>cttost</code>	[ST] cttost	Convert count-time data to survival-time data

The key is the `cttost` command. Once you have converted your count-time data to survival-time data, you can use the *st* commands to analyze the data. The entire process is as follows:

1. `ctset` your data so that Stata knows that they are count-time data; see [\[ST\] ctset](#).
2. Type `cttost` to convert your data to survival-time data; see [\[ST\] cttost](#).
3. Use the *st* commands; see [\[ST\] st](#).

Also see

[\[ST\] ctset](#) — Declare data to be count-time data

[\[ST\] cttost](#) — Convert count-time data to survival-time data

[\[ST\] st](#) — Survival-time data

[\[ST\] survival analysis](#) — Introduction to survival analysis & epidemiological tables commands