Title

Sv

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	wert count-time data to				
	ntax emarks and examples	Menu Also see	Description	Options	
ntax					
cttost $[$, o	ptions]				
options	Description				
t0(<i>t0var</i>) wvar(<i>wvar</i>)	name of entry-time variable name of frequency-weighted variable overwrite current data in memory				
clear	over white current		•		

You must ctset your data before using cttost; see [ST] ctset. nopreserve does not appear in the dialog box.

Menu

Statistics > Survival analysis > Setup and utilities > Convert count-time data to survival-time data

Description

cttost converts count-time data to their survival-time format so that they can be analyzed with Stata. Do not confuse count-time data with counting-process data, which can also be analyzed with the st commands; see [ST] **ctset** for a definition and examples of count data.

Options

t0(*t0var*) specifies the name of the new variable to create that records entry time. (For most ct data, no entry-time variable is necessary because everyone enters at time 0.)

Even if an entry-time variable is necessary, you need not specify this option. cttost will, by default, choose t0, time0, or etime according to which name does not already exist in the data.

wvar (*wvar*) specifies the name of the new variable to be created that records the frequency weights for the new pseudo-observations. Count-time data are actually converted to frequency-weighted st data, and a variable is needed to record the weights. This sounds more complicated than it is. Understand that cttost needs a new variable name, which will become a permanent part of the st data.

If you do not specify wvar(), cttost will, by default, choose w, pop, weight, or wgt according to which name does not already exist in the data.

clear specifies that it is okay to proceed with the conversion, even though the current dataset has not been saved on disk.

The following option is available with cttost but is not shown in the dialog box:

nopreserve speeds the conversion by not saving the original data that can be restored should things go wrong or should you press *Break*. nopreserve is intended for use by programmers who use cttost as a subroutine. Programmers can specify this option if they have already preserved the original data. nopreserve does not affect the conversion.

Remarks and examples

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Converting ct to st data is easy. We have some count-time data,

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/cttost
. ct
    dataset name: http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/cttost.dta
        time: time
        no. fail: ndead
        no. lost: ncens
        no. enter: -- (meaning all enter at time 0)
        by: agecat treat
```

. list in 1/5

	agecat	treat	time	ndead	ncens
1.	2	1	464	4	0
2.	3	0	268	3	1
3.	2	0	638	2	0
4.	1	0	803	1	4
5.	1	0	431	2	0

and to convert it, we type cttost:

```
. cttost
    failure event: ndead != 0 & ndead < .
obs. time interval: (0, time]
    exit on or before: failure
        weight: [fweight=w]</pre>
```

33 total observations
0 exclusions

Now that it is converted, we can use any of the st commands:

```
. sts test treat, logrank
    failure _d: ndead
    analysis time _t: time
    weight: [fweight=w]
```

Log-rank test for equality of survivor functions

treat	Events observed	Events expected
0 1	22 17	17.05 21.95
Total	39 chi2(1) = Pr>chi2 =	39.00 2.73 0.0986

Also see

[ST] ct — Count-time data

[ST] ctset — Declare data to be count-time data