Title

sttoct — Convert survival-time data to count-time data

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Syntax

```
sttoct newfailvar newcensvar [newentvar] [, options]
```

options	Description
`by(`*varlist*`)`	reflect counts by group, where groups are defined by observations with equal values of *varlist*
`replace`	proceed with transformation, even if current data are not saved
`noshow`	do not show st setting information

You must `stset` your data before using `sttoct`; see [ST] **stset**.

`fweight`s, `iweight`s, and `pweight`s may be specified using `stset`; see [ST] **stset**.

There is no dialog-box interface for `sttoct`.

Description

`sttoct` converts survival-time (st) data to count-time (ct) data; see [ST] **ct**.

At present, there is absolutely no reason that you would want to do this.

Options

`by(`*varlist*`)` specifies that counts reflect counts by group where the groups are defined by observations with equal values of *varlist*.

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

`noshow` prevents `sttoct` from showing the key st variables. This option is seldom used because most people type `stset, show` or `stset, noshow` to set whether they want to see these variables mentioned at the top of every st command; see [ST] **stset**.

Remarks and examples

`sttoct` is a never-used command that is included only for completeness. The definition of ct data is found in [ST] **ct**. In the current version of Stata, all you can do with ct data is convert the data to st data (which thus provides access to Stata's survival analysis capabilities to those with ct data), so there is little point in converting st data to ct data.

The converted dataset will contain

varlist	from `by(`*varlist*`)`, if specified
t	the exit-time variable previously `stset`
newfailvar	number of failures at *t*
newcensvar	number of censored at *t* (after failures)
newentvar	if specified, number of entries at *t* (after censorings)

The resulting dataset will be `ctset` automatically.

There are two forms of the `sttoct` command:

1. `sttoct` *failvar censvar*`, ...`
2. `sttoct` *failvar censvar entvar*`, ...`

That is, specifying *entvar* makes a difference.

Case 1: entvar not specified

This is possible only if

a. the risk is not recurring;

b. the original st data are single-record data, or if the data are multiple-record data, all subjects enter at time 0 and have no gaps thereafter; and

c. if `by(`*varlist*`)` is specified, subjects do not have changing values of the variables in *varlist* over their histories.

If you do not specify *entvar*, `sttoct` verifies that (a), (b), and (c) are true. If the assumptions are true, `sttoct` converts your data and counts each subject only once. That is, in multiple-record data, all thrashing (censoring followed by immediate reenter with different covariates) is removed.

Case 2: entvar specified

Any kind of survival-time data can be converted to count-time data with an entry variable. You can convert your data in this way whether assumptions (a), (b), and (c) are true or not.

When you specify a third variable, thrashing is not removed, even if it could be—even if assumptions (a), (b), and (c) are true.

Also see

[ST] **ct** — Count-time data

[ST] **st_is** — Survival analysis subroutines for programmers

[ST] **sttocc** — Convert survival-time data to case–control data