

stvary — Report variables that vary over time

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Syntax

```
stvary [varlist] [if] [in] [, noshow]
```

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

`by` is allowed; see [D] `by`.

`fweights`, `iwweights`, and `pweights` may be specified using `stset`; see [ST] `stset`.

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Description

`stvary` is for use with multiple-record datasets, for which `id()` has been `stset`. It reports whether values of variables within subject vary over time and reports their pattern of missing values. Although `stvary` is intended for use with multiple-record st data, it may be used with single-record data as well, but this produces little useful information.

`stvary` ignores weights, even if you have set them. `stvary` summarizes the variables in the computer or data sense of the word.

Option

Main

`noshow` prevents `stvary` 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 the output of every st command; see [ST] `stset`.

Remarks and examples

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Consider a multiple-record dataset. A subject's sex, presumably, does not change, but his or her age might. `stvary` allows you to verify that values vary in the way that you expect:

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```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/stan3
(Heart transplant data)
. stvary
      failure _d:  died
analysis time _t:  t1
                id:  id
```

subjects for whom the variable is

variable	constant	varying	never missing	always missing	sometimes missing
year	103	0	103	0	0
age	103	0	103	0	0
stime	103	0	103	0	0
surgery	103	0	103	0	0
transplant	103	0	103	0	0
wait	103	0	103	0	0
posttran	34	69	103	0	0

That 103 values for `year` are “constant” does not mean that `year` itself is a constant—it means merely that, for each subject, the value of `year` does not change across the records. Whether the values of `year` vary across subjects is still an open question.

Now look at the bottom of the table: `posttran` is constant over time for 34 subjects and varies for the remaining 69.

Below we have another dataset, and we will examine just two of the variables:

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/stvaryex
. stvary sex drug
```

subjects for whom the variable is

variable	constant	varying	never missing	always missing	sometimes missing
sex	119	1	119	3	1
drug	121	2	123	0	0

Clearly, there are errors in the `sex` variable; for 119 of the subjects, `sex` does not change over time, but for one, it does. Also we see that we do not know the sex of three of the patients, but for another, we sometimes know it and sometimes do not. The latter must be a simple data-construction error. As for `drug`, we see that for two of our patients, the drug administered varied over time. Perhaps this is an error, or perhaps those two patients were treated differently from all the rest.

Stored results

`stvary` stores the following in `r()`:

Scalars

<code>r(cons)</code>	number of subjects for whom variable is constant when not missing
<code>r(varies)</code>	number of subjects for whom nonmissing values vary
<code>r(never)</code>	number of subjects for whom variable is never missing
<code>r(always)</code>	number of subjects for whom variable is always missing
<code>r(miss)</code>	number of subjects for whom variable is sometimes missing

Reference

Cleves, M. A., W. W. Gould, R. G. Gutierrez, and Y. V. Marchenko. 2010. *An Introduction to Survival Analysis Using Stata*. 3rd ed. College Station, TX: Stata Press.

Also see

[ST] [stdescribe](#) — Describe survival-time data

[ST] [stfill](#) — Fill in by carrying forward values of covariates

[ST] [stset](#) — Declare data to be survival-time data