

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

[Description](#) [Quick start](#) [Syntax](#) [Options](#)
[Remarks and examples](#) [Also see](#)

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.

Quick start

Convert survival-time data to count-time data using `stset` data

```
sttoct
```

As above, and specify that counts are recorded for groups identified by `v1`

```
sttoct, by(v1)
```

Syntax

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

<i>options</i>	Description
<code>by(<i>varlist</i>)</code>	reflect counts by group, where groups are defined by observations with equal values of <i>varlist</i>
<code>replace</code>	proceed with transformation, even if current data are not saved
<code><u>n</u>oshow</code>	do not show <code>st</code> setting information

You must `stset` your data before using `sttoct`; see [\[ST\] stset](#).

`fweights`, `iweights`, and `pweights` may be specified using `stset`; see [\[ST\] stset](#).

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

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

<i>varlist</i>	from <code>by(varlist)</code> , if specified
<i>t</i>	the exit-time variable previously <code>stset</code>
<i>newfailvar</i>	number of failures at <i>t</i>
<i>newcensvar</i>	number of censored at <i>t</i> (after failures)
<i>newentvar</i>	if specified, number of entries at <i>t</i> (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] `stset` — Declare data to be survival-time data

[ST] `sttoct` — Convert survival-time data to case-control data