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Software Tutorial: Companion to Lecture Notes

1. Illustrating the Kaplan-Meier Estimate with Stata and R

Stata:

Stata's "sts list" invokes the KM estimator (results are also in lecture notes):

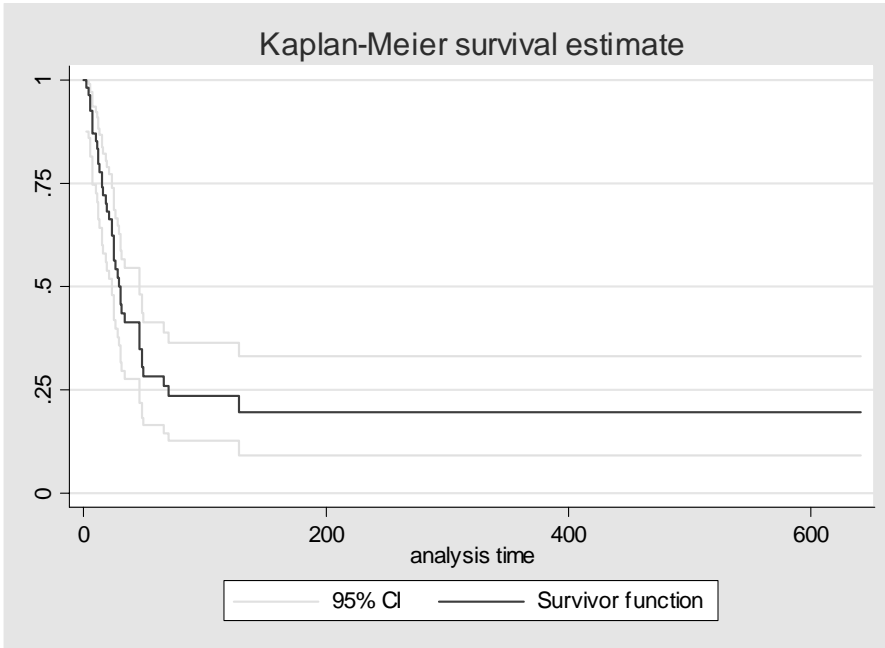
```
. sts list
```

```
      failure _d:  failed
analysis time _t:  duration
```

Time	Beg. Total	Fail	Net Lost	Survivor Function	Std. Error	[95% Conf. Int.]	
2	54	1	0	0.9815	0.0183	0.8757	0.9974
4	53	1	0	0.9630	0.0257	0.8599	0.9906
5	52	2	0	0.9259	0.0356	0.8146	0.9715
7	50	3	0	0.8704	0.0457	0.7472	0.9360
10	47	1	0	0.8519	0.0483	0.7255	0.9230
11	46	1	0	0.8333	0.0507	0.7042	0.9096
12	45	2	0	0.7963	0.0548	0.6624	0.8816
13	43	1	1	0.7778	0.0566	0.6420	0.8672
15	41	2	0	0.7398	0.0598	0.6005	0.8369
16	39	1	1	0.7209	0.0612	0.5802	0.8214
18	37	1	0	0.7014	0.0626	0.5594	0.8053
19	36	1	0	0.6819	0.0638	0.5389	0.7889
21	35	1	0	0.6624	0.0649	0.5186	0.7723
23	34	2	1	0.6235	0.0667	0.4789	0.7385
25	31	3	1	0.5631	0.0687	0.4185	0.6848
26	27	1	0	0.5423	0.0693	0.3980	0.6660
28	26	1	0	0.5214	0.0697	0.3777	0.6469
29	25	1	1	0.5005	0.0699	0.3577	0.6276
30	23	2	0	0.4570	0.0703	0.3164	0.5870
31	21	1	0	0.4353	0.0702	0.2962	0.5663
34	20	1	0	0.4135	0.0700	0.2764	0.5453
46	19	3	0	0.3482	0.0684	0.2189	0.4807
48	16	2	0	0.3047	0.0664	0.1823	0.4362
49	14	1	0	0.2829	0.0651	0.1645	0.4134
59	13	0	1	0.2829	0.0651	0.1645	0.4134
66	12	1	0	0.2593	0.0638	0.1453	0.3890
70	11	1	0	0.2358	0.0622	0.1266	0.3642
71	10	0	1	0.2358	0.0622	0.1266	0.3642
99	9	0	1	0.2358	0.0622	0.1266	0.3642
127	8	0	2	0.2358	0.0622	0.1266	0.3642
128	6	1	0	0.1965	0.0630	0.0912	0.3310
284	5	0	1	0.1965	0.0630	0.0912	0.3310
319	4	0	1	0.1965	0.0630	0.0912	0.3310
452	3	0	1	0.1965	0.0630	0.0912	0.3310
634	2	0	1	0.1965	0.0630	0.0912	0.3310

This is the same output as in the lecture notes. We can graph the Kaplan-Meier function along with the Greenwood standard errors (which are based on the log-log transformation):

```
. sts graph, gw
```



This graph will look a little different from your lecture notes as it was generated in Stata 8 and in the notes, Stata 7.

R

Because R is an "object-oriented" program, we have to define "survival objects" in order to perform survival analysis. Below is the syntax I used to get my data set into R and produce Kaplan-Meier estimates. Obviously, the location of the data will vary depending upon which subdirectory you use on your own computer. The "library(survival)" command invokes R's survival analysis options.

```
> library(survival)
> unR <- read.dta("c:\\data\\stata\\unfinal2.dta")
> unR.surv <- survfit(Surv(duration, failed), unR, conf.type="log-log")
> summary(unR.surv)

Call: survfit(formula = Surv(duration, failed), data = unR, conf.type = "log-log")

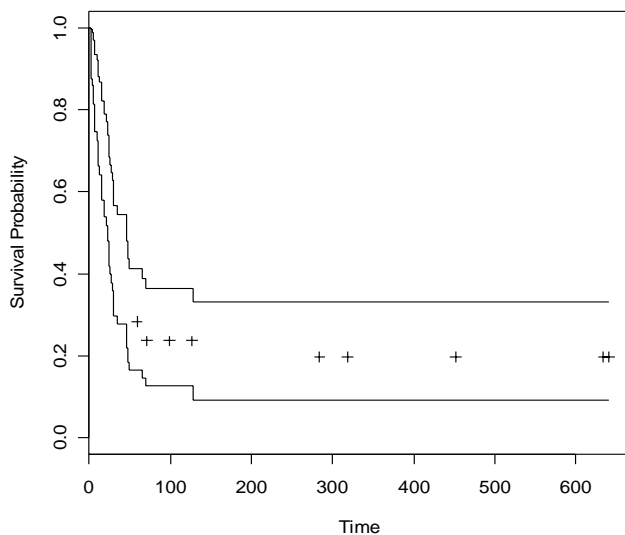
4 observations deleted due to missing
time n.risk n.event survival std.err lower 95% CI upper 95% CI
 2      54      1   0.981  0.0183   0.8757   0.997
```

4	53	1	0.963	0.0257	0.8599	0.991
5	52	2	0.926	0.0356	0.8146	0.972
7	50	3	0.870	0.0457	0.7472	0.936
10	47	1	0.852	0.0483	0.7255	0.923
11	46	1	0.833	0.0507	0.7042	0.910
12	45	2	0.796	0.0548	0.6624	0.882
13	43	1	0.778	0.0566	0.6420	0.867
15	41	2	0.740	0.0598	0.6005	0.837
16	39	1	0.721	0.0612	0.5802	0.821
18	37	1	0.701	0.0626	0.5594	0.805
19	36	1	0.682	0.0638	0.5389	0.789
21	35	1	0.662	0.0649	0.5186	0.772
23	34	2	0.623	0.0667	0.4789	0.738
25	31	3	0.563	0.0687	0.4185	0.685
26	27	1	0.542	0.0693	0.3980	0.666
28	26	1	0.521	0.0697	0.3777	0.647
29	25	1	0.501	0.0699	0.3577	0.628
30	23	2	0.457	0.0703	0.3164	0.587
31	21	1	0.435	0.0702	0.2962	0.566
34	20	1	0.413	0.0700	0.2764	0.545
46	19	3	0.348	0.0684	0.2189	0.481
48	16	2	0.305	0.0664	0.1823	0.436
49	14	1	0.283	0.0651	0.1645	0.413
66	12	1	0.259	0.0638	0.1453	0.389
70	11	1	0.236	0.0622	0.1266	0.364
128	6	1	0.196	0.0630	0.0912	0.331

The output above, including the log-log Greenwood s.e. are identical (as it should be!) to the Stata output. The only difference is the last four observations, which are censored, are not reported in the R output. This is of no issue as these data points do not contribute any unique information to the function.

Graphically, I can illustrate the KM estimates:

```
> plot(unR.surv, lty = 3, xlab="Time", ylab="Survival Probability")
```



This graph and the Stata version are identical, again, as they should be!

2. Illustrating the Nelson-Aalen Estimate with Stata

Stata:

Stata's "sts list" command with the "na" option will give you the Nelson-Aalen estimator of the cumulative hazard. I illustrate it below:

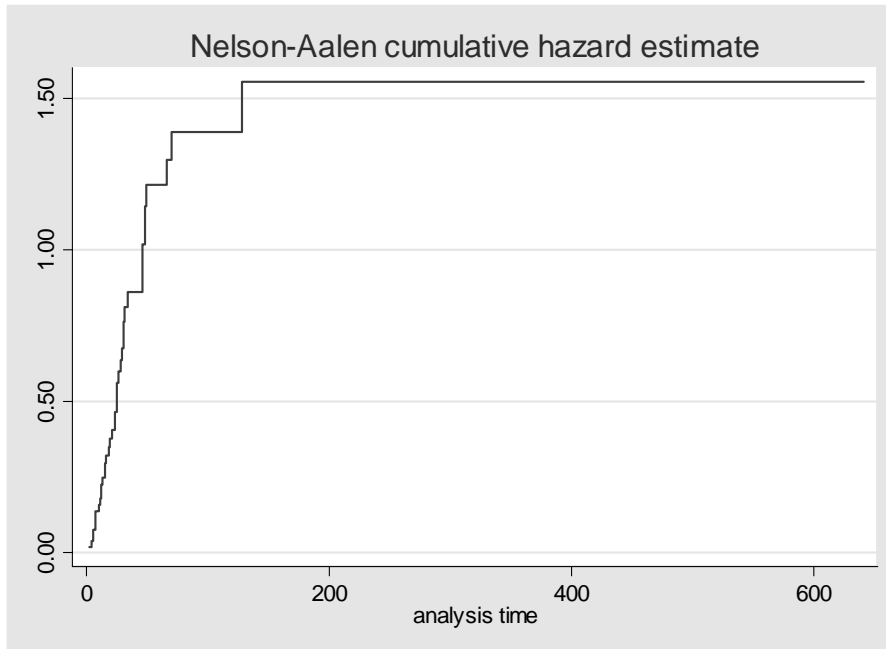
```
. sts list, na

      failure _d:  failed
analysis time _t:  duration
```

Time	Beg. Total	Fail	Net Lost	Nelson-Aalen Cum. Haz.	Std. Error	[95% Conf. Int.]	
2	54	1	0	0.0185	0.0185	0.0026	0.1315
4	53	1	0	0.0374	0.0264	0.0093	0.1495
5	52	2	0	0.0758	0.0379	0.0285	0.2021
7	50	3	0	0.1358	0.0514	0.0647	0.2850
10	47	1	0	0.1571	0.0556	0.0785	0.3144
11	46	1	0	0.1789	0.0597	0.0930	0.3441
12	45	2	0	0.2233	0.0675	0.1235	0.4037
13	43	1	1	0.2466	0.0714	0.1398	0.4348
15	41	2	0	0.2953	0.0793	0.1745	0.4998
16	39	1	1	0.3210	0.0833	0.1930	0.5338
18	37	1	0	0.3480	0.0876	0.2125	0.5699
19	36	1	0	0.3758	0.0919	0.2327	0.6068
21	35	1	0	0.4044	0.0962	0.2536	0.6446
23	34	2	1	0.4632	0.1048	0.2972	0.7218
25	31	3	1	0.5600	0.1188	0.3695	0.8486
26	27	1	0	0.5970	0.1244	0.3968	0.8982
28	26	1	0	0.6355	0.1302	0.4252	0.9496
29	25	1	1	0.6755	0.1362	0.4549	1.0030
30	23	2	0	0.7624	0.1495	0.5192	1.1196
31	21	1	0	0.8100	0.1569	0.5542	1.1840
34	20	1	0	0.8600	0.1646	0.5910	1.2516
46	19	3	0	1.0179	0.1882	0.7085	1.4625
48	16	2	0	1.1429	0.2079	0.8001	1.6326
49	14	1	0	1.2144	0.2198	0.8516	1.7316
59	13	0	1	1.2144	0.2198	0.8516	1.7316
66	12	1	0	1.2977	0.2351	0.9098	1.8509
70	11	1	0	1.3886	0.2521	0.9729	1.9820
71	10	0	1	1.3886	0.2521	0.9729	1.9820
99	9	0	1	1.3886	0.2521	0.9729	1.9820
127	8	0	2	1.3886	0.2521	0.9729	1.9820
128	6	1	0	1.5553	0.3022	1.0627	2.2761
284	5	0	1	1.5553	0.3022	1.0627	2.2761
319	4	0	1	1.5553	0.3022	1.0627	2.2761
452	3	0	1	1.5553	0.3022	1.0627	2.2761
634	2	0	1	1.5553	0.3022	1.0627	2.2761
641	1	0	1	1.5553	0.3022	1.0627	2.2761

As with KM estimates, it is often useful to graph Nelson-Aalen estimates. I do this in the following way:

```
. sts graph, na
```



The Nelson-Aalen estimator is useful, particularly when it comes to diagnostic methods in the Cox model.

3. Illustrating stratified Kaplan-Meier Estimates

STATA

Stata's "sts list" command along with a "by" option can be used to generate stratified KM estimates:

```
. sts list, by(contype)
```

```
      failure _d: failed
analysis time _t: duration
```

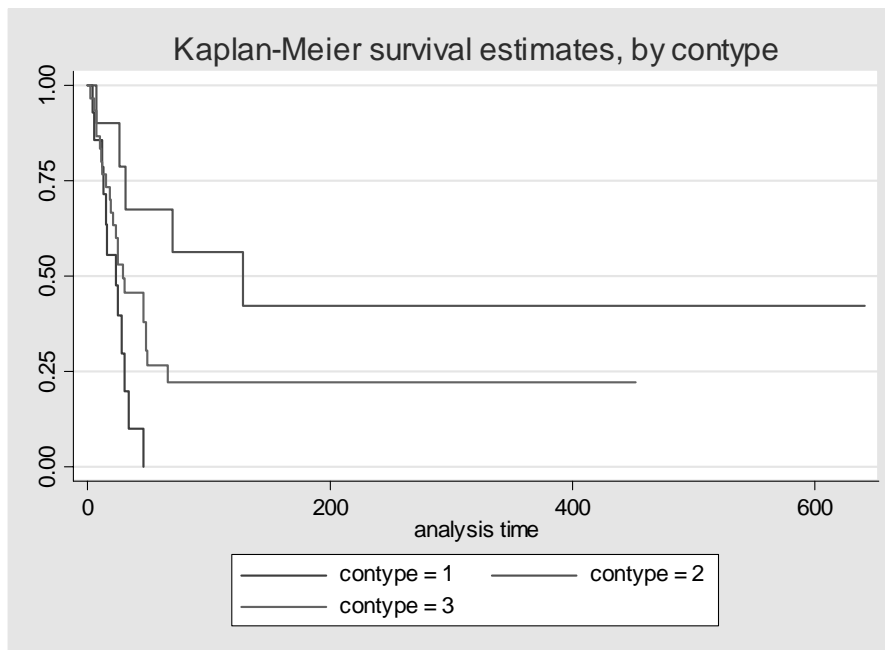
Time	Beg. Total	Fail	Net Lost	Survivor Function	Std. Error	[95% Conf. Int.]	

contype=1							
4	14	1	0	0.9286	0.0688	0.5908	0.9896
5	13	1	0	0.8571	0.0935	0.5394	0.9622
12	12	1	0	0.7857	0.1097	0.4725	0.9254
13	11	1	1	0.7143	0.1207	0.4063	0.8819
15	9	1	0	0.6349	0.1308	0.3312	0.8297
16	8	1	0	0.5556	0.1364	0.2636	0.7717
23	7	1	0	0.4762	0.1381	0.2026	0.7083
25	6	1	1	0.3968	0.1360	0.1478	0.6396
28	4	1	0	0.2976	0.1334	0.0820	0.5559
30	3	1	0	0.1984	0.1203	0.0343	0.4603
34	2	1	0	0.0992	0.0924	0.0061	0.3504
46	1	1	0	0.0000	.	.	.
contype=2							
7	10	1	0	0.9000	0.0949	0.4730	0.9853
16	9	0	1	0.9000	0.0949	0.4730	0.9853
26	8	1	0	0.7875	0.1340	0.3809	0.9426

31	7	1	0	0.6750	0.1551	0.2906	0.8825
70	6	1	0	0.5625	0.1651	0.2094	0.8092
127	5	0	1	0.5625	0.1651	0.2094	0.8092
128	4	1	0	0.4219	0.1737	0.1110	0.7126
319	3	0	1	0.4219	0.1737	0.1110	0.7126
634	2	0	1	0.4219	0.1737	0.1110	0.7126
641	1	0	1	0.4219	0.1737	0.1110	0.7126
contype=3							
2	30	1	0	0.9667	0.0328	0.7861	0.9952
5	29	1	0	0.9333	0.0455	0.7589	0.9829
7	28	2	0	0.8667	0.0621	0.6828	0.9478
10	26	1	0	0.8333	0.0680	0.6450	0.9270
11	25	1	0	0.8000	0.0730	0.6080	0.9048
12	24	1	0	0.7667	0.0772	0.5720	0.8813
15	23	1	0	0.7333	0.0807	0.5369	0.8567
18	22	1	0	0.7000	0.0837	0.5026	0.8312
19	21	1	0	0.6667	0.0861	0.4692	0.8047
21	20	1	0	0.6333	0.0880	0.4365	0.7775
23	19	1	1	0.6000	0.0894	0.4045	0.7495
25	17	2	0	0.5294	0.0918	0.3378	0.6889
29	15	1	1	0.4941	0.0922	0.3059	0.6573
30	13	1	0	0.4561	0.0926	0.2716	0.6232
46	12	2	0	0.3801	0.0915	0.2070	0.5521
48	10	2	0	0.3041	0.0876	0.1477	0.4766
49	8	1	0	0.2661	0.0845	0.1202	0.4371
59	7	0	1	0.2661	0.0845	0.1202	0.4371
66	6	1	0	0.2217	0.0812	0.0884	0.3924
71	5	0	1	0.2217	0.0812	0.0884	0.3924
99	4	0	1	0.2217	0.0812	0.0884	0.3924
127	3	0	1	0.2217	0.0812	0.0884	0.3924
284	2	0	1	0.2217	0.0812	0.0884	0.3924
452	1	0	1	0.2217	0.0812	0.0884	0.3924

Graphing the KM estimates can be done by:

```
. sts graph, by(contype)
```



I haven't altered this graph by changing legend labels, but you get the point as to what it is you're looking at I hope! (Interstate Conflicts are in the top function; Internationalized Civil Wars are in the middle function; Civil Wars are in the bottom function).

R

I can replicate the Stata results in R in the following way:

```
> unR.surv <- survfit(Surv(duration, failed)~ strata(contype), unR, conf.type="log-log")
```

```
> summary(unR.surv)
```

```
Call: survfit(formula = Surv(duration, failed) ~ strata(contype), data = unR,
               conf.type = "log-log")
```

4 observations deleted due to missing

```
strata(contype)=contype=1
```

time	n.risk	n.event	survival	std.err	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI
4	14	1	0.9286	0.0688	0.59077	0.990
5	13	1	0.8571	0.0935	0.53945	0.962
12	12	1	0.7857	0.1097	0.47246	0.925
13	11	1	0.7143	0.1207	0.40630	0.882
15	9	1	0.6349	0.1308	0.33116	0.830
16	8	1	0.5556	0.1364	0.26365	0.772
23	7	1	0.4762	0.1381	0.20263	0.708
25	6	1	0.3968	0.1360	0.14782	0.640
28	4	1	0.2976	0.1334	0.08196	0.556
30	3	1	0.1984	0.1203	0.03433	0.460
34	2	1	0.0992	0.0924	0.00615	0.350
46	1	1	0.0000	NA	NA	NA

```
strata(contype)=contype=2
```

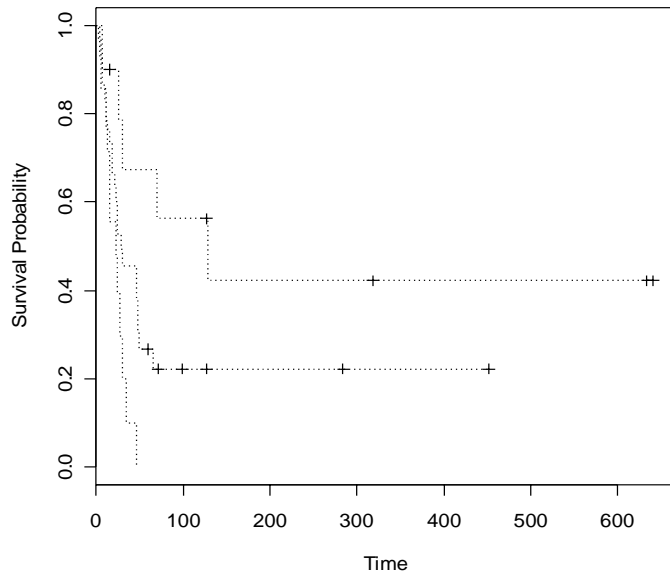
time	n.risk	n.event	survival	std.err	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI
7	10	1	0.900	0.0949	0.473	0.985
26	8	1	0.787	0.1340	0.381	0.943
31	7	1	0.675	0.1551	0.291	0.882
70	6	1	0.563	0.1651	0.209	0.809
128	4	1	0.422	0.1737	0.111	0.713

```
strata(contype)=contype=3
```

time	n.risk	n.event	survival	std.err	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI
2	30	1	0.967	0.0328	0.7861	0.995
5	29	1	0.933	0.0455	0.7589	0.983
7	28	2	0.867	0.0621	0.6828	0.948
10	26	1	0.833	0.0680	0.6450	0.927
11	25	1	0.800	0.0730	0.6080	0.905
12	24	1	0.767	0.0772	0.5720	0.881
15	23	1	0.733	0.0807	0.5369	0.857
18	22	1	0.700	0.0837	0.5026	0.831
19	21	1	0.667	0.0861	0.4692	0.805
21	20	1	0.633	0.0880	0.4365	0.778
23	19	1	0.600	0.0894	0.4045	0.750
25	17	2	0.529	0.0918	0.3378	0.689
29	15	1	0.494	0.0922	0.3059	0.657
30	13	1	0.456	0.0926	0.2716	0.623
46	12	2	0.380	0.0915	0.2070	0.552
48	10	2	0.304	0.0876	0.1477	0.477
49	8	1	0.266	0.0845	0.1202	0.437
66	6	1	0.222	0.0812	0.0884	0.392

Graphically, R gives me:

```
> plot(unR.surv, lty=c(3), xlab="Time", ylab="Survival Probability")
```



Again, I could improve the appearance of the graph, but the point here is to demonstrate the equivalence to Stata.