



# Introduction to Survival Analysis

Understanding Time-to-Event Data







**Presented by:**

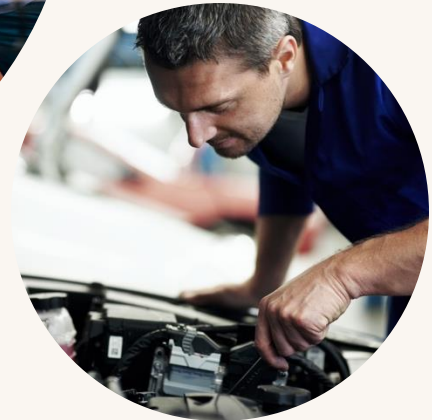
Emmanuel DJEGOU

PhD Candidate in Statistics

Missouri S&T

# What is Survival Analysis?

- Study of **time until an event occurs**
- Crucial in **medicine, engineering, business, insurance,** and beyond
- Events include:
  -  **Death**
  -  **System failure**
  -  **Relapse**
  -  **Customer churn**
  -  **Morbidity**
  -  **Retirement**



# Key Variables

## Event Time (T):

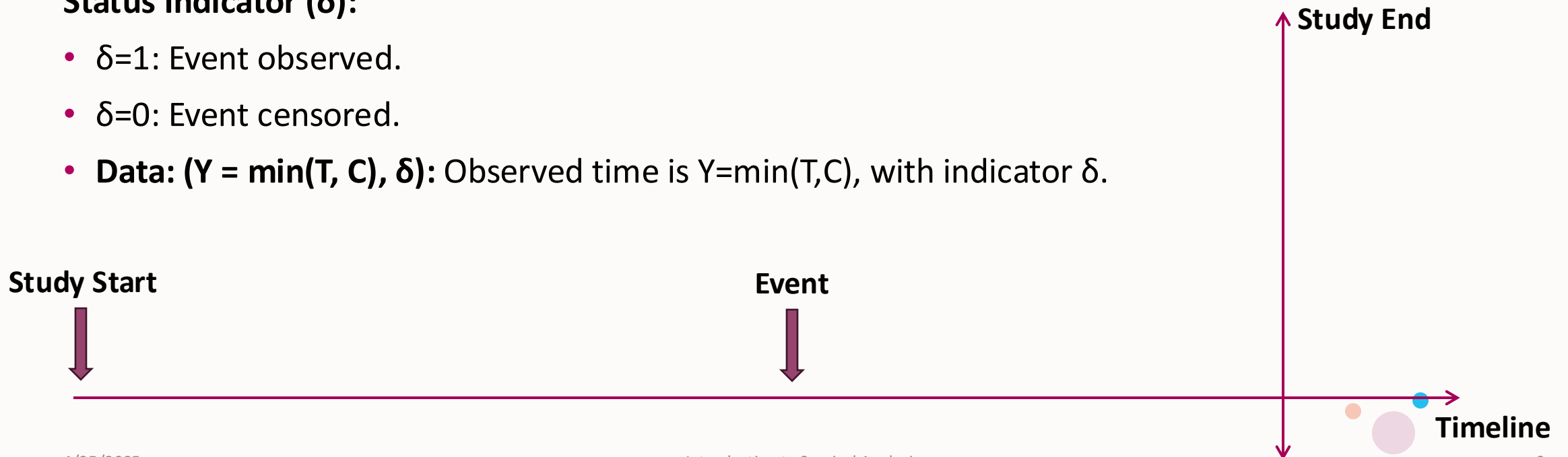
Time until the event occurs.

## Censoring (C):

Occurs when the event is not observed by the end of the observation period.

## Status Indicator ( $\delta$ ):

- $\delta=1$ : Event observed.
- $\delta=0$ : Event censored.
- **Data: ( $Y = \min(T, C), \delta$ ):** Observed time is  $Y=\min(T,C)$ , with indicator  $\delta$ .

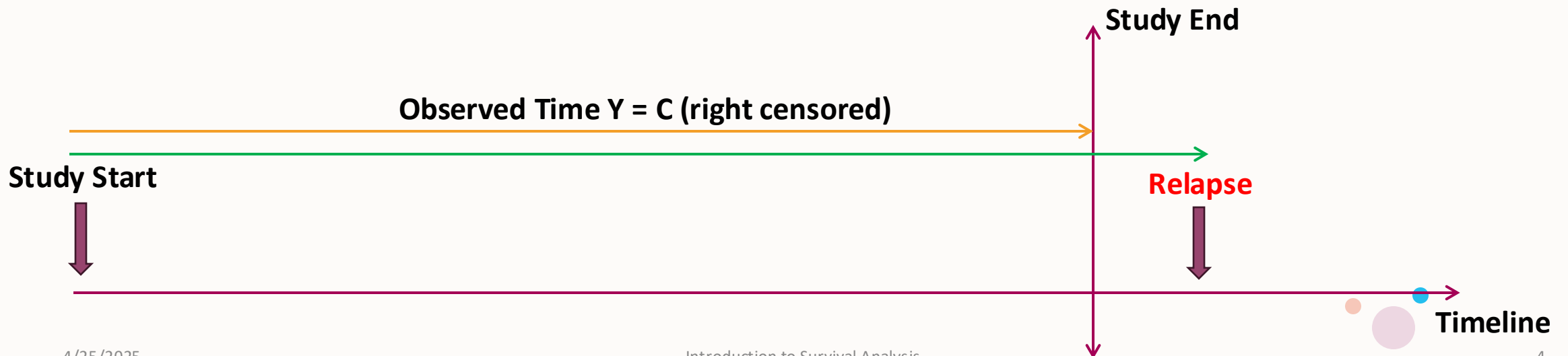


# Types of Censoring

- **Right censoring** (most common): event has not occurred *yet*

## Example:

- Patient A enrolls in the study and is followed for the full 5 years without **relapsing**.
- Their relapse time is right-censored at 5 years.
- Why? Because we only know that their relapse time is at least 5 years, but we don't know the exact time of relapse (if any).

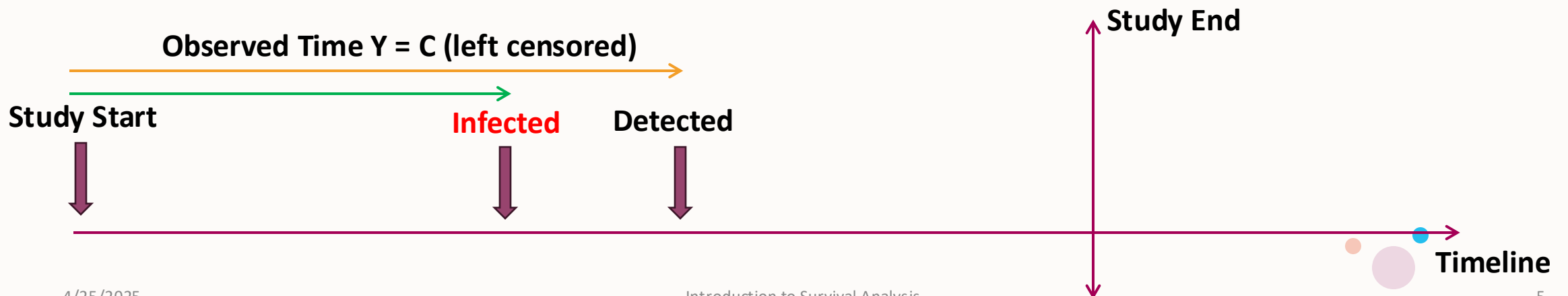


# Types of Censoring

- **Left censoring:** event occurred before observation

## Example:

- A patient comes in for their first test, and the results show they are already **infected**.
- However, there is no record of when the infection actually occurred.
- The infection happened before the first observation, but the exact time of infection is unknown—only that it occurred before detection.

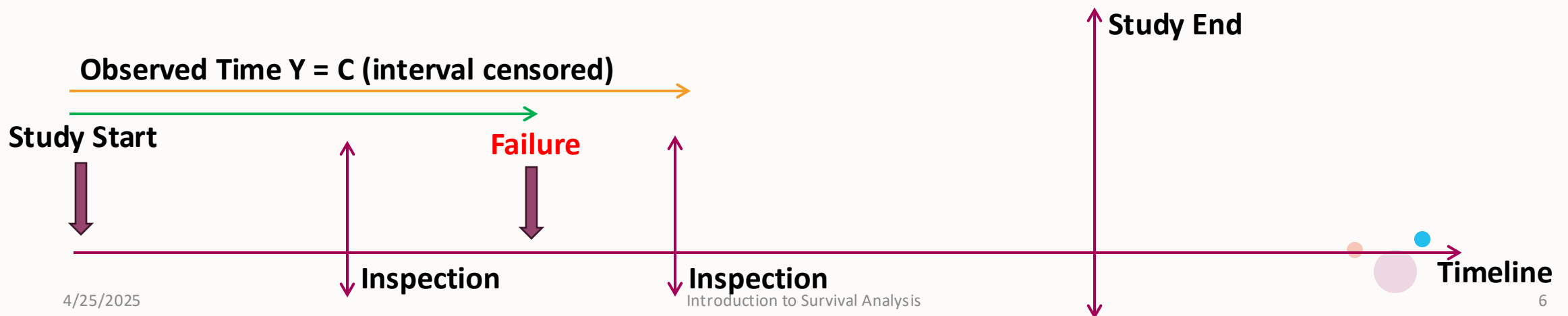


# Types of Censoring

- **Interval censoring:** event occurred in a time interval

## Example:

- A company monitors machines for component failure with routine inspections every 100 hours.
- A machine's component is functioning at 500 hours,
- But at the next inspection at 600 hours, the component is found to have already failed.
- The failure occurred between 500 and 600 hours, but the exact time is unknown.
- That's interval censoring — the failure time is known only to lie within a time interval.



# Survival & Hazard Functions

- Definition:

$$S(t) = P(T > t) = 1 - F(t)$$

- $F(t)$  is the CDF.
- The probability an individual survives past time  $t$ .
- Starts at 1, decreases over time
- If  $f(t)$  is the PDF:

$$S(t) = \int_t^{\infty} f(u) \, du = 1 - F(t)$$

- Or:

$$f(t) = -\frac{dS(t)}{dt}$$

# Survival & Hazard Functions

- Hazard Function:

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{f(t)}{S(t)}$$

- Think of it as: *"If you're alive at time  $t$ , what's the risk you die instantly?"*
- *Cumulative Hazard function:*

$$\Lambda(t) = \int_0^t \lambda(u) du$$

- Relation to survival:

$$S(t) = \exp(-\Lambda(t))$$

- It is the total accumulated risk of experiencing the event up to time  $t$ .
- Think it as the “exposure to danger” that builds up over time.
- The longer you “survive,” the more risk you've accumulated — but not necessarily experienced yet.



The slide features decorative elements in the corners consisting of various colored circles. In the top-left corner, there are circles in shades of pink, orange, and blue. In the top-right corner, there are circles in shades of pink, orange, and blue. In the bottom-right corner, there are circles in shades of pink, orange, and blue. The text "Thank You!" is centered on the slide in a dark blue font.

# Thank You!