* Session
  + Kaplan-Meier (non-parametric vs. parametric methods for continuous time)
  + Why are Kaplan-Meier plots so popular in survival analyses?
    - Avoids making any parametric assumptions about the shape of the hazard
  + KM vs. life tables
    - KM is sometimes called the “produce limit” approach while life tables are called the “actuarial” approach.
    - The biggest difference is that in the life table approach, we are arbitrarily discretizing time into bins. In the KM approach, we are re-estimating the survival probability every time an event occurs. That’s why we get this sort of staggered looking line, where sometimes you have a lot of drops and sometimes it is flat for a while.
  + What happens when we have covariates?
    - KM get extended into parametric models with covariates, like the Cox model.
    - Life tables stay non-parametric and become multistate life tables. These can tell you pretty complex things without making parametric assumptions but can be really unwieldy with lots of covariates especially if any are continuous. But demographers like sticking with the life table approach because keeping things in this non-parametric land of mathematical equations allows for a lot of nice decompositions of things like group differences.