1) Right censoring, no informative censoring;
2) Censoring due to death is informative; we do not see the events because another event has occurred which prevents the event of interest
3) no informative censoring; right censoring
4) interval censoring; there is informative censoring if children leave school when they have problems related to reading and they will be going to another school
5) right censoring; same situations as in (2): people might die before failure of a hip prothesis
6) left truncation because only patients who live long enough will go under transplant; right censored if patient are still alive at the end of the study or they leave the study before 12/2009
7) right censored since people might be lost to follow up (leave the study); here miscarriage is a competing event; censoring due to miscarriage is informative
8) left and right truncation (see example in class about elderly people)
9) (a): left censoring; (b) interval censoring, no informative censoring;
10) Here the design is not good: we only select people who have an event. There is no censoring ; the estimator will be biased due the sample we select