

Presentations

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

- 40 invited presentations
- 31 presentations at internationally established conferences
- 14 presentations at national German conferences and workshops
- 6 posters

INVITED PRESENTATIONS

- *Lebe langsam, lebe lang? Ergebnisse aus der Klosterstudie* [Live slowly, live long? Results from the Cloister Study], 25th Jenapharm Symposium “Practical endocrinology for gynaecologists” [Praktische Endokrinologie für Frauenärzte], Weimar, Germany, 24.03.2012.
- *Lebe langsam - stirb alt: geschlechterspezifische Mortalitätsforschung mit der Klosterstudie* [Live slowly - die old: sex-specific mortality research with the Cloister Study], Menopause-Andropause-Anti-Aging-Congress, Vienna, Austria, 08.12.2011.
- *Warum Frauen länger leben - oder Männer früher sterben? Zu den Ursachen der Geschlechterunterschiede in der Lebenserwartung* [Why women live longer - or men die earlier? On causes of sex differences in life expectancy], 13. K&A Brand Success Congress [MarkenErfolgsKongress], Nuremberg, Germany, 24.11.2011.
- *Past and future directions of the German-Austrian “Cloister Study”*, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, USA, 23.08.2011.
- *Die unterschiedliche Lebenserwartung von Frauen und Männern: biologische, gesellschaftliche und verhaltensbedingte Ursachen* [Life expectancy differences between women and men: biological, societal and behavioural causes], Colloquium of the Institute for Sociology of the Georg August University Göttingen, Germany, 19.01.2011.
- *Long-living females and short-living males: the interplay of sex and gender*, Conference “Health Inequalities V”, University of Bielefeld, Germany, 11.06.2010.
- *Gender-specific mortality differences by education in Germany and Italy: indirect orphanhood-based estimates with GGP-data*, Keynote presentation at the Annual Meeting of the German Demographic Association in collaboration with the Italian Association for Population Studies, Rostock, Germany, 03.03.2010.
- *Warum Männer früher sterben und Frauen länger leben* [Why men die earlier and women live longer], Förderverein Schmallenbachhaus e.V., Fröndenberg, Germany, 04.02.2010.
- *Socioeconomic mortality differences in Italy: indirect estimates from maternal and paternal orphanhood with data from the Multipurpose Surveys*, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Department of Social Economic, Actuarial and Demographic Studies, Italy, 22.09.2009.

- *Aktuelle Trends in der Sterblichkeit* [Actual trends in mortality], Kick-off meeting for the new population projection of Statistik Austria, Vienna, Austria, 28.05.2009.
- *Paradigmenwechsel in der Demographie? Der "Tempo-Ansatz" von Bongaarts und Feeney und seine Auswirkung auf die demographische Analyse* [Change of paradigms in demography? Bongaarts and Feeney's tempo approach and its consequences for demographic analysis], Graduate school "Statistic Models", University of Dortmund, Germany, 21.11.2008.
- *Die unterschiedliche Lebenserwartung von Frauen und Männern - Erkenntnisse über Entwicklung und Ursachen aus der demographischen Forschung* [Life expectancy differences between women and men - demographic insights into trends and causes], Graduate school „Statistic Models“, University of Dortmund, Germany, 20.11.2008.
- *Warum Männer früher sterben* [Why men die earlier], Advanced training workshop of the Apothekerstiftung Westfalen-Lippe, Münster, Germany, 30.08.2008.
- *Why do women live longer than men? Findings from the Cloister Study*, European Science Open Forum (ESOF) 2008, Barcelona, Spain, 22.07.2008.
- *Geschlechterspezifische Morbidität und Mortalität* [Gender-specific morbidity and mortality], Spring congress of the Apothekerkammer Schleswig-Holstein "Gender in der Medizin und Pharmazie", Ostseebad Damp, Germany, 13.04.2008.
- *Die Lebenserwartung von Migranten - gibt es den Healthy-Migrant-Effekt wirklich?* [Life expectancy of migrants - does the healthy migrant effect really exist?], Institute for Applied Demography (IFAD), Berlin, Germany, 17.12.2007.
- *Sex versus Gender - zu den Ursachen der unterschiedlichen Lebenserwartung von Frauen und Männern* [Sex versus gender - about the causes of differences in life expectancy between women and men], Lecture series "Genderorientierung in Public Health und Pflege", University of Bremen, Germany, 05.11.2007.
- *The healthy migrant effect: estimates from orphanhood of second generation migrants*, Rostock Demographic Colloquium, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany, 25.10.2007.
- *Bongaarts and Feeney's tempo approach between period and cohort analysis*, University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy, 06.10.2007.
- *Variations of human life expectancy: biological versus non-biological factors*, Inflammatory Diseases of Barrier Organs Meeting 2007, International NGFN-Symposium, Kiel, Germany, 12.07.2007.
- *Warum Frauen länger leben - oder Männer früher sterben? Zu Ursachen und Entwicklung der Geschlechterdifferenz in der Lebenserwartung* [Why women live longer - or men die earlier? About causes and trends of sex differences in life expectancy], Lecture series "Der alternde Mensch in einer alternden Gesellschaft", University of Rostock, Germany, 13.06.2007.
- *Quo vadis Demographie? Wie Bongaarts und Feeney das Verständnis und die Analyse demographischer Prozesse verändern* [Quo vadis demography? How Bongaarts and Feeney change the understanding and the analysis of demographic processes], Working group 'Demography' of the Leibniz Sozietät e.V., Berlin, Germany, 24.05.2007.
- *Do women live longer or do men die earlier? Findings from the Cloister Study*, University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, USA, 27.03.2007.

- *Der Einfluss von Verhaltensweisen und Lebensstilen auf die Mortalitätsdifferenzen der Geschlechter* [The impact of health behaviours and health lifestyles on gender differences in mortality], Ruprecht Karls University Heidelberg, Institute for Gerontology, Germany, 05.02.2007.
- *Sex-specific variations in studies on differential mortality*, MaxNetAging Conference IV, Naples, Italy, 09.11.2006.
- *Mortality tempo-adjustment: theoretical and empirical considerations*, Colloquium of the Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna, Austria, 13.10.2006.
- *Ungleichheiten in der Lebenserwartung: regionale, geschlechtsspezifische und sozio-ökonomische Unterschiede* [Inequalities in life expectancy: differences by region, gender and socioeconomic status], Institute for Medical Informatics, Biometry and Epidemiology, Essen, Germany, 10.07.2006.
- *Commentary to the presentation “Legal implications of death and dying” by Hans-Jörg Albrecht*, MaxNetAging Conference III, Charlottesville, USA, 10.05.2006.
- *Angleichung der Lebenserwartungen: Aufgabenstellung und Voraussetzung sozialer Gerechtigkeit - demographische Rahmenbedingungen* [Adjustment of life expectancy levels: task assignment and precondition of social equity - demographic backgrounds], Conference “Soziale Verunsicherung ohne Ende? Das politische System setzt die Bürger auch weiter unter Druck“ of the Sozialverband VdK Bayern, Tutzing, Germany, 23.03.2006.
- *Socio-economic differences in German cohort life expectancy - indirect estimates from survey data*, Colloquium of the Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna, Austria, 21.03.2006.
- *The impact of a migration-caused selection effect on regional mortality differences in Italy and Germany*, RTN Concluding Workshop “Demographic Sustainability and European Integration“, Rostock, Germany, 31.01.2006.
- *What brings Biologists and Demographers together? Commentary to the presentation “Longevity and its consequences: insights from an experimental insect biology program” by James R. Carey*, MaxNetAging Conference II, Marbella, Spain, 04.11.2005.
- *Ursachen und Entwicklung der Geschlechterdifferenz in der Lebenserwartung - Einführung aus der Perspektive der Demographie* [Causes and trends of sex differences in life expectancy - introduction from a demographic point of view], Workshop “Frauen leben länger? Männer leben (also) kurz??? - aus der Forschung zu Gender und Lebenserwartung“ of the Gender Kompetenz Zentrum of the Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, 09.05.2005.
- *Perspektiven für die Entwicklung der Lebenserwartung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Geschlechterunterschiede* [Perspectives for the future development of life expectancy with special consideration of gender differences], 12th Colloquium of Health Sciences of the Faculty for Health Sciences of the University of Bielefeld and 8. Annual meeting of the ‘Iögd für den Öffentlichen Gesundheitsdienst’, Bielefeld, Germany, 08.04.2005.
- *Warum werden Frauen älter als Männer? Eine Einführung in demographische Fragestellungen* [Why do women become older than men? An introduction into demographic problems], University of Freiburg i. Br., Germany, 31.01.2005.
- *Why do women live longer than men? New insights from cloistered populations*, Human Genetic - Immune Genetic Colloquium of the University of Göttingen, Germany, 16.11.2004.

- *Ursachen der Sterblichkeitsunterschiede zwischen West- und Ostdeutschland - Neue Erkenntnisse aus dem Lebenserwartungssurvey des BiB* [Causes of mortality differences between West and East Germany - new insights from the BiB Life Expectancy Survey], Colloquium of the Federal Institute for Population Research, Wiesbaden, Germany, 15.11.2004.
- *Warum Frauen länger leben - ein Vergleich von Kloster- und Allgemeinbevölkerung* [Why women live longer - a comparison of monastic and general populations], Colloquium of the Institute for Human Genetics and Anthropology of the University Freiburg i. Br., Germany, 09.06.2004.
- *Inwieweit wird die höhere Lebenserwartung der Frauen biologisch verursacht? Erkenntnisse aus einem Vergleich von Kloster- und Allgemeinbevölkerung* [To what extent is the higher life expectancy of women biologically caused? Insights from a comparison of monastic and general populations], Soroptimist International, Deutsche Union Club Wiesbaden, Germany, 05.05.2004.
- *Ursachen der geschlechtsspezifischen Sterblichkeitsunterschiede. Ergebnisse einer Mortalitätsanalyse in bayerischen Frauen- und Männerklöstern* [Causes of sex mortality differences. Insights from a mortality analysis in female and male Bavarian monasteries], Rostock Demographic Colloquium, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany, 03.11.1998.

PRESENTATIONS AT INTERNATIONALLY ESTABLISHED CONFERENCES

- *15 Jahre "Klosterstudie": Gewonnene Erkenntnisse, offene Fragen und zukünftige Forschung* [15 years "cloister study": gained insights, open questions and future research], German-Austrian-Swiss Demographers' Meeting, Oberhofen am Thunersee, Switzerland, 20.10.2011.
- *Why monks live longer but nuns do not: a summary of 15 years "cloister study"*, International Workshop "Health, Morbidity and Mortality: the State of the Art" of the European Working Group on health, Morbidity and Mortality, Vienna, Austria, 03.09.2011.
- *Sex differences in health and mortality: obtained results and future aims of the "cloister study"*, 23rd REVES Meeting, Paris, France, 25.05.2011.
- *The biological force behind excess male external cause mortality: an analysis of unnatural deaths among catholic order members*, 2010 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Dallas, USA 15.04.2010.
- *Conventional versus tempo-adjusted life expectancy: which is the more appropriate measure for period mortality?*, XXVI IUSSP International Population Conference 2009, Marrakech, Morocco, 02.10.2009.
- *Gender-specific socioeconomic mortality differences in Italy: new insights from indirect orphanhood-based estimates*, XXVI IUSSP International Population Conference 2009, Marrakech, Morocco, 29.09.2009.
- *Trends of socioeconomic mortality differences in Italy: new insights from indirect orphanhood-based estimates*, 2009 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Detroit, USA, 02.05.2009.
- *Conventional versus tempo-adjusted life expectancy - which is the more appropriate measure for period mortality?*, 2009 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Detroit, USA, 30.04.2009.

- *Life course impact on general health and specific diseases of elderly women and men: a longitudinal analysis for western and eastern Germany*, MAGGIE Meeting 2009, Charleroi, Belgium, 19.03.2009.
- *Indirect measurement of adult mortality from survey data in developed populations: an extended application of the orphanhood method*, Conference “Giornate di Studio sulla Popolazione“, Milan, Italy, 04.02.2009.
- *Socioeconomic mortality differences in Italy: new insights from indirect orphanhood-based estimates*, 2008 European Population Conference (EPC), Barcelona, Spain, 12.07.2008.
- *Sex-specific variations in studies on differential mortality*, MaxNetAging Workshop “Biology of Aging for Non-Biologists“, Ralswiek, Germany, 11.04.2008.
- *Estimating the migrant survival advantage from orphanhood of second generation migrants*, Workshop “Individual, Area and Group Variation in Morbidity and Mortality” of the EAPS Working Group on Health, Morbidity and Mortality, Rome, Italy, 17.09.2007.
- *How tempo distortions affect the comparative analysis of mortality: theoretical and empirical considerations*, 2006 European Population Conference (EPC), Liverpool, England, 24.06.2006.
- *The importance of mortality tempo-adjustment: theoretical and empirical considerations*, RTN Workshop “Mortality Trends, Longevity and Population Ageing”, Fiesole/Florence, Italy, 13.01.2006.
- *The impact of lifestyles and living arrangements on gender differences in mortality*, Workshop “Patterns of morbidity and mortality by cause of death as a reflection of social inequality” of the EAPS Working Group on Health, Morbidity and Mortality, Paris, France, 09.09.2005.
- *A new hypothesis for explaining the mortality gap between Eastern and Western Germany*, XXV IUSSP International Population Conference, Tours, France, 21.07.2005.
- *A method for constructing life table bands for paleodemographic mortality analysis*, XXV IUSSP International Population Conference, Tours, France, 19.07.2005.
- *Health lifestyles, living arrangements and male excess mortality*, RTN Workshop “Differential mortality and causes of death”, Porto Conte, Italy, 30.05.2005.
- *The impact of health behaviors and life quality on gender differences in mortality*, 2005 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Philadelphia, USA, 31.03.2005.
- *Causes of Eastern German excess mortality - results from macro and microdata analysis*, EAPS Workshop on “Social conditions of health and longevity” of the EAPS Working Group on Health, Morbidity and Mortality, Mount Vitosha/Sofia, Bulgaria, 04.09.2004.
- *The impact of a migration-caused selection effect on regional mortality differences in Italy and Germany*, REVES 16 Conference: Life and health expectancies - challenges ahead, Bruges, Belgium, 19.05.2004.
- *Regional mortality differences in Italy and Germany - analysis of similarities and differences regarding developments and responsible factors*, 2004 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Boston, USA, 03.04.2004.
- *Behaviour or biology? An answer to the question of male excess mortality by comparing the cloistered and the general populations*, 2003 European Population Conference (EPC), Warsaw, Poland, 28.08.2003.

- *Eastern and western German mortality before and after reunification - new insights from the German Life Expectancy Survey*, 2003 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, 01.05.2003.
- *Ost-west-deutsche Sterblichkeitsunterschiede vor und nach der Wiedervereinigung* [East-West mortality differences in Germany before and after reunification], German-Austrian-Swiss Demographers' Meeting, Magglingen, Switzerland, 26.05.2003.
- *East and West German mortality before and after reunification*, German-Polish-Hungarian Demographic Workshop, Budapest, Hungary, 23.11.2002.
- *Nature or behaviour? An answer to the question of male excess mortality by a comparison of monastic and general population*, 13th Congress of the European Anthropological Association, Zagreb, Croatia, 31.08.2002.
- *Mortality disparities and their socio-economic determinants in different regions of Germany*, 13th Congress of the European Anthropological Association, Zagreb, Croatia, 31.08.2002.
- *The construction of a life table for skeletal populations in a situation where ages at death are known for age-ranges instead of exact ages*, Paleodemography Workshop, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany, 04.08.2000.
- *Analysis of Labor Force Survey Data*, 3rd Research Teams' Workshop of the EU project EFF-NATIS, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 22.11.1999.

PRESENTATIONS AT NATIONAL GERMAN CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

- *Alterung in einer gealterten Gesellschaft: Katholische Ordensmitglieder und ihre Erfahrungen mit und Einstellungen zu Bevölkerungsalterung und alten Menschen* [Ageing in an aged society: experiences and attitudes of Catholic order members towards population ageing and older people]. Annual Meeting of the German Demographic Association, Bonn, Germany, 11.03.2011.
- *Paradigmenwechsel in der Demographie? Der "Tempo-Ansatz" von Bongaarts und Feeney und seine Auswirkung auf die demographische Analyse* [Change of paradigms in demography? The "tempo approach" of Bongaarts and Feeney and its consequences for demographic analysis], Autumn Meeting of the working group "Demographic Methods" of the German Demographic Association, Wuppertal, 07.10.2009.
- *Das Healthy Migrant-Paradox. Eine Schätzung des potenziellen Ausmaßes des Healthy-Migrant-Effekts auf die Lebenserwartung von Zuwanderern in Deutschland* [The healthy migrant paradox. An estimation of its potential impact on the life expectancy of migrants in Germany], Workshop "Mortality, health and care in Germany" at the German Statistical Week 2008, Cologne, 17.09.2008.
- *Geschlechtsspezifische Mortalitätsdifferenzen* [Gender differences in mortality], First Interdisciplinary Colloquium on "Gender Research" at the University of Rostock, 01.12.2007.
- *Eine Methode zur Schätzung der Kohortenlebenserwartung aus Paneldaten* [A method for estimating cohort life expectancy from longitudinal panel data], Autumn Meeting of the working group "Demographic Methods" of the German Demographic Association, Rostock, 19.10.2007.
- *Der Einfluss von Tempo-Effekten auf die west-ost-deutschen Unterschiede in der Lebenserwartung* [The impact of tempo effects on differences in life expectancy between western and eastern Germany], Workshop "The demographic situation in eastern and western Germany" at the German Statistical Week 2006, Dresden, 21.09.2006.

- *Warum Frauen länger leben - oder Männer früher sterben?* [Why women live longer - or men die earlier?], Long Night of Sciences 2006 at the University of Rostock, 27.04.2006.
- *Die Bedeutung biologischer Faktoren für das Entstehen der männlichen Übersterblichkeit - Erkenntnisse aus einem Vergleich von Kloster- und Allgemeinbevölkerung* [The impact of biological factors on male excess mortality - insights from a comparison of cloistered and general populations], Workshop of the working group on “Medical Demography” of the German Demographic Association, Greifswald, 26.09.2003.
- *Mortality analysis in Historical Demography - the construction of life tables for adults by using the growth balance method and confidence intervals*, Lab Meeting of the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, 19.08.2003.
- *Warum Frauen länger leben - Erkenntnisse aus einem Vergleich von Kloster- und Allgemeinbevölkerung* [Why women live longer - insights from a comparison of cloistered and general populations], 2002 Annual Meeting of the German Demographic Association, Rostock, 12.07.2002.
- *Methods of Indirect Mortality Estimation in Historical Demography*, Lab Meeting of the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, 05.06.2002.
- *Die Ungleichheit vor dem Tod - Sterblichkeitsunterschiede zwischen städtischen und ländlichen Regionen* [Disparities in mortality - differences between urban and rural regions], German Geographer’s Day 2001, Leipzig, 04.10.2001.
- *Eine Möglichkeit der Sterbetafelkonstruktion bei großen Altersspannen in der Paläodemographie* [A possibility for life table construction with wide age ranges in paleodemography], Autumn Meeting of the working group “Demographic Methods“ of the German Demographic Association in collaboration with the working group “Population Biology/Population Genetics“ of the German Association for Anthropology, Rostock, 22.10.1999.
- *Bildungsbeteiligung von deutschen und ausländischen Bevölkerungsgruppen* [Participation of Germans and foreigners to the German education system], ZUMA Conference “Research with the micro-census: analyses on social structure and labour market”, Mannheim, 09.10.1998.

POSTERS

- *Ageing in an aged society: experiences and attitudes of catholic order members towards population ageing and older people*, 2011 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Washington, D.C., USA, 31.03.2011.
- *Estimating the migrant survival advantage from maternal and paternal orphanhood of second generation migrants*, 2007 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), New York, USA, 31.03.2007.
- *Nachwachsende Rohstoffe aus Verbrauchersicht: ausgewählte Ergebnisse des Projektes “Empirische Mehrebenenanalyse des Verbraucherverhaltens im Bereich Nachwachsende Rohstoffe“* [Renewable resources from the consumer’s point of view: a project report], 10th Symposium on “Renewable resources for Chemistry”, Oldenburg, Germany, 28.03.2007.
- *The phenomenon of patterns: the gender gap in mortality*, 2006 European Population Conference (EPC), Liverpool, England, 23.06.2006.

- *How tempo distortions affect the analysis of changing mortality: the case of mortality trends in West and East Germany*, 2006 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Los Angeles, California, USA, 31.03.2006.
- *Are sex mortality differences biologically caused? Madigan revisited by a new comparison of sex-specific survival in monastic and general populations*, 2003 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, 02.05.2003.