

**Dr. Marc Luy**

Demographer with special interest in health and longevity, sceptic, and fan of empirical science

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## Presentations by year

### 2017

*Die Klosterstudie: Bisherige Ergebnisse und Folgerungen für die Ordensgemeinschaften* [The Cloister Study: actual results and implications for religious communities], Seminar at the directors' conference of the German province of the Salesians of Don Bosco, Aschau/Inn, Germany, 23.11.2017.

*Estimating life expectancy for populations without vital statistics data*, Seminar at the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna, Austria, 22.11.2017.

*Differences in Adult Mortality by education, caste and religion in India: Application of modified Orphanhood Method in India Human Development Survey*, XXVIII IUSSP International Population Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, 02.11.2017. (Poster, together with Jayanta Bora and Nandita Saikia)

*Cross-sectional association between health and mortality: The CroHaM hypothesis*, XXVIII IUSSP International Population Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, 31.10.2017.

*From population health to individual health: thoughts of a demographer*, Scientific Symposium at the opening of the Austrian Platform for Personalized Medicine, Vienna, Austria, 19.10.2017.

*Die CroHaM-Hypothese zur Erklärung des Querschnitt-Zusammenhangs zwischen Morbidität und Mortalität* [The CroHaM hypothesis for explaining the cross-sectional association between morbidity and mortality], 18th German-Austrian-Swiss Demographers' Meeting, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 17.10.2017.

*End of a Myth: Disentangling the "Gender and Health Paradox"*, Statistical Week/Annual Meeting of the German Demographic Association, Rostock, Germany, 20.09.2017.

*"Express-Transition" als Sonderfall des Demographischen Übergangs: Neue Einblicke in den zentralen Prozess der globalen Bevölkerungsentwicklung* ["Express transition" as special case of the demographic transition: new insights into the central process of global population development], Statistical Week/Annual Meeting of the German Demographic Association, Rostock, Germany, 19.09.2017.

*What determines Healthy Life Expectancy?*, Keynote Speech at the Global Consumer Health Debate "100 Healthy Years—are kids prepared?", Darmstadt, Germany, 18.05.2017.

*Demographic Transition in the Fast-Lane: An Analysis of "Express Transitioning" Countries*, 2017 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Chicago, USA, 28.04.2017. (presented by Bernhard Köppen)

*Health Expectancy: On the Overlooked Relevance of Its Measurement and Estimation Sensitivity* (Poster), 2017 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Chicago, USA, 27.04.2017.

*Can we explain and disenchant the "gender-and-health-paradox"?*, UPF Research Forum, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain, 23.03.2017.

*The Longitudinal Survival Method for estimating life expectancy for subpopulations from survey data with mortality follow-up*, FACTAGE Expert Workshop on Differential Mortality, Vienna, Austria, 15.03.2017.

*Warum leben Frauen länger als Männer?* [Why do women live longer than men?], MontagsForum of the Bildungs- und Kulturforum Ostschweiz, St. Gallen, Switzerland, 13.03.2017.

## 2016

*How human capital drives life expectancy: a demographic analysis*, December Conference of the Vienna Institute of Demography on “Variations on the themes of Wolfgang Lutz”, Vienna, Austria, 05.12.2016.

*Determinanten von Gesundheit und Langlebigkeit* [Determinants of health and longevity], 10th CCIV Symposium Integrated Care „Die Kunst des guten Alterns“, Vienna, Austria, 01.12.2016.

*The influence of early life socioeconomic factors and health status on disease risk and morbidity in adulthood: findings from the Cloister Study*, 2016 European Population Conference, Mainz, Germany, 03.09.2016. (presented by Angela Wiedemann)

*Community social characteristics and health at older ages: evidence from 156 religious communities*, 2016 European Population Conference, Mainz, Germany, 02.09.2016.

*From survey data with mortality follow-up to period life expectancy: The Longitudinal Survival Method*, 2016 European Population Conference, Mainz, Germany, 02.09.2016.

*The “first” demographic transition: refurbishment and revision of a classical model in search of main drivers of the process*, 2016 European Population Conference, Mainz, Germany, 02.09.2016. (presented by Bernhard Köppen)

*Increasing human capital fuels increasing life expectancy and optimism for the future*, 2016 European Population Conference, Mainz, Germany, 01.09.2016.

*The effect of increasing human capital on increasing life expectancy: a demographic decomposition*, 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, Vienna, Austria, 14.07.2016.

*Increasing education levels fuel increasing life expectancy and optimism for the future* (Poster), 2016 Epidemiology Congress of the Americas, Miami, USA, 22.06.2016.

*Alternative and new methods to estimate (healthy) life expectancy for subpopulations*, Lecture at the Wittgenstein Centre Summer School on “The Demography of Health and Education”, Vienna, Austria, 14.06.2016.

*How increasing education levels drive rising life expectancy*, XXVIII REVES Meeting, Vienna, Austria, 10.06.2016.

*Using the Longitudinal Survival Method to estimate healthy life expectancy by education in Germany*, XXVIII REVES Meeting, Vienna, Austria, 09.06.2016. (presented by Christian Wegner-Siegmundt)

*Relationships between health and longevity in a cross-sectional context: findings from the HEMOX project*, XXVIII REVES Meeting, Vienna, Austria, 08.06.2016.

*How paradoxical is the “gender and health paradox”?*, Seminar of the Centre for Population Change (CPC) at the University of Southampton, United Kingdom, 05.05.2016.

*Testing the gender and health paradox: insights from a natural experiment*, 2016 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Washington, D.C., USA, 01.04.2016.

*The Longitudinal Survival Method for the estimation of life expectancy from survey data with mortality follow-up*, 2016 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Washington, D.C., USA, 01.04.2016.

*Sozioökonomische Unterschiede in der gesunden Lebenszeit in Deutschland* [Socio-economic differences in healthy life time in Germany], Annual Meeting of the German Demographic Association, Leipzig, Germany, 10.03.2016. (presented by Christian Wegner-Siegmundt)

*Ursachen und Trends der Geschlechterdifferenz in der Lebenserwartung in Deutschland* [Causes and trends of the gender difference in life expectancy in Germany], Annual Meeting of the German Demographic Association, Leipzig, Germany, 09.03.2016.

*Relationships between health and longevity*, Research seminar of the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER), Esch/Alzette, Luxembourg, 24.02.2016.

## 2015

*Folgen und Potenziale des Alterns in einer alternden Gesellschaft: Erkenntnisse aus der Klosterstudie* [Consequences and potentials of ageing in an ageing society: insights from the Cloister Study], Lecture series “Altern und Lebenslauf – Eine interdisziplinäre Ringvorlesung” of ÖPIA and the Vienna University, Vienna, Austria, 01.12.2015.

*Older people’s health related to emotions of household members*, The Gerontological Society of America’s 68th Annual Scientific Meeting, Orlando, Florida, USA, 19.11.2015.

*Determinanten von Gesundheit und Langlebigkeit: Erkenntnisse aus der Klosterstudie* [Determinants of health and longevity: insights from the Cloister Study], Lecture at the Annual Meeting of the German Menopause Association, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, 13.11.2015.

*Längeres Leben = mehr gesunde Lebenszeit? Erkenntnisse aus der Deutsch-Österreichischen Klosterstudie* [Longer lives = more healthy life years? Insights from the German-Austrian Cloister Study], German-Austrian-Swiss Demographers’ Meeting, Munich, Germany, 29.10.2015. (presented by Angela Wiedemann)

*Sozioökonomische Unterschiede in der gesunden Lebenszeit* [Socioeconomic differences in healthy life years], German-Austrian-Swiss Demographers’ Meeting, Munich, Germany, 29.10.2015. (presented by Christian Wegner-Siegmundt)

*Geschlechterdifferenzen in der Lebenserwartung in Europa: Entwicklungen, Ursachen und räumliche Disparitäten* [Gender differences in life expectancy in Europe: trends, causes and geographical disparities], German-Austrian-Swiss Demographers’ Meeting, Munich, Germany, 29.10.2015.

*Trends and causes of gender differences in life expectancy: a demographic analysis*, Trentennial ESHRE Capri Workshop “Gender related health: biological mechanisms and lifestyle factors”, Anacapri, Italy, 29.08.2015.

*The impact of biological factors on gender differences in life expectancy: results from a natural experiment*, Trentennial ESHRE Capri Workshop “Gender related health: biological mechanisms and lifestyle factors”, Anacapri, Italy, 28.08.2015.

*The relationships between longevity and different dimensions of health: findings from the Cloister Study*, XXVII REVES Meeting, Singapore, 04.06.2015.

*The relationships between longevity and different dimensions of health: findings from the Cloister Study* (Poster), 2015 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), San Diego, USA, 30.04.2015.

*Gender differences in life expectancy: causes and trends*, Colloquium of the Institute of Statistics and Demography, Warsaw School of Economics, Poland, 27.04.2015.

*Bildungsunterschiede in der gesunden Lebenszeit in Deutschland* [Education-specific differences in healthy life time in Germany], Annual Meeting of the German Demographic Association, Berlin, Germany, 17.03.2015.

## **2014**

*The association between education and mortality in a sample of 3,060 Catholic monks from Germany* (Poster), The Gerontological Society of America's 67th Annual Scientific Meeting, Washington, DC, USA, 07.11.2014.

*Determinants of cardiovascular diseases and mortality in individuals with eastern and western European background*, 2014 European Population Conference, Budapest, Hungary, 27.06.2014. (presented by Christian Wegner-Siegmundt)

*Towards a better understanding of the “male-female health-mortality paradox”. First results of the Health Survey of the German-Austrian Cloister Study*, 2014 European Population Conference, Budapest, Hungary, 27.06.2014.

*Causal mechanisms behind the association of education and mortality in men: insights from a natural experiment*, REVES XXVI conference, Edinburgh, Scotland, 30.05.2014.

*Perspektiven der demografischen Entwicklung: Mortalität* [Perspectives of demographic developments: mortality], Meeting of the Body of Experts for Population Projections of the German Statistical Office, Wiesbaden, Germany, 09.05.2014.

*Direct effect of education on mortality in men: insights from a natural experiment*, 2014 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Boston, USA, 03.05.2014.

*Determinants of cardiovascular diseases and mortality in individuals with eastern and western European background*, 2014 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Boston, USA, 02.05.2014. (presented by Christian Wegner-Siegmundt)

*Causes of gender differences in life expectancy: smoking versus other non-biological factors*, Seminar series of the Dondena Centre for Research on Social Dynamics, Università Bocconi, Milan, Italy, 31.03.2014.

*The impact of smoking and other non-biological factors on sex differences in life expectancy: an analysis of 53 developed populations*, SSRI/DuPRI seminar series, Duke University, Durham, USA, 20.03.2014.

*The impact of biological factors on sex differences in life expectancy*, Conference “The drifting apart of gender-specific life expectancy in Central and Northwestern Europe 1850/1900-2000/10”, organized by the Institute for the History of Medicine (IHM) of the Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart, Germany, 20.02.2014.

*Aktuelle Forschungsergebnisse zu Ursachen und Trends der Geschlechterdifferenz in der Lebenserwartung* [Actual findings about causes and trends in the gender difference in life expectancy], Research colloquium: empirical social research, University of Konstanz, Germany, 03.02.2014.

*„Risikofaktor Mann“ versus „Risikofaktor Frau“: Hypothesen und Erkenntnisse zum Geschlechterparadox in Gesundheit und Lebenserwartung* [“Risk factor male” versus “risk factor female”: hypotheses and findings on the gender paradox in health and mortality], Lecture series “Themenfelder der Anthropologie” at the University of Freiburg i. Br., Germany, 21.01.2014.

## 2013

*Unterschiede in Mortalität und Lebenserwartung zwischen Frauen und Männern: aktuelle Trends* [Differences in mortality between women and men: recent trends], Keynote at the joint annual meeting of the German Association for Social Medicine and Prevention (DGSM) and the German Association for Medical Sociology (DGMS), Marburg, Germany, 20.09.2013.

*Differentielle Sterblichkeit in Deutschland* [Differential mortality in Germany], German-Austrian-Swiss Demographers' Meeting, Salzburg, Austria, 13.09.2013.

*The impact of smoking and other non-biological factors on sex differences in life expectancy: an international comparison*, XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference, Busan, South Korea, 28.08.2013.

*The modified orphanhood method: potentials and limitations*, XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference, Busan, South Korea, 27.08.2013.

*Trends and causes of sex differences in life expectancy in Europe*, "Workshop on Health Inequality in India: Concept, Methods and Evidence" at the Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, India, 23.07.2013.

*The variability of mortality in women and men: a 'serendipity-type' meta-analysis*, REVES XXV conference, Austin, USA, 28.05.2013.

*Deutsch-Österreichische Klosterstudie: Erforschung von Gesundheit und Langlebigkeit* [German-Austrian Cloister Study: research on health and longevity], Sociological lectures at the Institute for Sociology of the Vienna University, Austria, 22.04.2013.

*The impact of smoking and other non-biological factors on sex differences in life expectancy: a comparative analysis of 39 industrialized countries, 1955-2009*, 2013 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), New Orleans, USA 12.04.2013.

## 2012

*More complex than Graunt could imagine: theoretical and practical thoughts about tempo effects in the conventional period life table*, Symposium "Mortality Past and Present: Celebrating the 350th Anniversary of the publication of John Graunt's Bills of Mortality" at Gresham College, London, England, 29.11.2012.

*Ageing, health, and life expectancy: the 'cloister study' at the Austrian Academy of Sciences*, A Day of Science with Austrian FWF/ERC Awardees, Vienna, Austria, 17.11.2012.

*Entwicklung und Potenzial der menschlichen Lebenserwartung* [Trends and potential of human life expectancy], Lecture series "Die Weltbevölkerung nach der siebenten Milliarde" at the University of Vienna, Austria, 14.11.2012, and at the Karl-Franzens University of Graz, Austria, 15.11.2012.

*The direct effect of education on mortality: insights from the Cloister Study*, 2012 European Population Conference (EPC), Stockholm, Sweden, 15.06.2012.

*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.

*Future mortality in low mortality countries*, Meta-experts meeting on the future of life expectancy in low mortality countries, Centro Centroamericano de Población at the Universidad de Costa Rica, San José, 21.02.2012.

## 2011

*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.

*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.

*Past and future directions of the German-Austrian "Cloister Study"*, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, USA, 23.08.2011.

*Sex differences in health and mortality: obtained results and future aims of the "cloister study"*, 23rd REVES Meeting, Paris, France, 25.05.2011.

*Ageing in an aged society: experiences and attitudes of catholic order members towards population ageing and older people* (Poster), 2011 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Washington, D.C., USA, 31.03.2011.

*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.

*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.

## 2010

*Long-living females and short-living males: the interplay of sex and gender*, Conference "Health Inequalities V", University of Bielefeld, Germany, 11.06.2010.

*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.

*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.

## 2009

*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, Germany, 07.10.2009.

*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.

*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.

*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.

## 2008

*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.

*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, Germany, 17.09.2008.

*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.

*Socioeconomic mortality differences in Italy: new insights from indirect orphanhood-based estimates*, 2008 European Population Conference (EPC), Barcelona, Spain, 12.07.2008.

*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.

*Sex-specific variations in studies on differential mortality*, MaxNetAging Workshop "Biology of Aging for Non-Biologists", Ralswiek, Germany, 11.04.2008.

## **2007**

*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.

*Geschlechtsspezifische Mortalitätsdifferenzen* [Gender differences in mortality], First Interdisciplinary Colloquium on "Gender Research" at the University of Rostock, Germany, 01.12.2007.

*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.

*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, Germany, 19.10.2007.

*Bongaarts and Feeney's tempo approach between period and cohort analysis*, University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy, 06.10.2007.

*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.

*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.

*Estimating the migrant survival advantage from maternal and paternal orphanhood of second generation migrants* (Poster), 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] (Poster), 10th Symposium on "Renewable resources for Chemistry", Oldenburg, Germany, 28.03.2007.

*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.

## 2006

*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.

*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, Germany, 21.09.2006.

*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.

*How tempo distortions affect the comparative analysis of mortality: theoretical and empirical considerations*, 2006 European Population Conference (EPC), Liverpool, England, 24.06.2006.

*The phenomenon of patterns: the gender gap in mortality* (Poster), 2006 European Population Conference (EPC), Liverpool, England, 23.06.2006.

*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, Germany, 27.04.2006.

*Commentary to the presentation "Legal implications of death and dying" by Hans-Jörg Albrecht*, MaxNetAging Conference III, Charlottesville, USA, 10.05.2006.

*How tempo distortions affect the analysis of changing mortality: the case of mortality trends in West and East Germany* (Poster), 2006 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Los Angeles, USA, 31.03.2006.

*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.

*The importance of mortality tempo-adjustment: theoretical and empirical considerations*, RTN Workshop “Mortality Trends, Longevity and Population Ageing“, Fiesole/Florence, Italy, 13.01.2006.

## 2005

*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.

*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.

*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.

*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. (presented by Paola Di Giulio)

*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.

## 2004

*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.

*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.

*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.

*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.

*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.

*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.

## 2003

*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, Germany, 26.09.2003.

*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.

*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, Germany, 19.08.2003.

*Are sex mortality differences biologically caused? Madigan revisited by a new comparison of sex-specific survival in monastic and general populations* (Poster), 2003 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Minneapolis, USA, 02.05.2003.

*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, 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.

## **2002**

*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. (presented by Ursula Wittwer-Backofen)

*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, Germany, 12.07.2002.

*Methods of Indirect Mortality Estimation in Historical Demography*, Lab Meeting of the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany, 05.06.2002.

## **2001**

*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, Germany, 04.10.2001.

## **Until 2000**

*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. (presented by Reiner Dinkel)

*Analysis of Labor Force Survey Data*, 3rd Research Teams' Workshop of the EU project EFFNATIS, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 22.11.1999.

*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, Germany, 22.10.1999.

*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.

*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, Germany, 09.10.1998.