

Dr. Marc Luy

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

Presentations by year

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 ‘lögđ 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.

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