

NIH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH COMMON FORM

Name: Engelman, Michal

Persistent Identifier (PID) of the Senior/Key Person: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3250-1921>

Position Title: Professor of Sociology

Organization and Location: University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States

PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE	Start Date	Completion Date	FIELD OF STUDY
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, United States	Other Masters (MOTH)	09/2006	12/2010	Biostatistics
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, United States	Doctor of Philosophy (PHD)	09/2006	12/2010	Population & Health
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, United States	Other Masters (MOTH)	09/2004	06/2006	Population & Health
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States	Bachelor of Arts (AB)	09/1997	06/2001	History

Appointments and Positions

2013 - present	Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
2023 - present	Director, Center for Demography of Health and Aging, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
2021 - present	Director, Wisconsin Longitudinal Study, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
2019 - 2023	Director of Training, Center for Demography of Health and Aging, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
2018 - 2023	Associate Professor, Sociology, UW-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
2013 - present	Research Affiliate, Center for Demography of Health and Aging, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
2013 - 2018	Assistant Professor, Sociology, UW-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
2011 - 2013	Research Associate, Population Research Center, Center on the Demography & Economics of Aging, NORC at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States
2011 - 2013	Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States
2010 - 2011	Postdoctoral Fellow, Epidemiology & Biostatistics of Aging, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (NIA T32 AG000247-15), Baltimore, Maryland, United States

Products

Products Closely Related to the Proposed Project

1. Kamis C, Xu W, Schultz A, Clark J, Engelman M, Malecki K. How does life course exposure to contextual disadvantage accelerate biological aging? The role of psychological symptoms. *J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci*. 2025 Nov 5;80(12) PubMed Central PMCID: [PMC12584352](#).
2. Li M, Li Y, Engelman M. Gender differences in associations between spousal cognitive decline and marital strain: Evidence from the U.S. older couples. *Soc Sci Med*. 2026 Jan;388:118772. PubMed Central PMCID: [PMC12767551](#).
3. Warren JR, Rumore G, Sicinski K, Herd P, Engelman M. Municipal water fluoridation, adolescent IQ, and cognition across the life course: Evidence from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2026 Apr 21;123(16):e2536005123. PubMed Central PMCID: [PMC13099618](#).
4. Xu W, Kamis C, Agnew M, Schultz A, Salas S, Malecki K, Engelman M. The health implications of cumulative exposure to contextual (dis)advantage: methodological and substantive advances from a unique data linkage. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2025 Feb 5;194(2):480-489. PubMed Central PMCID: [PMC11815491](#).
5. Williams VJ, Trane R, Sicinski K, Roan C, Lange K, DiLoreto K, Strait B, Fischer A, Wichmann G, Wartenweiler G, Cooke N, Henning E, Johnson SC, Engelman M, Herd P, Asthana S. Dementia prevalence in the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study. *Alzheimers Dement*. 2025 Oct;21(10):e70714. PubMed Central PMCID: [PMC12477634](#).

Other Significant Products Highlighting Contributions to Science

1. Engelman M, Canudas-Romo V, Agree EM. The implications of increased survivorship for mortality variation in aging populations. *Popul Dev Rev*. 2010;36(3):511-39. PubMed PMID: [20882704](#).
2. Engelman M, Agree EM, Meoni LA, Klag MJ. Propositional density and cognitive function in later life: findings from the Precursors Study. *J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci*. 2010 Nov;65(6):706-11. PubMed Central PMCID: [PMC2954330](#).
3. Engelman M, Caswell H, Agree EM. Why do lifespan variability trends for the young and old diverge? A perturbation analysis. *Demogr Res*. 2014 May 1;30:1367-1396. PubMed Central PMCID: [PMC4326020](#).
4. Engelman M, Seplaki CL, Varadhan R. A Quiescent Phase in Human Mortality? Exploring the Ages of Least Vulnerability. *Demography*. 2017 Jun;54(3):1097-1118. PubMed Central PMCID: [PMC5498292](#).
5. Engelman M, Jackson H. Gradual Change, Homeostasis, and Punctuated Equilibrium: Reconsidering Patterns of Health in Later Life. *Demography*. 2019 Dec;56(6):2323-2347. PubMed Central PMCID: [PMC6917959](#).

Certification:

I certify that the information provided is current, accurate, and complete. This includes, but is not limited to, information related to current, pending, and other support (both foreign and domestic) as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 6605.

In accordance with Section 10632 of the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (42 U.S.C. § 19232), each individual identified as a senior/key person must certify that they are not a party to a malign foreign talent recruitment program.

Research Security Training Requirement for Federal Award Personnel: In accordance with Section 10634 of the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (42 U.S.C. § 19234), each individual identified as a senior/key person must certify that they have completed the requisite research security training that meets the requirements specified in Item 2 of Important Notice No. 149 within 12 months prior to proposal submission.

Misrepresentations and/or omissions may be subject to prosecution and liability pursuant to, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. §§287, 1001, 1031 and 31 U.S.C. §§3729-3733 and 3802.

Certified by Engelman, Michal in SciENcv on 2026-07-08 15:52:46

NIH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH SUPPLEMENT

Name: Engelman, Michal

Persistent Identifier (PID) of the Senior/Key Person: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3250-1921>

Position Title: Professor of Sociology

Organization and Location: University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States

Personal Statement

I am a Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, the Director of the Center for Demography of Health and Aging (CDHA), the Principal Investigator of the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS), and Director of the NIA T32 training program at CDHA. The latter coordinates closely with the NICHD T32 training program at the Center for Demography and Ecology, with which I have been affiliated with since 2013.

My research draws on methods and perspectives from the social sciences and public health to examine health across the life course, with particular emphasis on early and mid-life exposures that influence mortality and health inequities in later life. My work focuses on health heterogeneity, including methodological inquiries that bring to light the variability masked by aggregate population health statistics and applied research that explores links between social stratification (mainly race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, and nativity status) and health disparities. I am most active in CDE's Health and Biodemography primary research area.

Current projects include several NIH-supported investigations exploring the impact of multiple dimensions of social disadvantage (including poverty, racial discrimination, and geographic isolation) on accelerated epigenetic aging (the REWARD Study) and physical, mental, and cognitive health. As PI of the WLS, I oversee an ongoing NIA R01 (WLS-ILIAD) that combines ongoing assessment of cognition in the WLS cohort with whole blood collection and analysis of data spanning the full life course to examine how the accumulation of social advantage and adversity over the full life course influence cognitive risk and resilience in later life. I also lead ancillary projects that aim to supplement the WLS sample with qualitative interviews and surveys with older adults in Wisconsin's Latino immigrant and Hmong refugee communities.

In all of these studies, I have been able to support doctoral students and postdoctoral students in research apprentice and junior collaborator roles that allow them to learn and develop professionally while contributing to novel research. I look forward to continuing to do so in support of CDE.

Ongoing projects that I would like to highlight include:

P30 AG017266
Engelman (PI)
09/01/2025-08/31/2031
Center for Demography of Health and Aging

R01 AG060737
Asthana, Engelman, and Herd (MPIs)
06/01/2023-05/31/2028
Wisconsin Longitudinal Study: Initial Lifetime's Impact on Alzheimer's Disease (WLS-ILIAD)

T32 AG000129-34
Engelman (PI)
05/01/2023–04/30/2028
Population, Life Course, and Aging

R01 AG061080
Engelman and Malecki (MPIs)
09/15/2019–05/31/2025
Research on Epigenetics, Weathering, Aging, & Residential Disadvantage (REWARD) Study

Research Forward 3 Competition (UW-Madison Vice Chancellor for Research)
Engelman and Lor (MPIs)
12/1/2023-11/30/2025
Hmoob Lub Neej (Hmong People's Lives): Aging and Health in Wisconsin's Hmong Refugee Communities

Honors

2021	H.I. Romnes Professor, UW–Madison
2018	Excellence in Teaching Award, UW–Madison Sociology Department
2011	Selected Member, Delta Omega, Public Health Honor Society
2011	Dorothy S. Thomas Award, Population Association of America
2011	Paul A. and C. Esther Harper Dissertation Award, Johns Hopkins
2010	Social Gerontology Theory Award, Gerontology Society of America
2009	Winner, Research on Aging Showcase
2009	Winner, Population, Family & Reproductive Health Research Symposium
2005	Marcia Pines Award in Bioethics & Public Health, John Hopkins School of Public Health

Contributions to Science

1. My social gerontology research focuses on the early and mid-life factors and intergenerational family dynamics influencing later-life health. These projects have included explorations of disparities in longevity and health between racial/ethnic groups, on the basis of family composition and geographic location (and proximity to caregiving resources) in both early and later life, and by markers of socioeconomic status and access to resources. These projects are unified by my interest in elaborating the implications of accumulated exposure to particular social and economic conditions for patterns of health maintenance or decline at older ages and will inform the research agenda on aging and inequality that I am building for the WLS, expanding on the study's existing strengths in stratification research and broadening the array of social determinants of health under consideration.
2. I have a long-standing interest in understanding the adaptation of resource-poor families and societies to population aging, and the effect of changing socioeconomic and political contexts on older people. I began this work with analyses of international data which highlighted working families' dependence on older adults (and particularly grandmothers) to meet a variety of care as well as financial needs. I have also published studies in bioethics that critique the standard philosophical and policy approaches to age-based resource allocation and propose a rights-based intergenerational justice framework. My most recent work has focused on older immigrants in the United States, where the combination of large-volume immigration and population aging is dramatically transforming the demographic profile. This work will closely inform my efforts to recruit foreign-born older adults (particularly from Wisconsin's Hispanic and Asian-American communities) into the WLS.
3. My formal demography research investigates the implications of demographic and epidemiological transitions for contemporary inequalities in health and survival at older ages. In particular, I analyze the changing patterns of longevity over time and across successive cohorts, presenting evidence connecting inequality in the distribution of ages at death with the changing profile of health among survivors to older ages. Across high-longevity countries, longer life expectancies have been accompanied by less variability in ages at death. However, in a key paper from my dissertation, I showed that survivors to the oldest ages have grown increasingly heterogeneous in their mortality risks despite survival improvements at all ages. I've gone on to investigate this diverging variability puzzle via simulations and perturbation analysis methods that show that the slower pace and later start of survival improvements in adulthood relative to younger ages shape the trend of growing mortality variability in later life. Additional work explores longevity disparities in the United States and considers potential methods for addressing nonrandom mortality selection in longitudinal studies of aging.

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