



Selected Publications

Assari, S., Moghani Lankarani, M., Caldwell, C. H., & Zimmerman, M. A. (2016). Fear of Neighborhood Violence During Adolescence Predicts Development of Obesity a Decade Later; Gender Differences among African Americans. *Archives of Trauma Research*, In Press. <http://doi.org/10.5812/atr.31475>

Cook, S. H., Heinze, J. E., Miller, A. L., & Zimmerman, M. A. (2016). Transitions in Friendship Attachment During Adolescence are Associated With Developmental Trajectories of Depression Through Adulthood. *The Journal of Adolescent Health: Official Publication of the Society for Adolescent Medicine*, 58(3), 260–266. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2015.10.252>

Córdova, D., Heinze, J. E., Mistry, R., Salas-Wright, C. P., & Zimmerman, M. A. (2016). Ecodevelopmental Trajectories of Family Functioning: Links With HIV/STI Risk Behaviors and STI Among Black Adolescents. *Developmental Psychology*. <http://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000136>

Eisman, A. B., Stoddard, S. A., Bauermeister, J. A., Caldwell, C. H., & Zimmerman, M. A. (2016). Trajectories of Organized Activity Participation Among Urban Adolescents: An Analysis of Predisposing Factors. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-015-0267-3>

Pisarska, A., Eisman, A., Ostaszewski, K., & Zimmerman, M. A. (2016). Alcohol and Cigarette Use Among Warsaw Adolescents: Factors Associated With Risk and Resilience. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 1–14. <http://doi.org/10.3109/10826084.2016.1168442>

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FAS Generation 2

The Flint Adolescent Study (FAS) is a longitudinal interview study of risk and promotive factors associated with alcohol, tobacco and other drug use across a lifetime. The study began in 1994 with a cohort of 850 ninth graders growing up in Flint, MI. Now in their 30s, many of the original FAS participants have children of their own.

The FAS-Generation 2 study is a follow up study with the children of the original FAS participants. The specific aim of the study is to understand the inter-generational transmission of risk for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use from the original FAS sample.

Applying a socio-ecological developmental framework with a resiliency perspective, we are studying how family, neighborhood environments, past and current behaviors, attitudes, and experiences of parents influence parenting attitudes and behaviors over time. We are also examining how these factors may influence substance use in their children.

FAS G2 Specific Aims

1. Examine how individual and family factors measured across adolescence and young adulthood predict G1's parenting attitudes and behaviors.
2. Identify which G1 parenting attitudes and behaviors predict G2 ATOD use antecedents (both risk and promotive factors) and subsequent ATOD use (or nonuse).
3. Test a socio-ecological model that incorporates the findings from Aims 1-2 into a comprehensive model, testing both longitudinal influences and structural paths.
4. Determine the extent to which Aims 1-2 are influenced by neighborhood characteristics.

Resiliency Framework

Unlike many other studies that often focus on the vulnerability and risk in African American populations, FAS focuses on assets and resources and the positive aspects of African American youth. This resiliency framework provides a theoretical basis for exploring the positive factors that may help youth avoid the negative effects of risks they face.

How has G1 data been used?

The study has resulted in a rich dataset that has resulted in over 85 peer-reviewed publications, 7 book chapters, 10 dissertations, and numerous national and international conferences presentations. This seminal study has been used as the foundation for many other PRC programs, including Youth Empowerment Solutions, Fathers and Sons, and supported the proposal for the Michigan Youth Violence Prevention Center.

