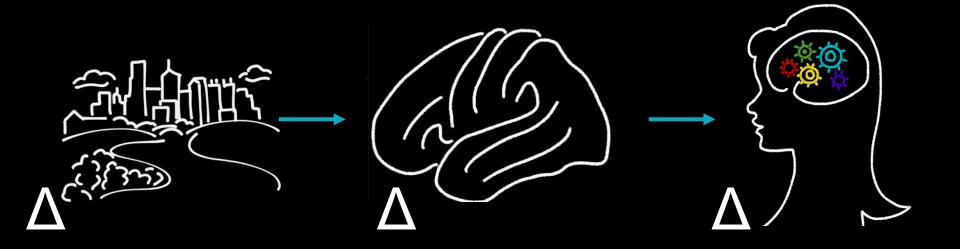




Adolescent brain development & plasticity: Implications for education

Allyson P. Mackey, Ph.D. mackeya@upenn.edu



Neural correlates of the income achievement gap

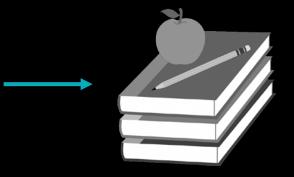
Family income

12-16 year olds Free lunch n = 23Paid lunch n = 35



Cortical Thickness

Multiecho highres MRI (Tisdall et al., 2012) Rated for quality FreeSurfer 5.3



Academic achievement

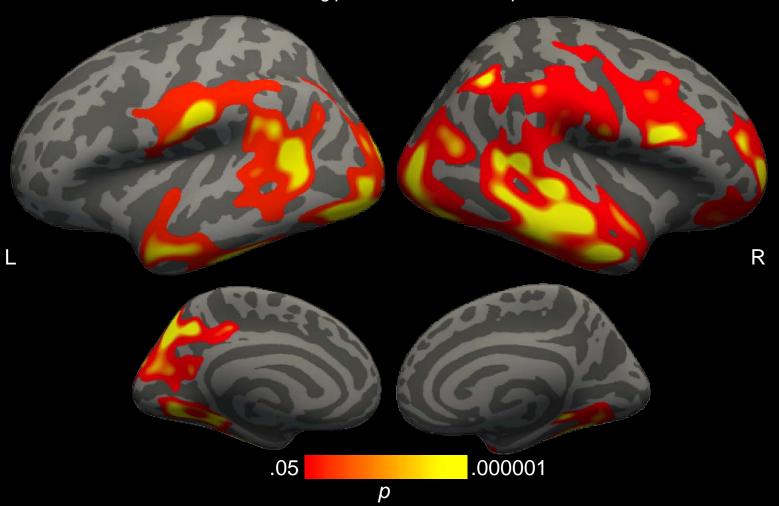
Standardized 7th & 8th grade test scores acquired through state database

Lawson et al., 2013; Noble et al., 2012, 2015; Jednorog et al., 2012, Luby et al., 2012; Hanson et al., 2013

Cortex is thicker in higher income students

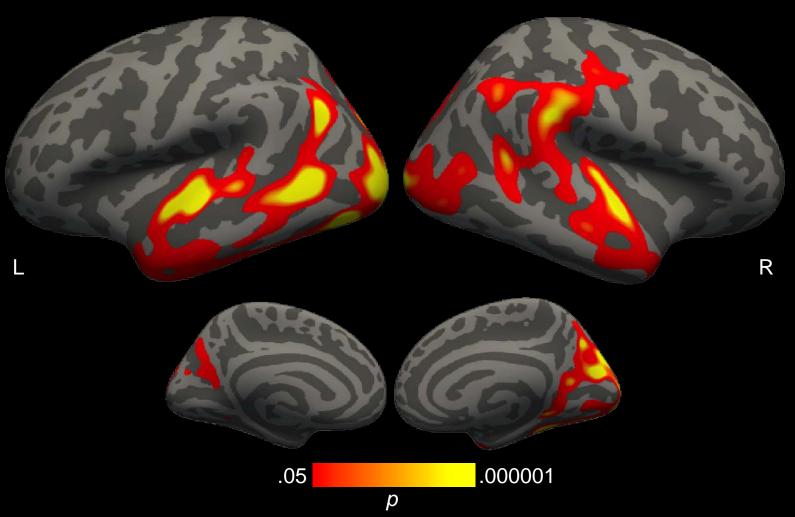
Higher Income > Lower Income

Corrected for multiple comparisons Cluster-forming p < .05, cluster-wise p < .05



Cortical thickness is positively correlated with test scores

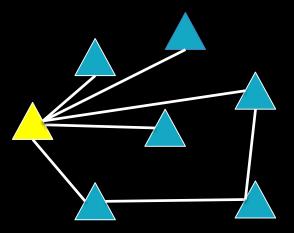
Corrected for multiple comparisons Cluster-forming p < .05, cluster-wise p < .05



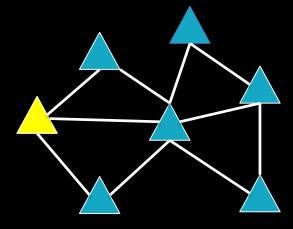
Does SES impact the timing of functional development?



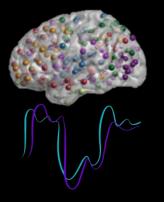
Ursula Tooley & Danielle Bassett PNC



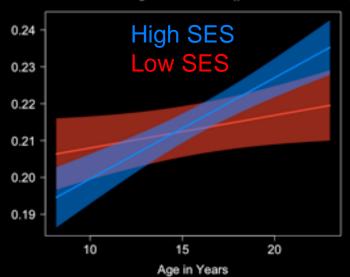
Low clustering coefficient



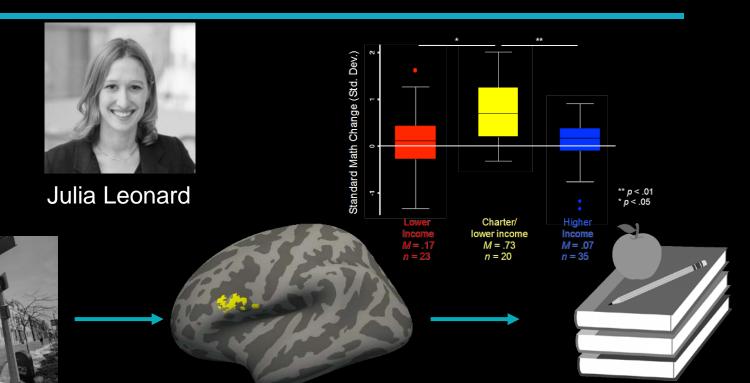
High clustering coefficient



Mean Clustering Coefficient (partial residuals)



Individual differences in learning in charter schools



Charter school attendance

(Angrist et al., 2013)

Greater hippocampal volume & connectivity

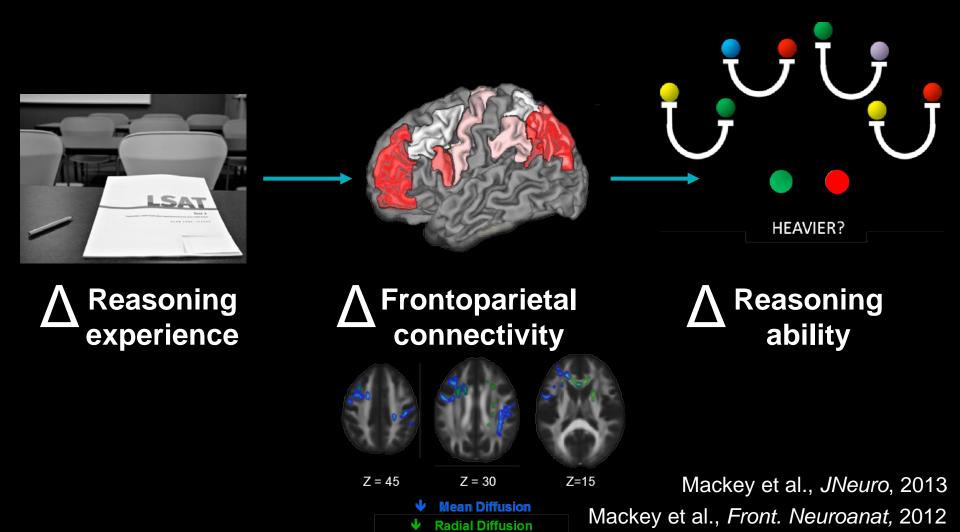
(Cho et al., 2011 & 2012; Wilkey et al., 2017; Supekar et al., 2013)

Academic achievement

Change in standardized 7th & 8th grade test scores acquired through state database

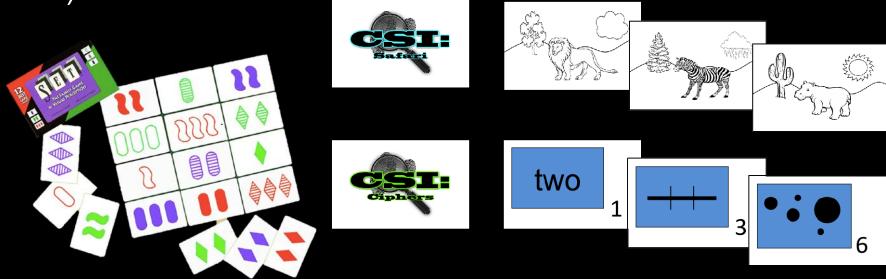
Leonard et al, in prep

Can education improve reasoning in young adults?



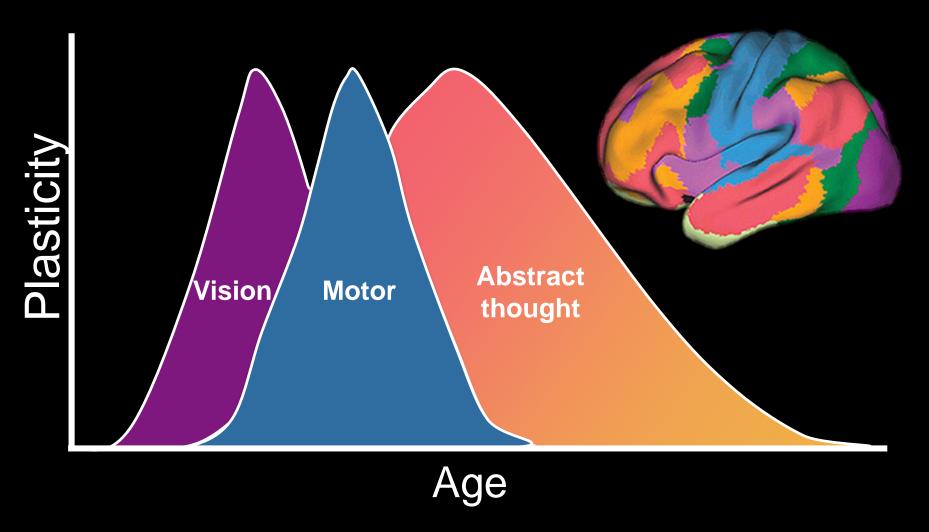
Can education improve reasoning in childhood?

 Games can improve reasoning and processing speed in children from low SES backgrounds (Mackey et al., Dev Sci., 2011)



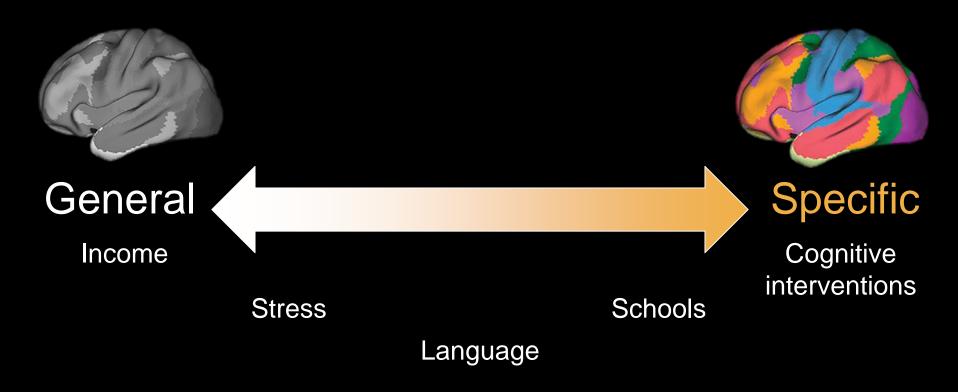
 Games can be integrated into classroom instruction, and bigger cognitive gains correlate with bigger math gains (Mackey et al., MBE, 2017)

When is the best time to improve reasoning skills?



Adapted from Hensch & Bilimoria, 2012

Conclusions



- Societal influences on brain development differ in breadth of effect.
- Earlier influences may have the potential to affect the brain more broadly, but tailoring the timing of specific interventions, especially in adolescence, may maximize their effects.

Acknowledgments

Penn

- Anne Park, Ursula Tooley
- Jasmine Forde, Katrina Simon, Danny Southwick
- Sydney Robinson, Leah
 Sorcher, Aparna Ramanujam,
 Jessica George, Gerry
 Velasquez, Sam Ferleger

MIT

- John Gabrieli
- Julia Leonard, Rachel Romeo
- Amy Finn
- Satra Ghosh
- Anne Park, Sydney Robinson

Harvard

Martin West, Meredith Rowe

UC Berkeley

- Silvia Bunge
- Kirstie Whitaker
- Alison Miller Singley
- Carter Wendelken
- Sarah Inkelis, Talia Seider, Josh Hoerger









