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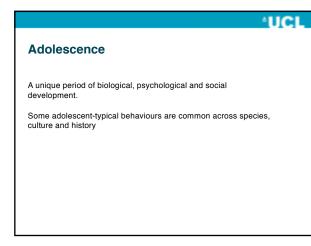
Inventing ourselves: the secret life of the teenage brain

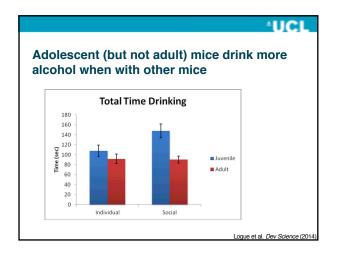
Sarah-Jayne Blakemore

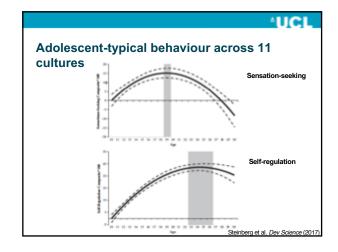
Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience Group UCL Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience

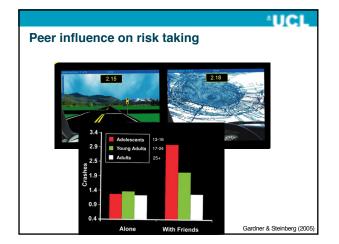
www.icn.ucl.ac.uk/sblakemor

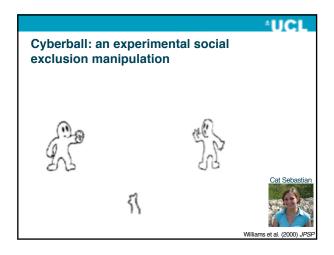


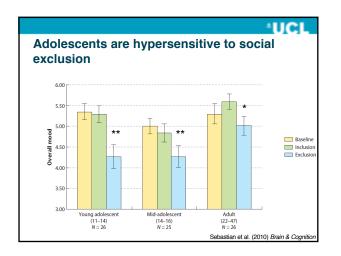


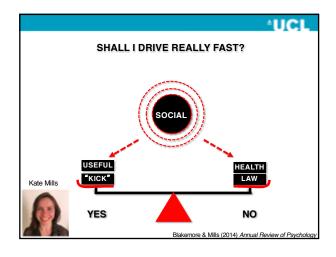




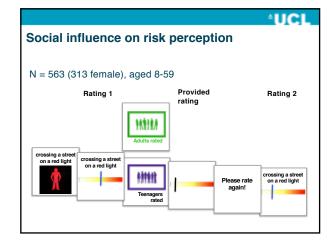


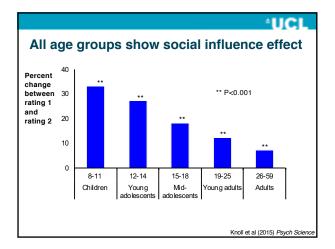


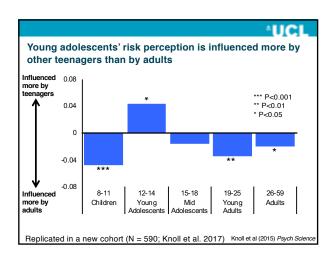




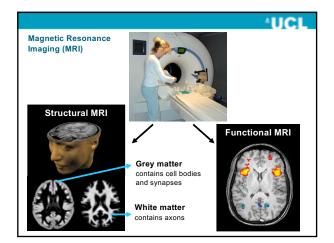


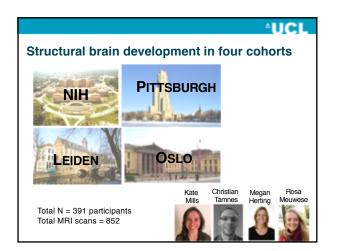


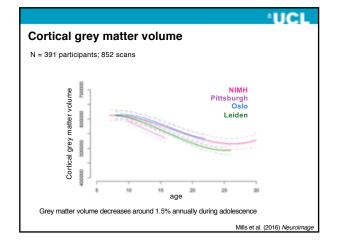


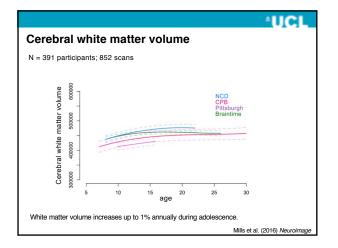


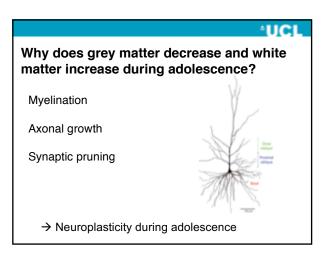
Summary Peer influence is an important determinant of adolescenttypical behaviour









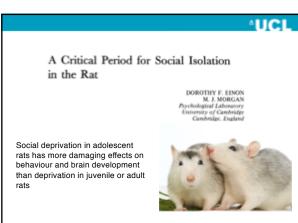


Summary

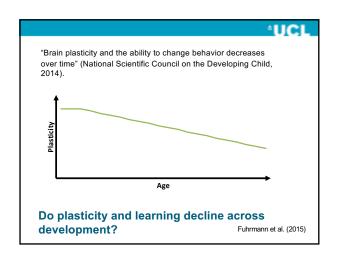
Peer influence is an important determinant of adolescent-typical behaviour

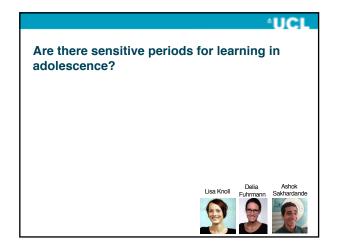
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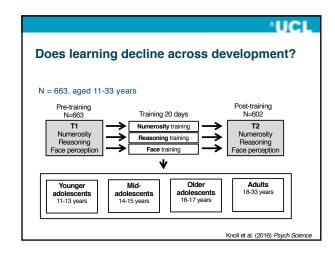
Grey matter decreases and white matter increases in adolescence

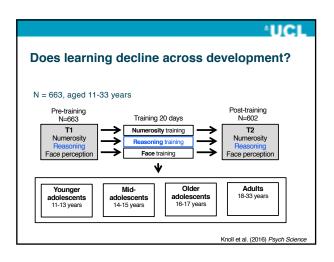


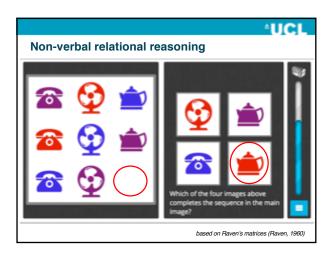
Einon & Morgon (1977); Van Hoeve et al. (2013); Burke et al. (2017)

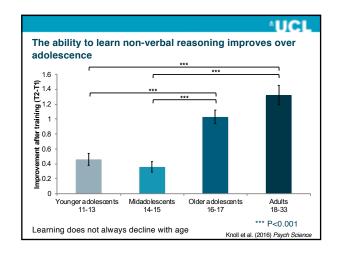












Summary
Peer influence is an important determinant of adolescenttypical behaviour
The brain develops structurally and functionally in
adolescence
Adolescence may be a sensitive period of brain
development?
Individual differences are huge (Foulkes & Blakemore, *Nature Neuroscience*, in press)

