The LEAD Graduate School & Research Network at the University of Tübingen invites you to attend the lecture by

**Dr. Stuart Ritchie**
Lecturer at Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre at King’s College London

**How Much Does Education Improve Intelligence?**

Thursday, 10th June 2021 at 12pm (MESZ)

Virtual Lecture via Zoom
(We are happy to send you the Zoom Link via E-Mail)

**Abstract:**

Intelligence test scores and educational duration are positively correlated. This correlation could be interpreted in two ways: Students with greater propensity for intelligence go on to complete more education, or a longer education increases intelligence. We meta-analyzed three categories of quasixperimental studies of educational effects on intelligence: those estimating education-intelligence associations after controlling for earlier intelligence, those using compulsory schooling policy changes as instrumental variables, and those using regression-discontinuity designs on school-entry age cutoffs. Across 142 effect sizes from 42 data sets involving over 600,000 participants, we found consistent evidence for beneficial effects of education on cognitive abilities of approximately 1 to 5 IQ points for an additional year of education. Moderator analyses indicated that the effects persisted across the life span and were present on all broad categories of cognitive ability studied. Education appears to be the most consistent, robust, and durable method yet to be identified for raising intelligence. In this talk, I’ll discuss the meta-analysis and some of the research on this topic that has appeared since.

**Biography:**

Stuart Ritchie received his PhD in Psychology from the University of Edinburgh in 2014, and is now a Lecturer at the Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre at King’s College London. His work focuses on cognitive development across the lifespan, and uses techniques from psychometrics, behaviour genetics, neuroimaging, and other areas. He is also interested in ways to improve replicability in psychology and in science more generally.

**Important Publication:**


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