**Overview**

The Wayne State executive function data set (collected on 1.5T Signa (GE) scanner), comprises 112 extensively-sampled healthy individuals. The overarching aim of the executive function study is to explore the mediating role of differences in brain structure, executive functions (EF), and processing speed in age-related differences in episodic memory. The primary goal of this study was to establish whether age-related differences in episodic memory could be explained by age-related deterioration of the relevant brain structures and declines in cognitive operations that are considered more basic than episodic memory, that is, speed of processing and various executive functions (EF). All participants were screened at baseline via a health questionnaire for the following conditions: presence of cardiovascular, neurological, or psychiatric disease, use of centrally-acting medications, the habit of having three or more alcoholic drinks per day, as well as being minimally high school educated, native English speakers.

All participants underwent cognitive testing, and although the composition of testing batteries varied across cohorts, some tests are common to all: Cattell Culture Fair Intelligence Test, various forms of multiple-choice vocabulary tests (Educational Testing Service), tests of episodic memory and working memory. Cognitive variables are available to qualified investigators upon request.

This set of imaging data (T1 MPRAGE) have been collected on a 1.5T Signa (GE) system.

The complete dataset includes:

* 112 total anatomical scans (112 subjects x 1 sessions/subject x 1 T1 MPRAGE scan/session).

Click here (pdf) for scan parameters.

**Experimental Protocol**

Subjects were instructed to remain still in the scanner, with eyes closed.

**Data Release Download**

Click here to get the demographics.

Click here to access the Wayne State 1.5T executive function dataset.

Data are also available for download as files in an Amazon Web Services S3 bucket.

Each file in the S3 bucket can only be accessed using HTTP (i.e., no ftp or scp ). You can obtain a URL for each desired file and then download it using an HTTP client such as a web browser, wget, or curl. Each file can only be accessed using its literal name - wildcards (i.e. "\*") will not work.

There are file transfer programs that can handle S3 natively and will allow you to navigate through the data using a file browser. Cyberduck is one such program that works with Windows and Mac OS X (New Cyberduck version might not work, please try [version 5.03](https://update.cyberduck.io/Cyberduck-5.0.3.20504.zip).). Cyberduck also has a command line version that works with Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. Instructions for using the Cyberduck program are as follows:

* Open Cyberduck and click on *Open Connection*.
* Set the application protocol in the dropdown menu to *S3 (Amazon Simple Storage Service)*.
* Set the server to *s3.amazonaws.com*.
* Check the box labelled *Anonymous Login*.
* Expand the More Options tab and set Path to:
* Click *Connect*.

**Personnel**

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**Data Sharing License**

Creative Commons – Attribution-NonCommercial Share Alike (): Standard INDI data sharing policy. Prohibits use of the data for commercial purposes.

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**Publications**

Moffat, S.D., Kennedy, K.M., Rodrigue, K.M., Raz, N. (2007). Extrahippocampal contributions to age differences in human spatial navigation. *Cerebral Cortex*, 17, 1274-1282.