But environmental and societal factors influence how individuals express their cultural identity and may limit their ability to practice cultural customs in certain settings. Consequently, Maria and Felipe express their culture in different ways at school, even though they share the same underlying values and beliefs.

Culture refers to the customs, values, beliefs, knowledge, art, and language of a group.

A person can identify with multiple cultures at the same time.

Influences from these multiple cultures, combined with their personal characteristics, shape how Maria and Felipe define themselves and their interests and values.

This is their cultural identity.

But environmental and societal factors influence how individuals express their cultural identity and may limit their ability to practice cultural customs in certain settings. Consequently, Maria and Felipe express their culture in different ways at school, even though they share the same underlying values and beliefs.

For example, while Maria and Felipe are motivated by role models who reflect their culture...

Felipe’s school district has a strict curriculum that does not allow teachers to tailor lessons to students’ culture.

Maria’s school district supports instruction that encourages teachers to tailor lessons to students’ culture.

Learning environments that recognize and support students’ cultural identities contribute to their academic success.

DID YOU KNOW?

Maria and Felipe share the same culture.
SCIENCE OF ADOLESCENT LEARNING (SAL) CONSENSUS STATEMENT REPORT SERIES

**Report 1: How Body and Brain Development Affect Student Learning**
Adolescence is a critical window for student learning and development. The first report of the series highlights SAL research and describes the key biological, cognitive, social, and emotional development processes that occur during the adolescent years and their implications for education practice and policy.

**Report 2: Risk Taking, Rewards, and Relationships**
Supporting adolescent risk taking and relationship building can increase adolescents' motivation to learn and even improve their ability to learn. Using neuroscience, and social and psychological research, the second report of the series highlights how educators and leaders can shift their thinking about adolescent behavior to capitalize on the unique learning opportunities of this developmental stage.

**Report 3: Valuing Culture, Experiences, and Environments**
Culture and learning environments, inside and outside of school and online, affect the learning opportunities adolescent students experience as well as their development and capacity to learn. The third report explains the growing research about how stress affects learning and how the intersection of school and societal cultures supports or hinders educational outcomes of diverse student populations.

**Report 4: How Identity and Empowerment Influence Student Learning**
Providing adolescent students with opportunities to shape their own learning experiences supports their identity development and their learning outcomes. The fourth report of the series discusses how in-school and out-of-school contexts nurture or obstruct student voice and agency. The report also highlights neuroscience research for educators and leaders to inform their decisionmaking when designing developmentally appropriate adolescent learning opportunities.

Visit all4ed.org/SAL to learn more about All4Ed’s SAL initiative.