



Title	Multifaceted perception of school climate: association between students' and teachers' perceptions and other teacher factors
Author(s)	平田, 郁絵
Citation	大阪大学, 2025, 博士論文
Version Type	VoR
URL	<a href="https://doi.org/10.18910/101895">https://doi.org/10.18910/101895</a>
rights	
Note	

*The University of Osaka Institutional Knowledge Archive : OUKA*

<https://ir.library.osaka-u.ac.jp/>

The University of Osaka

論文名

Multifaceted perception of school climate: association between students'  
and teachers' perceptions and other teacher factors

( 学校風土の多角的評価：児童生徒と教師の認識, その他の教師要因との関連 )

大阪大学大学院

大阪大学・金沢大学・浜松医科大学・千葉大学・福井大学

連合小児発達学研究科

小児発達学専攻

平田 郁絵

2024年2月 博士学位論文



## OPEN ACCESS

## EDITED BY

Ann Higgins-D'Alessandro,  
Fordham University, United States

## REVIEWED BY

Francis Gilbert,  
Goldsmiths University of London,  
United Kingdom  
Nani Teig,  
University of Oslo, Norway

## \*CORRESPONDENCE

Tomoko Nishimura  
✉ tomoko.n@hama-med.ac.jp

RECEIVED 11 April 2024

ACCEPTED 30 September 2024

PUBLISHED 09 October 2024

## CITATION

Hirata I, Nishimura T, Osuka Y, Wakuta M, Tsukui N, Tsuchiya KJ and Senju A (2024) Multifaceted perception of school climate: association between students' and teachers' perceptions and other teacher factors. *Front. Educ.* 9:1411503.

doi: 10.3389/feduc.2024.1411503

## COPYRIGHT

© 2024 Hirata, Nishimura, Osuka, Wakuta, Tsukui, Tsuchiya and Senju. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License \(CC BY\)](#). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

# Multifaceted perception of school climate: association between students' and teachers' perceptions and other teacher factors

Ikue Hirata<sup>1,2</sup>, Tomoko Nishimura<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Yuko Osuka<sup>1,3</sup>,  
Manabu Wakuta<sup>1,3</sup>, Nobuaki Tsukui<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Kenji J. Tsuchiya<sup>1,2</sup> and  
Atsushi Senju<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Center for Child Mental Development, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Shizuoka, Japan, <sup>2</sup>United Graduate School of Child Development, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan,

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Child Developmental Science Research, Shizuoka, Japan

**Introduction:** This study aimed to investigate whether there is a significant association between teachers' and students' perceptions of school climate, and if not, whether teacher factors are associated with the respective perceptions.

**Methods:** The participants included 1,831 students and 59 homeroom teachers from 11 public elementary and junior high schools in Japan. Multilevel models were used to examine the association between students' and teachers' perceptions of school climate.

**Results:** Of the three teacher-rated school climate scales, only teacher-perceived disciplinary climate was associated with students' perceptions of school climate. Teachers' working conditions, such as self-efficacy and stress, were associated with teachers' perceptions but not students' perceptions of school climate. Disciplinary climate was associated with students' perceptions of school climate, even after accounting for the teachers' working conditions.

**Discussion:** Items questioning specific student behaviors, such as those included in the disciplinary climate scale, may be effective in avoiding incongruence with student evaluations. Moreover, maintaining disciplinary climate itself is important for students' positive perceptions of the school climate. A disciplinary climate in which teachers and students share responsibility for learning and classroom organization, and strategies that support positive student behavior are preferable to exclusionary discipline strategies. Incorporating feedback data gathered through classroom observations or student perceptions is also important in resolving the incongruence between teachers' and students' perceptions of the school climate.

## KEYWORDS

school climate, disciplinary climate, student perceptions, teacher perceptions, teacher self-efficacy, teacher stress

## 1 Introduction

Children spend critical periods of their development in school. Students or children at school face various challenges, including bullying, school absenteeism, and dropping out ([Menesini and Salmivalli, 2017](#); [Gubbels et al., 2019](#); [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2022](#)). Teachers also face various challenges such as

declining mental health, burnout, and turnover of themselves (García-Carmona et al., 2019; Madigan and Kim, 2021; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2023). Improving school climate is effective in addressing the challenges that students and teachers face. Although there is no universally accepted definition for climate, many researchers conceptualize school climate as the shared beliefs, values, and attitudes that shape interactions between students and adults and set the parameters of acceptable behaviors and norms for the school (Wang and Degol, 2016). School climate is the essence that leads a child, a teacher, and an administrator to love the school and look forward to being there each (Freiberg and Stein, 1999). Positive student perception of school climate is associated with reduced bullying and absenteeism, higher academic achievement, and higher behavioral, cognitive, and emotional engagement of students (Wang et al., 2014; Van Eck et al., 2017; Mucherah et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2018). In addition, a positive teachers' perception of school climate reduces teacher stress and burnout and improves teacher self-efficacy (Collie et al., 2012; Malinen and Savolainen, 2016; Mansor et al., 2021; Almessabi, 2021; Yang et al., 2022). Research on school climate is important as it helps clarify the factors that create a positive school environment and develop strategies to address the challenges faced by students and teachers (Thapa et al., 2013). This research can inform interventions, professional development, and policies to improve school climate and ultimately benefit everyone in the school community.

The multidimensionality of school climate is represented in academic literature, but there is no global consensus. Wang and Degol (2016) defined school climate in four ways: academic, community, safety, and institutional environment. Some of these dimensions are included only in the teachers' perspective, but many are common concepts. For example, social and emotional safety in schools, parental involvement, interpersonal relationships between staff and students, sense of belonging, and opportunities for decision making would be common concepts for students and teachers, but leadership of principals, professional development, and institutional environment may be concepts to be evaluated by teachers. However, little is known about how domains or features of school climate interact to shape student outcomes, and how different raters (i.e., students or teachers) impact outcomes of interest (Wang and Degol, 2016).

Several measures of school climate have been developed, some for students and some for teachers and staff (Kohl et al., 2013). Most studies use students' or teachers' perspectives separately. However, each perspectives have benefits and weaknesses. For instance, students' perceptions are often considered better at capturing students' individual experiences and the psychological processes operating within the school environment, while teachers' or observers' reports are thought to be more objective and less biased by mood or prior experiences (Wang and Degol, 2016). Moro et al. (2019) argued that measuring from multiple perspectives allows one to recognize what is happening (both strengths and weaknesses), and establish priorities and areas to which improvement efforts and interventions should be directed. However, only a few published empirical school climate studies have included multiple informants (Wang and Degol, 2016; Konold and Shukla, 2017; Vukicevic et al., 2019). Most of studies examining teachers' and students' perceptions of school climate showed no association between their perceptions (Debnam et al., 2021; Molinari and Grazia, 2023). Mitchell et al.

(2010) examined the extent to which students' and teachers' perceptions of school climate vary (or coincide) by individual, classroom, and school characteristics. They found that teacher-perceived overall school climate was not associated with student-perceived overall school climate. Instead, they observed an inverse association between teacher-and student-perceived academic emphasis climates, suggesting that the higher the teachers rated the academic emphasis as an aspect of school climate, the lower the students rated it. The reason for these findings, even though the objective experience is the same, is not well understood. As one possible reason, Mitchell and colleagues found that teachers' perceptions of school climate were more closely related to classroom-level factors (e.g., poor classroom management and disruptive behaviors), unlike students-perceived of school climate, which are related to school-level factors (e.g., student mobility and change in school principal).

Another possible reason for the lack of an association between teachers' and students' perceptions of school climate is that the former could be influenced by teachers' working conditions such as self-efficacy, stress, and job satisfaction (Collie et al., 2012; Malinen and Savolainen, 2016; Yang et al., 2018; Mansor et al., 2021; Almessabi, 2021). Katsantonis (2019) showed that teachers' self-efficacy mediates the relationship between school climate and job satisfaction across cultures. Teachers' stress is also related to their perceptions of the school climate (Saeki et al., 2018). Teachers with higher stress levels, especially concerning workload and professionalism needs, have been found to experience a negative school climate (Gray et al., 2017; Nemet and Velki, 2019). Moreover, instructional practices, the techniques and methods used by educators to facilitate student learning, were found to be correlated with teachers' perceptions of school climate (Oder and Eisenschmidt, 2018). Holzberger and Schiepe-Tiska (2021) reported that teachers' perceptions of school climate was significantly correlated with the quality of instruction. However, all these studies investigated the relationship between teachers' working conditions and teachers' perceptions of school climate, and to the best of the authors' knowledge, no previous studies have examined their relationship with students' perceptions of school climate. If individual teacher factors excessively influence teachers' perception of school climate rather than being objective and less biased, this could be a contributing factor to the lack of association between teachers' and students' school climate perceptions. However, to our knowledge, no studies have examined the relationship between individual teacher factors and school climate as perceived by students and teachers.

Despite global progress in school climate research, the concept of school climate was uncommon in Japan. Particularly in elementary schools, there has been a tendency, symbolized by the term "class kingdom," to keep classroom problems internal and prevent outside teachers from pointing out classroom problems (Ando et al., 2013). Therefore, several studies have been conducted on the classroom climate (Ito, 1999; Mishima and Uno, 2004; Hirata, 2019). Recently, however, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (2023) referred to the visualization of school climate as a countermeasure to the increasing number of students refusing to attend school in recent years. This is because the improvement of school climate has been confirmed as an effective universal intervention to prevent school absenteeism (Kearney and Graczyk, 2014). However, few empirical studies on school climate have been

conducted and the relationship between teachers' and students' perception of school climate has not been examined in Japan.

In this context, the present study investigated whether there is a significant association between teachers' and students' perceptions of school climate, and if not, whether teacher factors such as self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and stress are associated with the respective perceptions. We therefore, we established three research questions (RQ):

- RQ1. Is a homeroom teacher's perception of school climate associated with students' perceptions of school climate in that classroom?
- RQ2. Are teachers' perceptions of school climate associated with individual teacher factors such as self-efficacy, teaching practices, and stress?
- RQ3. How does the relationship between students' and teachers' perceptions of school climate change after controlling for individual teacher factors?

## 2 Materials and methods

### 2.1 Participants

The study included 3,395 students (grades 4–9) and 103 teachers from 11 public schools (eight elementary and three junior high schools) in Japan. These schools were recruited via the Board of Education and the school principals agreed to participate in the study. Responses were collected from 3,217 (94.8%) students and 59 (57.3%) teachers. The data analyzed consisted of 1831 students (53.9%) and 59 teachers (57.3%) from the 59 classes to which the homeroom teachers responded.

### 2.2 Instrumentation

Students' perceptions of the school climate were measured using the Japan School Climate Inventory (JaSC) (Nishimura et al., 2020). The scale is unidimensional and measures a single construct: school climate. The reliability of the scale and measurement invariance across gender and grade level was confirmed for Japanese elementary and junior high school students. The scale consists of 32 items, including items such as "Students feel safe in this school," "Females and males in this school are equally treated with respect," and "I like this school." There were five response categories for each item, ranging from 0 (fully disagree) to 4 (fully agree). The average score of the 32 items was calculated for each student. Higher scores indicated a better perception of the school climate. In addition, information on grade, class, and gender was obtained as student demographics.

Teachers' perceptions of school climate were measured using items included in three separate scales included the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS). TALIS was developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to enquire teachers and school leaders about working conditions and learning environments at their schools and to help countries face diverse challenges. The 2018 edition was used in this study (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2019). The Teachers'

Perceived Disciplinary Climate scale assesses classroom discipline and includes four items regarding student behavior (for example, "I lose quite a lot of time because of students interrupting the lesson," and "There is much disruptive noise in this classroom"). The Teacher-Student Relation scale assesses self-reports of the teacher-student relationship and consists of four items (for example, "Teachers and students usually get on well with each other," and "Most teachers are interested in what students have to say"). The Participation among Stakeholders, Teachers scale includes five items concerning school decision-making (for example, "This school provides staff with opportunities to actively participate in school decisions," and "There is a collaborative school culture which is characterized by mutual support"). The reliability (Omega coefficients) of three teacher-rated school climate scales in the countries/economies participating in TALIS ranged from 0.774 to 0.927, from 0.734 to 0.920, from 0.712 to 0.927, respectively.

The teachers were asked about their self-efficacy, stress, and teaching practices as their working conditions. Teacher self-efficacy was assessed using the 12 items included in TALIS (Cronbach's alpha ranged from 0.856 to 0.938). The items included controlling disruptive behavior in the classroom, varying instructional strategies in the classroom, and convincing students that they could do well in schoolwork. Teachers' stress was assessed using three scales: Workplace Well-being and Stress (four items; Omega coefficients ranged from 0.797 to 0.924), Workload Stress (five items; Omega coefficients ranged from 0.694 to 0.933), and Student Behavior Stress (three items; Omega coefficients ranged from 0.642 to 0.978), which are included in TALIS. These scales measure workplace well-being, stress, impact on others, workload-related stress, and classroom and student management-related stress (Zhang et al., 2021). Teachers' teaching practices were measured using 12 items in TALIS (Cronbach's alpha ranged from 0.818 to 0.931). These items are related to shaping learning experiences and increasing students' motivation and achievement. All scales were 4-point Likert scales, with higher total scores indicating better working conditions.

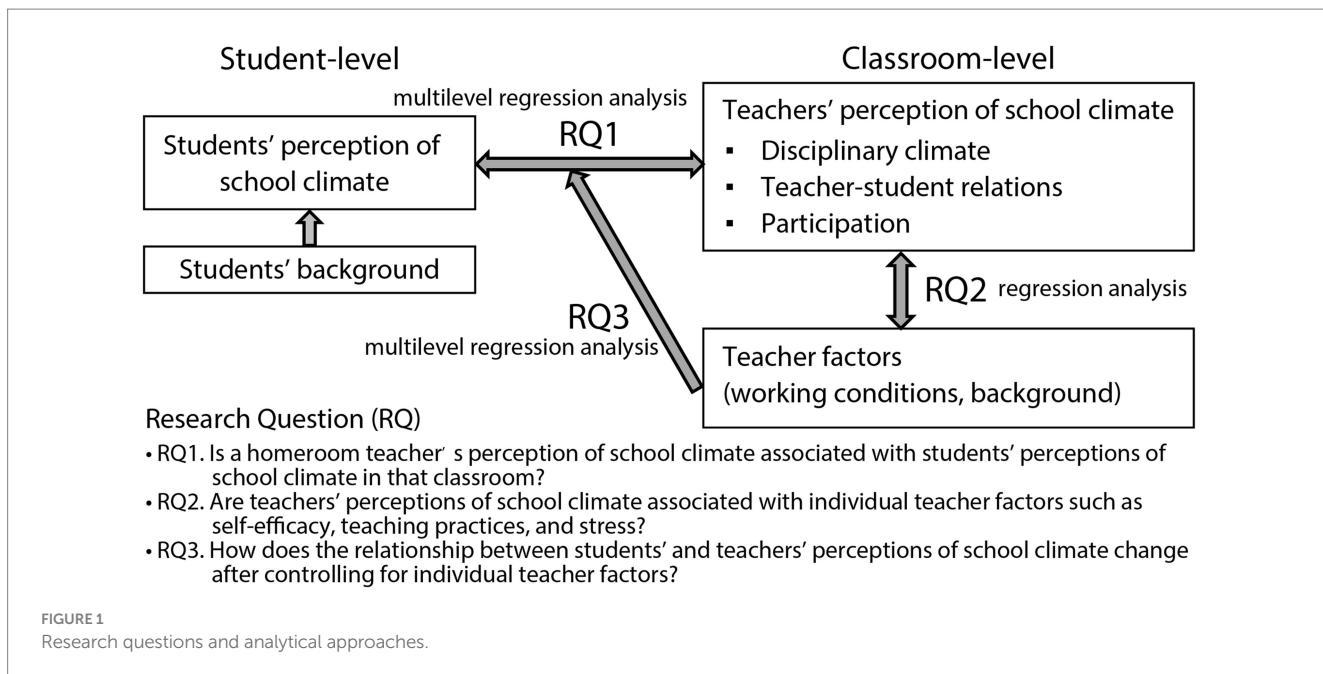
Teachers' demographic information, including the grade level they taught, class in charge, age, gender, and number of years of teaching in the current school, was also obtained.

### 2.3 Procedure

Students and teachers were asked to respond to a questionnaire administered between June and October 2021. The students completed the questionnaire during school hours in their respective classrooms. The teachers explained the survey to students using instructions prepared by the research team. The school principal explained the survey to the teachers. Students and teachers were told that they could omit uncomfortable questions and that their responses would be anonymous. The study was conducted in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) and was approved by the Ethics Committees of Hamamatsu University School of Medicine (Ref. 20–036).

### 2.4 Data analysis

Research questions and analytical approaches are shown in Figure 1. To examine whether a homeroom teacher's perception of school climate



is associated with students' perceptions of school climate in that classroom (RQ 1), a multilevel model was used, as the data were hierarchically structured at the student and classroom levels, with students nested in classrooms. The similarity of student responses within a class was evaluated using intraclass correlation (ICC). The outcome variable was students' perceptions of the school climate (JaSC mean score). Students' demographic variables were included as student-level covariates and teachers' perceptions of school climate (three school climate scores) were included as classroom-level exposure. To examine whether teachers' perceptions of school climate are associated with individual teacher factors such as self-efficacy, teaching practices, and stress (RQ 2), a multiple regression model was used, with each of the three scores of teachers' perceptions of school climate as the outcome, and their working conditions (self-efficacy, stress, and teaching practices) as exposures. The teachers' demographic information was included in the model. Furthermore, we examined how the relationship between students' and teachers' perceptions of school climate changed after controlling for individual teacher factors (RQ 3). For the same reasons as in the analysis for RQ1, a multilevel model was used. All statistical analyses were performed using Stata version 15.0. R-squared was calculated using the "MLMR2" program (Gambino, 2023).

### 3 Results

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics of the students and teachers included in the analysis. The mean score for students' perceptions of school climate was 3.04 ( $SD=0.74$ ). Correlation coefficients for students' perceptions of school climate and teacher factors are presented in Supplementary Table S1. There were no missing values in any of the items assessed by either teachers or students.

The ICC in the null model, in which only outcomes are included, was 0.07; the similarity of student responses within a class was not significantly high (Sommet and Morselli, 2021). However, due to the relatively large number of classes, a multilevel model was adopted. The

results of the multilevel model for the association between students' and teachers' perceptions of school climate are presented in Table 2. Of the three scales of teacher-rated school climate (disciplinary climate, teacher-student relations, and participation), only the disciplinary climate score was significantly associated with students' perceptions of school climate at the classroom-level ( $\beta=0.132$ , 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.063, 0.201,  $p<0.001$ ). At the student level, grade level was associated with student-rated school climate scores, with elementary students rating the school climate higher than junior high school students. There was no difference in school climate scores between girls and boys, but students who chose the "other" gender rated school climate lower than boys.

Table 3 shows the association between teachers' perceptions of school climate and teachers' working conditions. The disciplinary climate was significantly associated with teacher self-efficacy and workplace well-being and stress ( $\beta=0.751$ , 95% CI: 0.369, 1.132,  $p=0.001$ ;  $\beta=-0.220$ , 95% CI: -0.421, -0.018,  $p=0.036$ , respectively). The teacher-student relations score was significantly associated with teacher self-efficacy, workplace well-being and stress and workload stress ( $\beta=0.225$ , 95% CI: 0.007, 0.443,  $p=0.045$ ;  $\beta=-0.359$ , 95% CI: -0.566, -0.152,  $p=0.003$ ;  $\beta=-0.332$ , 95% CI: -0.484, -0.180,  $p=0.001$ , respectively). The participation was associated only with workplace well-being and stress ( $\beta=-0.606$ , 95% CI: -0.950, -0.262,  $p=0.003$ ).

Table 4 shows the association between students' and teachers' perceptions of school climates, after controlling for teacher factors. Of the teachers' working conditions, student behavior stress and teaching practice were not included in this model because they were not related to any of the teacher-rated school climates. At the classroom-level, only the disciplinary climate was significantly associated with students' perceptions of school climate even after controlling for the teacher's working conditions ( $\beta=0.097$ , 95% CI: 0.006, 0.187,  $p=0.036$ ). Teacher-student relations and participation were not associated with students' perceptions of school climate even with teacher's working conditions added to the models, but there was a significant association between teacher self-efficacy and students' perceptions of school climate in these models.

TABLE 1 Demographic characteristics of study sample.

Student ( <i>n</i> = 1,831)						
Background characteristics	n (%)					
Grade level:	elementary school	1,244 (67.9%)				
	junior high school	587 (32.1%)				
Gender:	boy	875 (47.8%)				
	girl	823 (44.9%)				
	other	133 (7.3%)				
School climate	Mean (SD)		Median	Minimum	Maximum	Skewness, kurtosis
School climate score	3.041 (0.740)		3.156	0	4	-1.049, 4.221
Teacher ( <i>n</i> = 59)						
Background characteristics	n (%)					
Grade level:	Elementary school	42 (71.2%)				
	Junior high school	17 (28.8%)				
Gender:	Man	34 (57.6%)				
	Woman	25 (42.4%)				
	Mean (SD)		Median	Minimum	Maximum	Skewness, kurtosis
Age	34.254 (7.904)		33	24	56	0.893, 3.082
Years of service at current school	3.254 (2.241)		3	0	9	0.968, 3.216
Working conditions	Mean (SD)		Median	Minimum	Maximum	Skewness, kurtosis
Teacher self-efficacy	16.898 (5.886)		16	1	34	0.596, 3.735
Workplace well-being and stress	4.661 (2.783)		5	0	12	0.601, 2.980
Workload stress	7.288 (3.343)		7	0	15	0.266, 2.678
Student behavior stress	3.339 (1.698)		3	0	7	0.034, 2.297
Teaching practice	21.576 (4.970)		21	12	34	0.149, 2.460
School climate	Mean (SD)		Median	Minimum	Maximum	Skewness, kurtosis
Teacher's perceived disciplinary climate	9.169 (1.840)		9	2	12	-1.190, 5.985
Teacher-student relations	8.492 (1.524)		8	4	12	0.399, 4.505
Participation among stakeholders, teachers	8.576 (2.343)		9	1	15	-1.070, 5.523

A sensitivity analysis was conducted to examine the difference in students' perceptions of school climate between the 1,831 students whose teachers responded and the 1,376 students whose teachers did not respond, revealing no difference between them [ $t(3205) = -1.77$ ,  $p = 0.77$ ]. For students' perceptions of school climate, missing values accounted for only 0.1% (76/58336) of the total data included in the analysis. Therefore, missing values in each item were not imputed, and a mean value was calculated for each student's score. For teachers' responses, there was one missing value for two teachers in the items of teacher-student relations, participation, and workplace well-being and stress, and there was one missing value for one teacher in the item student behavior stress. For teacher responses, the total score was calculated irrespective of missing or non-missing values. However, a sensitivity analysis was conducted to determine whether the results would change if all cases with even one missing item were excluded from the analysis. For RQ2 and RQ3, there were some differences in

significant results, but estimates remained largely unchanged (Supplementary Tables S2–S4).

## 4 Discussion

This study aimed to investigate whether students' perceptions of school climate were associated with teachers' perceptions of school climate, and if not, to explore the factors contributing to the rating of each part. The results showed that out of the three teacher-rated school climate scales, only disciplinary climate was associated with students' perceptions of school climate. The association between students' perceptions of school climate and teachers' perceptions of disciplinary climate remained significant after controlling for teachers' working conditions such as teachers' self-efficacy and stress. However, the scores of teacher-student relationship and participation were not significantly associated with students' perceptions of school climate.

TABLE 2 Association between students' ratings and teacher's ratings of school climate.

Outcome: student ratings of school climate	Classroom-level exposures: teacher ratings of school climate								
	Disciplinary climate			Teacher-student relations			Participation		
	$\beta$	SE	95% CI	$\beta$	SE	95% CI	$\beta$	SE	95% CI
Classroom-level									
Disciplinary climate	0.132****	0.035	0.063, 0.201						
Teacher-student relations				0.015	0.038	-0.058, 0.088			
Participation among stakeholders, teachers							0.040	0.036	-0.032, 0.111
Student-level									
Grade level	0.175****	0.035	0.106, 0.245	0.138***	0.038	0.064, 0.212	0.135****	0.037	0.062, 0.207
Gender: girl	-0.003	0.023	-0.049, 0.042	-0.003	0.023	-0.048, 0.043	-0.003	0.023	-0.049, 0.042
Gender: other	-0.125****	0.023	-0.171, -0.079	-0.126***	0.023	-0.172, -0.080	-0.126****	0.023	-0.171, -0.080
R-squared (student-level fixed effect)	0.015				0.015			0.015	
R-squared (classroom- level fixed effect)	0.036				0.019			0.021	
R-squared (the whole model)	0.086				0.085			0.084	

$\beta$ , standardized coefficient; SE, standard error; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.005$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Coding: Students' grade levels (0=junior high school, 1=elementary school); students' gender (0=boy, 1=girl, 2=other).

Contrary to previous studies that reported no association between students' and teachers' perceptions of school climate, scores on the disciplinary climate scale used in this study were associated with students' perceptions of school climate beyond the influence of individual teacher factors. Items of the teacher-rated school climate used in the previous studies included, for example, "Students respect others who get good grades" and "Students try hard to improve on previous work." In contrast, items in the disciplinary climate scale used in the present study asked about specific student behaviors in the classroom, such as "I lose quite a lot of time because of students interrupting the lesson" and "There is much disruptive noise in this classroom lesson." The present results, which showed a significant association between teachers' and students' perceptions, may have been due to the use of questionnaire items that asked about students' specific behaviors and excluded teacher subjectivity as much as possible.

Another possibility for the consistent rating between teachers' and students' concerns the dimension of school climate: disciplinary climates. A good disciplinary climate, as rated by teachers, is also a good climate for students. Disciplinary climate refers to the shared perceptions of students and teachers regarding the stability of classroom rules as perceived by students and the way teachers address behavioral issues in the class (Cheema and Kitsantas, 2014; Siwen et al., 2018). A developmentally appropriate approach to school-wide discipline is based on the recognition that student behaviors are demonstrations of a developmental need and that they need to be taught and developed, not demanded (Darling-Hammond and Cook-Harvey, 2018). According to Darling-Hammond and Cook-Harvey (2018), one example of such a developmentally grounded approach is Consistency

Management and Cooperative Discipline (CMCD), which builds shared responsibility for learning and classroom organization between teachers and students. The teacher creates a consistent learning environment by working with students to establish a cooperative plan for classroom rules, procedures, use of time, and academic learning that governs the classroom. Students shift from being "tourists" to being "citizens" as they create a classroom constitution and take responsibility for dozens of activities in the classroom that teachers might otherwise take on themselves. As they are taught citizenship skills and given multiple chances for leadership in small and large ways, students gain the experiences necessary to become self-disciplined. Students in CMCD schools outperformed control students in mathematics and reading scores (Freiberg et al., 2009). Nevertheless, a negative correlation between strict teacher discipline (e.g., corporal punishment, verbal abuse, coercion, and intimidation) and students' perceived climate has been reported (Banzon-Librojo et al., 2017). The use of exclusionary disciplinary strategies is associated with confrontational student-teacher interactions, which could promote negative perception of the school climate for students. Therefore, strict instructions for enforcing discipline should be avoided. Mitchell and Bradshaw (2013) reported that increased use of positive behavioral support improved the school climate compared to exclusionary discipline strategies. A school-wide approach that systematically and explicitly teaches students what is expected of them and develops positive behaviors (school-wide positive behavior interventions and support) (Colvin et al., 1993; Sugai and Horner, 2002; Horner and Sugai, 2015; Lee and Gage, 2020) is desirable.

In Japan, discipline in learning is emphasized (e.g., greetings before class begins and presentations during class) and the established order in learning allows teachers to conduct effective lessons without

TABLE 3 Association between three teacher-rated school climate scores and teacher's working conditions.

	Disciplinary climate			Teacher-student relations			Participation		
	$\beta$	SE	95% CI	$\beta$	SE	95% CI	$\beta$	SE	95% CI
Teacher self-efficacy	0.751***	0.114	0.369, 1.132	0.225*	0.129	0.007, 0.443	-0.021	0.135	-0.413, 0.372
Workplace well-being and stress	-0.220*	0.110	-0.421, -0.018	-0.359***	0.125	-0.566, -0.152	-0.606***	0.130	-0.950, -0.262
Workload stress	-0.065	0.035	-0.230, 0.100	-0.332***	0.039	-0.484, -0.180	0.357	0.041	-0.020, 0.734
Student behavior stress	-0.018	0.108	-0.215, 0.179	0.244	0.122	-0.069, 0.557	-0.030	0.127	-0.321, 0.262
Teaching practice	-0.205	0.106	-0.518, 0.107	0.181	0.120	-0.233, 0.594	0.221	0.125	-0.175, 0.616
Adjusted R-squared	0.470			0.324			0.260		

$\beta$ , standardized coefficient; SE, standard error; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.005$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .

having to spend a lot of time maintaining order in the classroom (Stevenson and Stigler, 1992). This is suggested by the 2018 TALIS results, which showed that Japan's disciplinary climate score was higher than that of other countries (National Institute for Educational Policy Research, 2018). However, classroom rules are mostly set by the teachers, and students rarely participate in decision-making. It is hoped that the importance of shared perceptions of disciplinary climate, as described above, will be widely recognized in Japan, and that students will be more proactively involved in decision-making.

We found no association between students' perceptions of school climate and teachers' perceptions of teacher-student relations. Previous studies have also reported that student and teacher ratings of the teacher-student relations are not associated. Teachers consistently tend to rate teacher-student relations higher than students, which may reflect teachers' wishful thinking (Wubbels and Brekelmans, 2005). Teachers' wishful thinking may mitigate cognitive dissonance about teacher-student relations and prevent damage to teachers' self-esteem (Wubbels et al., 1992). Wubbels and Brekelmans (2005), from their two decades of research on teacher-student relationships, discussed that the more sharply the teachers and their students disagree in their perceptions of the teacher-student relationship, the more likely students perceive the teacher as uncertain, dissatisfied, and admonishing. These types of behaviors have been shown to be counterproductive with respect to the promotion of cognitive and affective student outcomes. To resolve these issues, teachers should incorporate feedback data gathered through classroom observations and students' perceptions (Wubbels et al., 1992). In addition, Wubbels and Brekelmans (2005) suggested that teachers monitor the development of relationships during their careers by administrating questionnaires over several years. Furthermore, Tomaru and Shoji (2005) proposed that it is important to have close and frequent communication regularly to understand how the teachers perceive their students. Teachers should be aware of biases in their own cognitive frameworks (Tomaru and Shoji, 2005). In addition, this study found that the teacher-rated teacher-student relations was associated with the teacher's own self-efficacy and stress. While a positive teacher-student relationship is desirable as it contributes to teachers' higher self-efficacy and lower stress, it is important to note

that, conversely, teacher stress may deteriorate the teacher-student relations.

Teacher-rated participation was also not associated with students' perceptions of school climate. The items included in this scale were related to school administration and decision-making (e.g., "This school provides staff with opportunities to actively participate in school decisions"). Participation in school administration and decision-making are predictors of teacher's job satisfaction, workplace well-being, and stress (Nalipay and Jenina, 2023). This study also found that the score of this scale is relatively strongly associated with the teacher's workplace well-being and stress. Of note, teacher well-being and stress have been reported to affect students' school life (Glazzard and Rose, 2019), indicating that a good working environment for teachers serves as a good school environment for students. Further research is needed on the relationship between teacher participation, their working conditions, and students' perceptions of school climate.

Teachers' perceptions of school climate were associated with teachers' working conditions. Teachers with high self-efficacy rated school climate high, whereas teachers with high stress rated school climate low. These working conditions were not associated with students' perceptions of school climate in the model assessed simultaneously with disciplinary climate. However, high teacher self-efficacy was associated with good student school climate ratings in the model assessed simultaneously with teacher-student relations or participation. These results suggest that higher teacher self-efficacy is related to higher disciplinary climate ratings (indeed, the correlation between them is as high as 0.593; see Supplementary Table S1) and that teacher self-efficacy may influence students' school climate ratings.

The results of this study indicate that maintaining a disciplinary climate is associated with a better school climate for students. Stevenson et al. (2020) described the importance of developing classroom management and behavior management skills of teachers. Simultaneously, they pointed out that many teacher preparation programs do not mandate specific coursework to develop these skills for teacher licensure or degree completion. Therefore, learning about classroom management in teacher training is required. In addition, just learning is not sufficient. Teachers must evaluate the effectiveness

TABLE 4 Association between students' perception and teacher's perception of school climate after controlling for teacher's factors.

Outcome: student ratings of school climate	Classroom-level exposures: teacher ratings of school climate								
	Disciplinary climate			Teacher-student relations			Participation		
	$\beta$	SE	95% CI	$\beta$	SE	95% CI	$\beta$	SE	95% CI
Classroom-level									
Disciplinary climate	0.097*	0.046	0.006, 0.187		0.040				
Teacher-student relations				-0.021		-0.100, 0.058			
Participation among stakeholders, teachers							0.048	0.040	-0.030, 0.179
Teacher self-efficacy	0.046	0.047	-0.047, 0.138	0.116***	0.040	0.038, 0.194	0.106**	0.037	0.033, 0.179
Workplace well-being and stress	-0.009	0.038	-0.084, 0.065	-0.039	0.040	-0.117, 0.039	-0.003	0.044	-0.090, 0.083
Workload stress	-0.008	0.038	-0.082, 0.066	-0.018	0.041	-0.098, 0.061	-0.029	0.041	-0.109, 0.051
Teacher's gender	0.062	0.034	-0.005, 0.129	0.074*	0.035	0.005, 0.143	0.074*	0.035	0.006, 0.142
Teacher's age	-0.033	0.034	-0.101, 0.034	-0.049	0.037	-0.122, 0.024	-0.037	0.035	-0.106, 0.032
Years of service at current school	0.044	0.036	-0.026, 0.115	0.066	0.035	-0.004, 0.136	0.076*	0.035	0.006, 0.145
Student-level									
Grade level	0.173****	0.035	0.104, 0.242	0.157****	0.036	0.087, 0.228	0.160****	0.035	0.091, 0.229
Gender: girl	-0.004	0.023	-0.049, 0.042	-0.004	0.023	-0.049, 0.042	-0.004	0.023	-0.050, 0.041
Gender: other	-0.124****	0.023	-0.170–0.078	-0.124****	0.023	-0.169, -0.078	-0.124****	0.023	-0.170, -0.079
R-squared (student-level fixed effect)		0.015			0.014			0.015	
R-squared (classroom-level fixed effect)		0.042			0.038			0.021	
R-squared (the whole model)		0.086			0.086			0.084	

$\beta$ , standardized coefficient; SE, standard error; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.005$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Coding: Students' grade level (0 = junior high school, 1 = elementary school); students' gender (0 = boy, 1 = girl, 2 = other); teachers' gender (0 = man, 1 = woman).

of the classroom management practices that they have learned and implemented. For example, in the Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) program, conducting evaluations regularly is recommended to monitor progress in preventing disruptive behavior and enhancing the school's organizational climate by creating and sustaining a comprehensive system of behavioral support (Bradshaw et al., 2008; Sugai et al., 2014; Elrod et al., 2022). In addition, teachers themselves can learn classroom management and maintain classroom management practices by self-monitoring their practices (Oliver et al., 2015).

If teachers and students perceive school climate differently, the efforts of teachers to improve the school climate may not lead to the improvement of the school climate for students. Based on the results of this study, using items that ask about specific student behaviors may be a strategy for obtaining relevant school climate perceptions for teachers and students. If no association is obtained, the unrelated perception itself may be an indicator of the school climate, as indicated by O'Neill and Vogel (2020). In addition,

Wubbels and Brekelmans (2005) suggested that teachers administer questionnaires over several years to monitor the development of relationships in their careers, with respect to differences in the way teachers and students feel about their relationships. Ongoing evaluations of school climate would provide clues.

#### 4.1 Limitation

This study has several limitations. First, the target schools were not randomly selected but only schools whose principals expressed their intentions to cooperate with the survey were included. Therefore, the results may not be sufficiently representative of all public schools and should be interpreted with caution. Second, as the number of schools was small, the analysis did not consider school-level effects. Koth et al. (2008) emphasized the need to evaluate student-, classroom-, and school-level factors. Their study found that the clustering of students

within schools accounted for 5–27% of the variance in students' perceptions of the school climate. Therefore, school-level factors may explain some student-rated school climates. Third, student responses were only analyzed when their teacher had responded to and was included in the analysis. While the sensitivity analysis confirmed that there was no difference in school climate ratings between the students included and those excluded from the analysis, it was not possible to assess the difference between the teachers who responded and those who did not. Fourth, as the data were collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, changes in the school system and psychological distress among students and teachers due to COVID-19 may have affected the results. Finally, although the school climate is formed from the interaction of students and teachers, the items on the scales used to measure students' and teachers' perceptions of school climate were quite different. There is much overlap in item content (or the constructs behind it), and a few items have similar sentences. Therefore, the differences between students' and teachers' perceptions may be due to the differences in the items. Furthermore, the unidimensionality of the JaSC may be problematic for measuring different aspects of students' perceptions of school climate, suggesting the need to consider multidimensionality (Supplementary Tables S5, S6). For scales measuring teachers' perceptions of school climate, response styles may differ depending on the teacher's gender (Supplementary Table S7). Future research should examine the psychometrics of the scales and consider including items that can measure differences in the students' and teachers' perceptions.

## 5 Conclusion

Student-rated school climate was associated with teacher-perceived disciplinary school climates. In terms of research methodology, the use of items that ask for specific student behaviors may make it easier to obtain an association between students and teachers' perceptions of the school climate. In terms of school climate dimensions, the disciplinary climate may be a dimension in which student and teacher perceptions are more likely to coincide. In other words, a good disciplinary climate, as perceived by teachers, is also a good climate for students. Maintaining discipline through the use of positive behavioral support, rather than strict disciplinary instruction, is important for students' positive school climate perceptions.

## Data availability statement

The data analyzed in this study is subject to the following licenses/restrictions: the data are not publicly available because they contain information that could compromise the privacy of research participants. Requests to access these datasets should be directed to TN, [tomoko.n@hama-med.ac.jp](mailto:tomoko.n@hama-med.ac.jp).

## Ethics statement

The studies involving humans were approved by the Ethics Committees of Hamamatsu University School of Medicine. The studies were conducted in accordance with the local legislation and

institutional requirements. Written informed consent for participation was not required from the participants or the participants' legal guardians/next of kin because this study was conducted using secondary data obtained from the school's educational activities.

## Author contributions

IH: Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. TN: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. YO: Conceptualization, Investigation, Writing – review & editing. MW: Conceptualization, Investigation, Writing – review & editing. NT: Conceptualization, Investigation, Writing – review & editing. KT: Supervision, Writing – review & editing. AS: Funding acquisition, Supervision, Writing – review & editing.

## Funding

The author(s) declare that financial support was received for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article. This work was supported by JST-Mirai Program (Grant No. 23-221037845), Japan and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Grant No. 24K05786).

## Acknowledgments

We thank all the staff who participated in this project and the participating students and teachers.

## Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

The author(s) declared that they were an editorial board member of Frontiers, at the time of submission. This had no impact on the peer review process and the final decision.

## Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

## Supplementary material

The Supplementary material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/feduc.2024.1411503/full#supplementary-material>

## References

Almessabi, A. (2021). Culturally foreign teachers' perceptions of school climate and its relationship to their self-efficacy. *SAGE Open* 11:215824402110439. doi: 10.1177/21582440211043927

Ando, K., Nakashima, N., Chung, Y., and Nakajima, K. (2013). Research on homeroom teachers' 'stress-coping' as it relates to elementary school class-management, Syougakkou fudo shitsumonshi no kokoromi gkkyuu fudo wo toraeru syakudo no kinoutekina tyusyutu. Article in Japanese. *JPN. J. Community Psychol* 2, 104–118. doi: 10.32236/jscjournal.2.2\_104

Banzen-Librojo, L. A., Garabiles, M. R., and Alampay, L. P. (2017). Relations between harsh discipline from teachers, perceived teacher support, and bullying victimization among high school students. *J. Adolesc.* 57, 18–22. doi: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2017.03.001

Bradshaw, C. P., Reinke, W. M., Brown, L. D., Bevans, K. B., and Leaf, P. J. (2008). Implementation of school-wide positive behavioral interventions and supports (PBIS) in elementary schools: observations from a randomized trial. *Educ. Treat. Child.* 31, 1–26. doi: 10.1353/etc.0.0025

Cheema, J. R., and Kitsantas, A. (2014). Influences of disciplinary classroom climate on high school student self-efficacy and mathematics achievement: a look at gender and racial-ethnic differences. *Int. J. Sci. Math. Edu.* 12, 1261–1279. doi: 10.1007/s10763-013-9454-4

Collie, R. J., Shapka, J. D., and Perry, N. E. (2012). School climate and social-emotional learning: predicting teacher stress, job satisfaction, and teaching efficacy. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 104, 1189–1204. doi: 10.1037/a0029356

Colvin, G., Kameenui, E. J., and Sugai, G. (1993). Reconceptualizing behavior management and school-wide discipline in general education. *Educ. Treat. Child.* 16, 361–381.

Darling-Hammond, L., and Cook-Harvey, C. M. (2018). Educating the whole child: improving school climate to support student success. *Learn. Policy Inst.* doi: 10.54300/145.655

Debnam, K. J., Milam, A. J., Bottani, J. H., and Bradshaw, C. P. (2021). Teacher-student incongruence in perceptions of school equity: associations with student connectedness in middle and high schools. *J. Sch. Health* 91, 706–713. doi: 10.1111/josh.13062

Elrod, B. G., Rice, K. G., and Meyers, J. (2022). PBIS fidelity, school climate, and student discipline: a longitudinal study of secondary schools. *Psychol. Sch.* 59, 376–397. doi: 10.1002/pits.22614

Freiberg, H. J., Huzinec, C. A., and Templeton, S. M. (2009). Classroom management—a pathway to student achievement: a study of fourteen inner-city elementary schools. *Elem. Sch. J.* 110, 63–80. doi: 10.1086/598843

Freiberg, H. J., and Stein, T. A. (1999). "Measuring, improving and sustaining healthy learning environments" in School climate: measuring, improving and sustaining healthy learning environments. ed. H. J. Freiberg (Philadelphia, PA: Falmer Press), 11–29.

Gambino, A. J. (2023). MLMR2: Stata module to compute r-squared measures for models estimated by mixed. Statistical software components S459218. Boston College Department of Economics. Available at: <https://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s459218.html> (Accessed August 7, 2024).

García-Carmona, M., Marín, M. D., and Aguayo, R. (2019). Burnout syndrome in secondary school teachers: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Soc. Psychol. Educ.* 22, 189–208. doi: 10.1007/s11218-018-9471-9

Glazzard, J., and Rose, A. (2019). The impact of teacher well-being and mental health on pupil progress in primary schools. *J. Public Ment. Health* 19, 349–357. doi: 10.1108/JPMH-02-2019-0023

Gray, C., Wilcox, G., and Nordstokke, D. (2017). Teacher mental health, school climate, inclusion education and student learning: a review. *Can. Psychol. Psychol. Canad.* 58, 203–210. doi: 10.1037/cap0000117

Gubbels, J., Van Der Put, C. E., and Assink, M. (2019). Risk factors for school absenteeism and dropout: a meta-analytic review. *J. Youth Adolesc.* 48, 1637–1667. doi: 10.1007/s10964-019-01072-5

Hirata, Y. (2019). The influence of the teachers' attitudes on classroom climate and Children's mental health, Kyouinn no Shidoutaido Ga Gakkyuu fudo to Jidou no Kokoro no Kenkou Ni Oyobosu Eikyouni tsuite. Article in Japanese. *Atomi Univ. Psychoeduc. Couns. Center Depart. Bull. Paper* 15, 181–194.

Holzberger, D., and Schiepe-Tiska, A. (2021). Is the school context associated with instructional quality? The effects of social composition, leadership, teacher collaboration, and school climate. *Sch. Eff. Sch. Improv.* 32, 465–485. doi: 10.1080/09243453.2021.1913190

Horner, R. H., and Sugai, G. (2015). School-wide PBIS: an example of applied behavior analysis implemented at a scale of social importance. *Behav. Anal. Pract.* 8, 80–85. doi: 10.1007/s40617-015-0045-4

Ito, A. (1999). Development of a classroom climate scale for Japanese schools: identifying critical aspects of the psychosocial environment for assessment, Gkkyuu fudo shitsumonshi no kokoromi gkkyuu fudo wo toraeru syakudo no kinoutekina tyusyutu. Article in Japanese. *JPN. J. Community Psychol* 2, 104–118. doi: 10.32236/jscjournal.2.2\_104

Katsantonis, I. G. (2019). Investigation of the impact of school climate and teachers' self-efficacy on job satisfaction: a cross-cultural approach. *Eur. J. Investig. Health Psychol. Educ.* 10, 119–133. doi: 10.3390/ejihpe10010011

Kearney, C. A., and Graczyk, P. (2014). A response to intervention model to promote school attendance and decrease school absenteeism. *Child Youth Care Forum* 43, 1–25. doi: 10.1007/s10566-013-9222-1

Kohl, D., Recchia, S., and Steffgen, G. (2013). Measuring school climate: an overview of measurement scales. *Educ. Res.* 55, 411–426. doi: 10.1080/00131881.2013.844944

Konold, T. R., and Shukla, K. (2017). Estimating school climate traits across multiple informants: an illustration of a multitrait–multimethod validation through latent variable modeling. *Educ. Assess.* 22, 54–69. doi: 10.1080/10627197.2016.1271705

Koth, C. W., Bradshaw, C. P., and Leaf, P. J. (2008). A multilevel study of predictors of student perceptions of school climate: the effect of classroom-level factors. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 100, 96–104. doi: 10.1037/0022-0663.100.1.96

Lee, A., and Gage, N. A. (2020). Updating and expanding systematic reviews and meta-analyses on the effects of school-wide positive behavior interventions and supports. *Psychol. Sch.* 57, 783–804. doi: 10.1002/pits.22336

Madigan, D. J., and Kim, L. E. (2021). Towards an understanding of teacher attrition: a meta-analysis of burnout, job satisfaction, and teachers' intentions to quit. *Teach. Teach. Educ.* 105:103425. doi: 10.1016/j.tate.2021.103425

Malinen, O.-P., and Savolainen, H. (2016). The effect of perceived school climate and teacher efficacy in behavior management on job satisfaction and burnout: a longitudinal study. *Teach. Teach. Educ.* 60, 144–152. doi: 10.1016/j.tate.2016.08.012

Mansor, A. N., Nasaruddin, M. Z. I. M., and Hamid, A. H. (2021). The effects of school climate on sixth form teachers' self-efficacy in Malaysia. *Sustain. For.* 13:2011. doi: 10.3390/su13042011

Menesini, E., and Salmivalli, C. (2017). Bullying in schools: the state of knowledge and effective interventions. *Psychol. Health Med.* 22, 240–253. doi: 10.1080/13548506.2017.1279740

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. (2023). *Darehitoritorinokosareni manabino hoso youninuketa hutoukou taisaku: COCOLO puran* [measures school absenteeism to ensure that no one is left behind in learning: COCOLO plan]. Available at: [https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20230418-mxt\\_jidou02-000028870-cc.pdf](https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20230418-mxt_jidou02-000028870-cc.pdf) (Accessed 7 June 2024).

Mishima, M., and Uno, H. (2004). Teachers' influence on classroom atmosphere, Gkyufuniki ni oyobosu kyoushi no eikyouriyouku. *Jpn. J. Educ. Psychol.* 52, 414–425. doi: 10.5926/jjep1953.52.4\_414

Mitchell, M. M., and Bradshaw, C. P. (2013). Examining classroom influences on student perceptions of school climate: the role of classroom management and exclusionary discipline strategies. *J. Sch. Psychol.* 51, 599–610. doi: 10.1016/j.jsp.2013.05.005

Mitchell, M. M., Bradshaw, C. P., and Leaf, P. J. (2010). Student and teacher perceptions of school climate: a multilevel exploration of patterns of discrepancy. *J. Sch. Health* 80, 271–279. doi: 10.1111/j.1746-1561.2010.00501.x

Molinari, L., and Grazia, V. (2023). A multi-informant study of school climate: student, parent, and teacher perceptions. *Eur. J. Psychol. Educ.* 38, 1403–1423. doi: 10.1007/s10212-022-00655-4

Moro, A., Vinha, T. P., and Morais, A. D. (2019). School climate evaluation: designing and validating measurement instruments. *Cad. Pesqui.* 49, 312–334. doi: 10.1590/198053146151

Mucherah, W., Finch, H., White, T., and Thomas, K. (2018). The relationship of school climate, teacher defending and friends on students' perceptions of bullying in high school. *J. Adolesc.* 62, 128–139. doi: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2017.11.012

Nalipay, M., and Jenina, N. (2023). What aspects of school climate matter Most to Asian teachers' job satisfaction and well-being? Evidence from the TALIS 2018. *Teach. Coll. Rec.* 125, 264–288. doi: 10.1177/01614681231171804

National Institute for Educational Policy Research. (2018). International comparison of teacher environments: OECD teaching and learning international survey (TALIS) 2018 report teachers and principals who continue to learn, Kyouinkankyou no kousaihikaku: OECD kokusaikyoushousidoukankyouyousa (TALIS) 2018 houkokusyu manabitidukeru kyouin to koutyou. Available at: [https://www.nier.go.jp/kokusai/talis/pdf/talis2018\\_summary.pdf](https://www.nier.go.jp/kokusai/talis/pdf/talis2018_summary.pdf) (Accessed 7 June 2024).

Nemet, M. B., and Velki, T. (2019). Some demographic, personal and class characteristics as predictors of school climate. *Educ. New Dev.* 1, 17–21. doi: 10.36315/2019v1end004

Nishimura, T., Wakuta, M., Tsuchiya, K. J., Osuka, Y., Tamai, H., Takei, N., et al. (2020). Measuring school climate among Japanese students—development of the Japan school climate inventory (JaSC). *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 17:4426. doi: 10.3390/ijerph17124426

O'Neill, J., and Vogel, M. (2020). School cohesion perception discrepancy and student delinquency. *J. Youth Adolesc.* 49, 1492–1502. doi: 10.1007/s10964-019-01170-4

Oder, T., and Eisenschmidt, E. (2018). 'Teachers' perceptions of school climate as an indicator of their beliefs of effective teaching. *Camb. J. Educ.* 48, 3–20. doi: 10.1080/0305764X.2016.1223837

Oliver, R. M., Wehby, J. H., and Nelson, J. R. (2015). Helping teachers maintain classroom management practices using a self-monitoring checklist. *Teach. Teach. Educ.* 51, 113–120. doi: 10.1016/j.tate.2015.06.007

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2019). TALIS 2018 technical. Available at: [https://www.oecd.org/education/talis/TALIS\\_2018\\_Technical\\_Report.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/education/talis/TALIS_2018_Technical_Report.pdf) (Accessed 22 February 2024).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2022). PISA insights and interpretations. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/PISA%202022%20Insights%20and%20Interpretations.pdf> (Accessed 22 February 2024).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2023). Teaching in focus #46: unravelling the layers of teachers' work-related stress. Available at: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/bca86c20-en.pdf?expires=1712106479&id=id&acname=guest&checksum=F4DCC1CF73C5DBF95852B46C509CABBD> (Accessed 22 February 2024).

Saeki, E., Segool, N., Pendergast, L., and von der Embse, N. (2018). The influence of test-based accountability policies on early elementary teachers: school climate, environmental stress, and teacher stress. *Psychol. Sch.* 55, 391–403. doi: 10.1002/pits.22112

Siwen, G., Lingyan, L., and Danhui, Z. (2018). A multilevel analysis of the effects of disciplinary climate strength on student reading performance. *Asia Pac. Edu. Rev.* 19, 1–5. doi: 10.1007/s12564-018-9516-y

Sommet, N., and Morselli, D. (2021). Keep calm and learn multilevel linear modeling: a three-step procedure using SPSS, Stata, R, and Mplus. *Int. Rev. Soc. Psychol.* 34:24. doi: 10.5334/irsp.555

Stevenson, H. W., and Stigler, J. W. (1992). The learning gap: Why our schools are failing and what can we learn from Japanese and Chinese education. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Stevenson, N. A., Vanlone, J., and Barber, B. R. (2020). A commentary on the misalignment of teacher education and the need for classroom behavior management skills [preprint]. *Open Sci. Framework* 43, 393–404. doi: 10.1007/s43494-020-00031-1

Sugai, G., and Horner, R. (2002). The evolution of discipline practices: school-wide positive behavior supports. *Child Fam. Behav. Ther.* 24, 23–50. doi: 10.1300/J019v24n01\_03

Sugai, G., Horner, R., Lewis-Palmer, T., and Rossetto Dickey, C. (2014). The PBIS team implementation checklist (TIC 3.1). Available at: <https://www.pbis.org/resource/pbis-team-implementation-checklist-tic-3-1> (Accessed 22 February 2024).

Thapa, A., Cohen, J., Guffey, S., and Higgins-D'Alessandro, A. (2013). A review of school climate research. *Rev. Educ. Res.* 83, 357–385. doi: 10.3102/0034654313483907

Tomaru, K., and Shoji, I. (2005). Teacher-student relationship and student adjustment to school: focus on the discrepancy between the teacher's perception of the student and the student's perception of self, Kyoushi to seito no kankei to seito no gakkoutekiou: Kyoushi no seitoninchi to seito no jikoninchi no zure wo tyuusinnni. Article in Japanese. *J. Child Study* 11, 75–85. doi: 10.57410/jchildstudy.11.0\_75

Van Eck, K., Johnson, S. R., Bettencourt, A., and Johnson, S. L. (2017). How school climate relates to chronic absence: a multi-level latent profile analysis. *J. Sch. Psychol.* 61, 89–102. doi: 10.1016/j.jsp.2016.10.001

Vukicevic, J. P., Prpic, M., and Mraovic, I. C. (2019). Perceptions of school climate by students and teachers in secondary schools in Croatia. *J. Contemp. Educ. Stud.* 70, 192–219.

Wang, M.-T., and Degol, J. L. (2016). School climate: a review of the construct, measurement, and impact on student outcomes. *Educ. Psychol. Rev.* 28, 315–352. doi: 10.1007/s10648-015-9319-1

Wang, W., Vaillancourt, T., Brittain, H. L., McDougall, P., Krygsman, A., Smith, D., et al. (2014). School climate, peer victimization, and academic achievement: results from a multi-informant study. *Sch. Psychol. Q.* 29, 360–377. doi: 10.1037/spq0000084

Wubbels, T., and Brekelmans, M. (2005). Two decades of research on teacher-student relationships in class. *Int. J. Educ. Res.* 43, 6–24. doi: 10.1016/j.ijer.2006.03.003

Wubbels, T., Brekelmans, M., and Hooymayers, H. P. (1992). Do teacher ideals distort the self-reports of their interpersonal behavior? *Teach. Teach. Educ.* 8, 47–58. doi: 10.1016/0742-051X(92)90039-6

Yang, C., Chan, M. K., Nickerson, A. B., Jenkins, L., Xie, J. S., and Fredrick, S. S. (2022). Teacher victimization and teachers' subjective wellbeing: does school climate matter? *Aggress. Behav.* 48, 379–392. doi: 10.1002/ab.22030

Yang, C., Sharkey, J. D., Reed, L. A., Chen, C., and Dowdy, E. (2018). Bullying victimization and student engagement in elementary, middle, and high schools: moderating role of school climate. *Sch. Psychol. Q.* 33, 54–64. doi: 10.1037/spq0000250

Zhang, X., Zhao, C., Xu, Y., Liu, S., and Wu, Z. (2021). Kernel causality among teacher self-efficacy, job satisfaction, school climate, and workplace well-being and stress in TALIS. *Front. Psychol.* 12:694961. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2021.694961