View Resources by Topic GO	SEARCH	Stay Connected	About	> f in
National Center on Safe Supportive Learning Environments Safe Supportive Learning Engagement Safety Environment	A, SSAE Rounded	Safe and <u>Effective</u> <u>Healthy</u> <u>Use of</u> <u>Students</u> <u>Technology</u>	Events, Products, and TA	States and Grantees

School Climate



School climate is a broad, multifaceted concept that involves many aspects of the student's educational experience. A positive school climate is the product of a school's attention to fostering safety; promoting a supportive academic, disciplinary, and physical environment; and encouraging and maintaining respectful, trusting, and caring relationships throughout the school community no matter the setting—from Pre-K/Elementary School to higher education.

A positive school climate is critically related to school success. For example, it can improve attendance, achievement, and retention and even rates of graduation, according to research. School climate has many aspects. Defining a framework for

understanding school climate can help educators identify key areas to focus on to create safe and supportive climates in their schools.

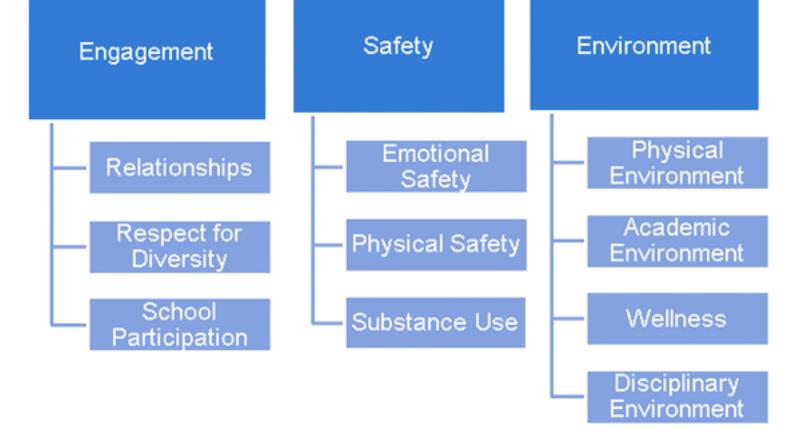
School climate describes school conditions that influence student learning (Safe Supportive School/EDSCLS Model).
v

According to the Safe and Supportive Schools Model (see below), which was developed by a national panel of researchers and other experts, positive school climate involves

- Engagement. Strong relationships between students, teachers, families, and schools and strong connections between schools and the broader community.
- **Safety**. Schools and school-related activities where students are safe from violence, bullying, harassment, and controlled-substance use.
- Environment. Appropriate facilities, well-managed classrooms, available school-based health supports, and a clear, fair disciplinary policy.

These areas overlap in many existing frameworks of school climate, and it is critical that all three areas be considered as a single issue in policy and practice.

Safe and Supportive Schools Model



> <u>School climate affects student learning.</u>

V

Research has shown that positive school climate is tied to high or improving attendance rates, test scores, promotion rates, and graduation rates. For example, a 2008 study examined seven years of longitudinal data on school leadership, parent and community ties, faculty quality, school safety and order, and instructional guidance. Schools that measured strong in most supports were 10 times as likely as schools with one or two strengths to show substantial gains in reading and mathematics.

Conversely, negative school climate can harm students and raise liability issues for schools and districts. Negative school climate is linked to lower student achievement and graduation rates, and it creates opportunities for violence, bullying, and even suicide.

The Safe and Supportive Schools Model demonstrates general consensus among researchers and practitioners on many common characteristics of schools with a positive climate. Some researchers use the concept of creating conditions for learning in speaking about school climate, meaning that students are supported, students are socially capable, students are safe, and students are challenged. Others have outlined the importance of climate at the classroom level.

The strength of the linkages between school climate and academic achievement make it essential that all students have the opportunity to attend schools that provide a safe and supportive environment where they can thrive and fully engage in their studies.

Measuring school climate is essential.

ν

"What gets measured gets done" is a common saying among researchers. For that reason, to make school climate improvements, it is critical to know the strengths and issues in a school according to students, staff, and familiy. For more on measuring school climate, visit the <u>School Climate Measurement page</u>.

> <u>References</u>

V

Boccanfuso, C., & Kuhfeld, M. (2011). *Multiple responses, promising results: Evidence-based, nonpunitive alternatives to zero tolerance.* Washington, DC: Child Trends.

Christle, C. A., Jolivette, K., & Nelson, C. M. (2007). School characteristics related to high school dropout rates. *Remedial and Special Education*, 28(6), 325–339.

Cohen, J., McCabe, L., Michelli, N. M., & Pickeral, T. (2009). School climate: Research, policy, practice, and teacher education. *Teachers College Record*, *111*(1), 180–213.

Goddard, R. D., Sweetland, S. R., & Hoy, W. K. (2000). Academic emphasis of urban elementary schools and student achievement in reading and mathematics: A multilevel analysis. *Educational Administration Quarterly, 36*(5), 683–702.

Gottfredson, G. D., & Gottfredson, D. C. (2001). What schools do to prevent problem behavior and promote safe environments.

Journal of Educational and Psychological Consultation, 12(4), 313–344.

Grayson, J. L., & Alvarez, H. K. (2008). School climate factors relating to teacher burnout: A mediator model. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, *24*(5), 1349–1363.

Hardre, P. L., & Reeve, J. (2003). A motivational model of rural students' intentions to persist in, versus drop out of, high school. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *95*(2), 347–356.

Jiang, Y., Perry, D. K., & Hesser, J. E. (2010). Suicide patterns and association with predictors among Rhode Island public high school students: A latent class analysis. *American Journal of Public Health*, *100*(9), 1701–1707.

Klem, A. M., & Connell, J. P. (2004). Relationships matter: Linking teacher support to student engagement and achievement. *Journal of School Health*, 74(7), 262–273.

MacNeil, A. J., Prater, D. L., & Busch, S. (2009). The effects of school culture and climate on student achievement. *International Journal of Leadership in Education*, *12*(1), 73–84.

McNeely, C. A., Nonnemaker, J. M., & Blum, R. W. (2002). Promoting school connectedness: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. *Journal of School Health*, *72*(4), 138–146.

Osher, D., Dwyer, K., & Jimerson, S. R. (2006). Safe, supportive, and effective schools: Promoting school success to reduce school violence. In S. R. Jimerson & M. J. Furlong (Eds.), *Handbook of school violence and school safety: From research to practice* (pp. 51–72). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Resnick, M. D., Bearman, P. S., Blum, R. W., Bauman, K. E., Harris, K. M., Jones, J., et al. (1997). Protecting adolescents from harm: Findings from the National Longitudinal Study on Adolescent Health. *Journal of the American Medical Aaasociation, 278*(10), 823–832.

Ripski, M. B., & Gregory, A. (2009). Unfair, unsafe, and unwelcome: Do high school students' perceptions of unfairness, hostility, and victimization in school predict engagement and achievement? *Journal of School Violence, 8*(4), 355–375.

Stewart, E. B. (2008). School structural characteristics, student effort, peer associations, and parental involvement: The influence of school- and individual-level factors on academic achievement. *Education and Urban Society, 40*(2), 179–204.

Learn More on Our Website by Visiting the Following Areas



School Climate Improvement Resource Package. This resource package is designed to help schools and districts improve school climate. It includes a variety of resources that meet a range of needs among stakeholders interested in improving school climate.

Get This Product. (/scirp/about)



ED School Climate Surveys (EDSCLS). This surveying tool allows States, local districts, and schools to collect and act on reliable, nationally-validated school climate data in real-time. The EDSCLS builds on federal initiatives and research, which recommended that the Department work on the issue of school climate. The surveying tool is free of charge and can be downloaded on the NCSSLE website.

<u>Get This Tool.</u> (https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/ <u>edscls</u>)

Roles. While most resources and information could be beneficial to all, there are some materials specific to particular roles in making improvements to the learning environment.

Learn About Particular Roles.

(https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/trainingtechnical-assistance/roles)

Education Levels. While engagement, safety and environment, are the cornerstone for safe supportive learning environments for all students, developmental and system differences lead stakeholders to approach learning environment improvements differently.

Learn About Education Levels. (https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/trainingtechnical-assistance/education-level)

National and State Indicators. The National Center on Safe Supportive Learning Environments (NCSSLE) developed State Profiles for each state highlighting current programs to create safe and supportive learning environments and improve student outcomes.

View State and Grantee Profiles. (https://safesupportivelearni ng.ed.gov/stategranteeprofile) View National Data Trends & Indicators. (https://safesupportivele arning.ed.gov/stateprofiles/data-trendsindicators)