Community Involvement: Groups, organizations, and businesses within the community can be important anchors to a school, creating partnerships, sharing resources, and volunteering to support student learning and health. Not only can schools benefit from these connections, but
these benefits can be reciprocal such as when schools share facilities with the community (e.g. school-based health centers, meeting spaces, library sharing) and coordinate to disseminate information about resources and services available within the community.

**Counseling, Psychological, and Social Services:** These services support the social, emotional, behavioral, and mental health of students, and extend along a continuum of prevention through intervention strategies that identify and address barriers to learning. School employed professionals such as school psychologists, school counselors, and school social workers, provide direct services to individual students and families as well as class-wide and schoolwide. In addition, referral and consultation with community providers is important in coordination of services.

**Employee Wellness:** Fostering health in the workplace results in not only health school employees but also supports student health as healthy employees are more productive and better able to do their job in attending to student needs. An effective employee wellness approach includes programs, policies, benefits, and supports to address health through personalized health programs (e.g. healthy eating, stress management) across a continuum of prevention through intervention.

**Family Engagement:** Family-school partnerships are essential to supporting the learning and health needs of students. It is a shared responsibility by both, to work together across the lifespan in facilitating successful development of students.

**Health Education:** Health education includes a combination of planned learning opportunities to help students make positive health decisions. High-quality instruction engages students across a developmental continuum in learning about, adopting, and promoting healthy behaviors – see for example the Michigan Model for Health at http://www.emc.cmich.edu/EMC_Orchard/michigan-model-for-health. Health education includes school-wide to individualized opportunities, identified based on needs of particular contexts, that are both formal (e.g. curriculum) and informal (e.g. public service announcements, conservations).

**Health Services:** Health services in schools work to prevent health problems as well as intervene with existing conditions. For example, parent and student education exists along with management of chronic conditions and emergency care. Care coordination and communication with outside providers is an important role.

**Nutrition Environment and Services:** The nutrition environment in schools facilitates healthy eating by providing appropriate food choices, education, and messages. This environment extends to all school places in which food and beverage access is available (e.g. cafeteria, vending machines, classrooms). Nutrition services in schools provide meals that meet
government nutrition standards, and the school community supports a healthy nutrition environment.

**Physical Education and Physical Activity:** Healthy school environments offer many opportunities for physical activity throughout the day. These activities can include a comprehensive program to address student learning (i.e., education) and practice (i.e., activity) of skills needed to maintain physically active lifestyles through childhood and into adulthood.

**Physical Environment:** The school physical environment includes the building and its contents, and land areas encompassing and surrounding it. The everyday physical condition (e.g. ventilation, moisture, temperature, lighting, noise), is important as well as considerations regarding infrastructure that addresses natural (e.g. fire, wind, flood) and human-caused (e.g. chemical, terrorist, biological) threats.

**Social and Emotional School Climate:** The social and emotional climate of a school can impact student engagement, relationships, and learning. A positively-focused school climate promotes a safe and supporting learning environment.

Reference: Adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Components of the Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/wsc COMPONENTS/ components.htm