Figure 1. A comprehensive, multifaceted continuum of interconnected systems for meeting the needs of all students.

School Resources
(facilities, stakeholders, programs, services)

Examples:
C General health education
C Drug and alcohol education
C Support for transitions
C Conflict resolution
C Parent involvement
C Pregnancy prevention
C Violence prevention
C Dropout prevention
C Learning/behavior accommodations
C Work programs
C Special education for learning disabilities, emotional disturbance, and other health impairments

Community Resources
(facilities, stakeholders, programs, services)

Examples:
C Public health & safety programs
C Prenatal care
C Immunizations
C Recreation & enrichment
C Child abuse education
C Early identification to treat health problems
C Monitoring health problems
C Short-term counseling
C Foster placement/group homes
C Family support
C Shelter, food, clothing
C Job programs
C Emergency/crisis treatment
C Family preservation
C Long-term therapy
C Probation/incarceration
C Disabilities programs
C Hospitalization

Note: In addressing problems, it is fundamental to build on strengths and assets and to use the least intervention needed (i.e., to intervene only to the degree necessary, but to do all that is needed).

Note: Systemic collaboration is essential for establishing interprogram connections on a daily basis and to ensure seamless intervention within and among each system over time.

Adapted from various public domain documents authored by H. S. Adelman & L. Taylor and circulated through the Center for Mental Health in Schools at UCLA.