



Southern Bluegrass Region: Action Plan

Connecting Communities to Support Families and Well-Being

Southern Bluegrass Counties: Boyle, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer and Powell

Prevention Strategies	Prevention Objectives	Levels of Prevention Addressed (Primary and/or Secondary)	Projected Timeline (Short term or Long Term)
Share best practices and engagement strategies with other counties regarding the Plan of Safe Care (POSC) and increase community awareness of Gateway Services programs	Engage FRYSCs, schools, and churches by creating and sharing a Community Response flyer for families	Secondary	Short term 3-6 months
	Educate health care providers (OB/GYNs, pediatricians) on POSC		Long term 6-12 months
	Develop and strengthen the feedback loop with DCBS and others regarding regional data to align with statewide efforts and best practices for Community Response	Secondary	Long term 12+ months
	Increase awareness of opportunities for lived expert engagement	Secondary	Short term 3-6 months
Increase the number of families connected to resources	Increase the number of partners equipped to screen families for needs, to include law enforcement and FRYSCs	Primary and Secondary	Long term 12+ months
	Update the current community resource guide and increase accessibility through a Spanish language version	Primary	Short term 3-6 months
	Facilitate strategic partnerships to distribute resource information	Primary	Short term 3-6 months
	Align regional efforts and support to increase resource knowledge and the benefits of resource utilization for the Latinx community through an awareness campaign	Primary	Short term 6-12 months

Primary prevention activities are directed at the general population and attempt to stop maltreatment before it occurs, with all community members having access to and opportunities to benefit from services.

Secondary prevention activities focus on offering services to at-risk populations, with one or more risk factors associated with child maltreatment, such as poverty, parental substance misuse or parental mental health concerns, and may focus on communities with high incidence of identified risk factors.

Tertiary prevention activities focus on families where maltreatment has already occurred, seek to reduce the negative consequences of the maltreatment, and to prevent its recurrence.