

*“Family Voices, Provider Voices, Child Needs: What we
Need to Know About Our Community:*

Tehama County Early Childhood and Family Service
Environmental Scan
Spring 2021



Made possible by a generous grant from First 5 California

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION..... 2

- COVID-19 and Impact 3**
- Countywide Data Scan on the State of Tehama County Children..... 4**
- Available Resources in Tehama County for Families with Young Children 5**

METHODS..... 6

- Home Visiting Survey and Key Informant Interviews 6**
- Parent Surveys 6**
- Other Web-Based Data Sources..... 7**

RESULTS..... 7

- Home Visiting Program Management Survey Results..... 7**
- Home Visitor Key Informant Interview Results 7**
- Local Impact: Home Visiting..... 9**
- Preschool and Child Care 10**
- Obesity..... 11**
- Mental Health 11**
- 2-1-1 Identified Needs 12**
- Developmental Concerns..... 12**
- Housing Assistance 13**
- Transportation 13**
- Recreation Opportunities 13**
- How do Families Learn about Available Resources? 13**
- COVID-19 Impact on Availability and Access 14**

DISCUSSION..... 15

Introduction

Tehama County is located in northern California and is comprised of 2,962 square miles and approximately 65,000 residents¹. Most residents (65%) of Tehama County live in unincorporated rural areas². Of the population of Tehama County, 6.1% (3,970) are children under 5 years of age. This represents an estimated 1,093 families with children aged 0-5³. Over 25% of the population identifies as Hispanic/Latino and almost one-fifth (18.9%) report speaking a language other than English at home (primarily Spanish)¹. Additionally, 16.3% of residents of Tehama County are living below the poverty line and this percentage increases among those with young children (33.6% of children aged 0-5 live below the poverty line in Tehama County)⁴.



In order to provide needed resources, education, and referrals to families with young children, Tehama County employs a variety of programming, such as early education and family support programs. One such program is home visitation, a prevention strategy designed to support families with young children to promote child health, increase child development, and help prevent child abuse and neglect. Home visitors typically come to their clients' homes on a weekly or bi-weekly basis to provide education, activities, and referrals to high-need families. In Tehama County, there are seven home visiting programs available, with approximately 230 funded slots².

The intended goal of the following report is to conduct an environmental scan to identify what resources are currently available in Tehama County, how often these resources are utilized, and discern gaps in existing service offerings and data. This report will be shared widely to promote and increase engagement within existing services that address the identified needs of families by increasing knowledge about service, relevance of services, and service importance.

¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019. [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Tehama County, California](#)

² Northern California Child Development, Incorporated Community Assessment, 2018.

³ Source: Child Trends, 2021. [Mapping California's Home Visiting Landscape - Child Trends](#)

⁴ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5 year estimates, 2019. [https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Income and Poverty%3APoverty&g=0500000US06103&tid=ACST5Y2019.S1701&hidePreview=false](https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Income+and+Poverty%3APoverty&g=0500000US06103&tid=ACST5Y2019.S1701&hidePreview=false)

COVID-19 and Impact

COVID-19 has had a major impact on services offered in Tehama County, as well as the lives of Tehama County residents. After the stay-at-home order was issued by the governor in March 2020, most programs were forced to pause to figure out how to best serve Tehama families and their young children, while maintaining safety for their staff and clients. Many programs launched new virtual services, provided needed supplies to families, and implemented new safety measures when in-person contact was necessary. It is important to read the following report with COVID-19 in mind, due to its drastic effect on resources available in Tehama County. Most community-wide data has not yet been updated to account for the impact of COVID-19 and it is likely that circumstances for Tehama County residents are more dire than presented here.

The Race Counts Statewide Vulnerability & Recovery Index⁵ uses zip code-level data to identify specific communities that are most in-need of both immediate and long-term pandemic relief and rates them on a five-point scale from lowest to highest severity of need. Four zip codes in Tehama County were included in analyses (96021, 96035, 96080, and 96022); of those, two rated as highest need zip codes in California, one was rated as high need, and one was rated as moderate need. These results indicate the seriousness of the impact of the pandemic on the residents of Tehama County and underscore the importance of providing additional resources, as the effects of COVID-19 are likely to be far-reaching and long-lasting.

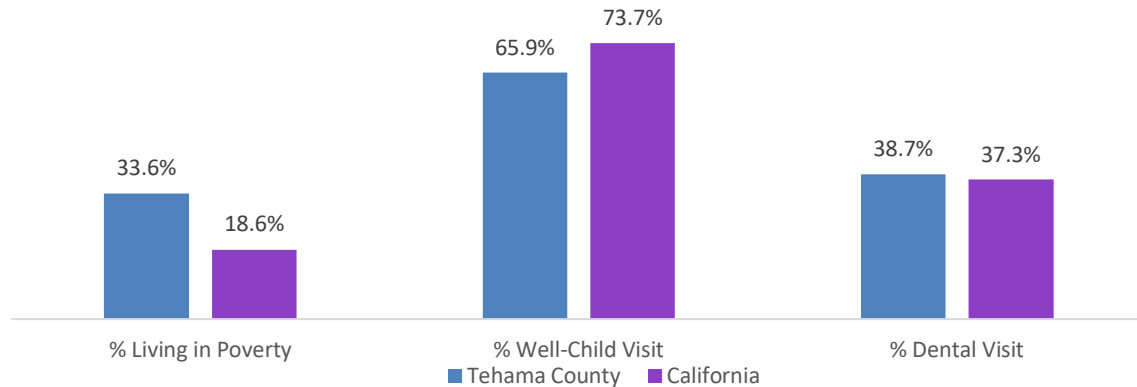


⁵ Race Counts Vulnerability & Recovery Index, 2021. <https://www.racecounts.org/covid-statewide/#statewide-index>

Countywide Data Scan on the State of Tehama County Children

Of the almost 4,000 young children aged 0-5 living in Tehama County, approximately 33.6% live in poverty⁶, 65.9% had a well-child visit in the last year⁷, and 38.7% had a dental visit within the last year⁸ (all data pre-COVID-19). These rates are typically poorer than the California statewide rates, with the exception of dental visits (see figure below). This indicates that in general, the children of Tehama County are of greater need than the California population as a whole.

Figure 1 — Countywide Indicators on State of Tehama Children Aged 0-5, Compared to Statewide Rates



Note: Please see footnote for source information.

The rates presented above all come from data collected before COVID-19 and therefore the impact of the pandemic on these indicators is not yet known. Recent data has shown that the pandemic seems to have most strongly impacted those populations that were already vulnerable (e.g., low-income, low access to resources). It is likely that those in Tehama County were more heavily affected by COVID-19 than the state of California as a whole.

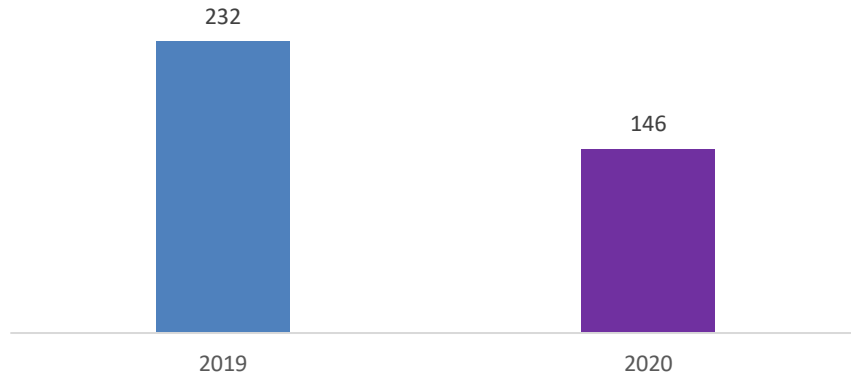
Although sparse data have been released about the state of California counties during the pandemic, one indicator that is available details the referrals to special education services from Tehama County Far Northern. In 2019 (pre-pandemic), 232 referrals were made for children aged 0-3 in Tehama County. However, in 2020, only 146 referrals were made for the same demographic age group (see figure below). This is concerning because it is highly unlikely that child needs decreased, but instead less referrals were being made and consequently, fewer children received needed services. **It is important to continue to monitor this data indicator to observe if referrals rise again after the pandemic subsides.**

⁶ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5 year estimates, 2019. [https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Income and Poverty%3APoverty&g=0500000US06103&tid=ACST5Y2019.S1701&hidePreview=false](https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Income+and+Poverty%3APoverty&g=0500000US06103&tid=ACST5Y2019.S1701&hidePreview=false)

⁷ Source: Medi-Cal Managed Care External Quality Review Technical Report, 2018-2019. [Volume 1 of 3 Medi-Cal Managed Care External Quality Review Technical Report July 1, 2018–June 30, 2019](#)

⁸ Source: California Health and Human Services Agency, Dental Utilization Measures and Sealant Data by County and Age, 2019. [Dental Utilization Measures and Sealant Data by County and Age Calendar Year 2013 to 2019 - Dental Utilization Measures and Sealant Data by County and Age Calendar Year 2013 to 2019 - California Health and Human Services Open Data Portal](#)

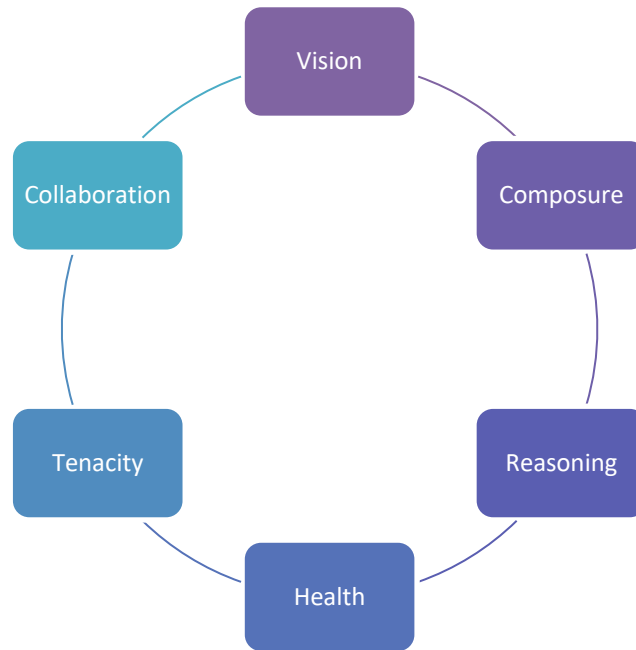
Figure 2 — Referrals to Special Education Services from Tehama County Far Northern, By Year



Available Resources in Tehama County for Families with Young Children

In order to adequately understand and identify what service gaps exist in Tehama County, it is necessary to first recognize what resources are currently available and *how* those resources specifically help families with young children. One important way to increase the well-being of families is to increase their resiliency factors. Resiliency can be described as positive progression despite experiencing trauma or adverse experiences. Obstacles in life are something that can be expected, so teaching parents and their young children how to cope adaptively to these experiences is a worthwhile task. The six factors of resiliency include vision, composure, reasoning, health, tenacity, and collaboration (see figure below). Vision encompasses goals and sense of purpose for life, while composure relates to regulating emotions to minimize overreactions and unnecessary stress. Reasoning includes ideas such as creativity in problem solving and the ability to anticipate and plan, while tenacity involves persistence and realistic optimism. Collaboration includes social connections and support and health involves nutrition, medical well-visits, and quality sleep. Each resource detailed below aims to increase at least one resiliency factor in the families they serve.

Figure 3 — The Six Domains of Resilience



Methods

Home Visiting Survey and Key Informant Interviews

There are currently six home visitation programs in Tehama County, each with a different service focus. These programs include: TCHSA Healthy Families Tehama, CalWorks Healthy Families Tehama, Early Head Start Home Base, Corning Promise Home Base, School Readiness, and California Tribal TANF Partnership. Pre-pandemic there were seven home visitation programs; one has stopped home visitation services due to available nursing staff.

To best understand the objectives and outcomes of the home visiting programs in Tehama County, a survey was sent to management-level staff of home visiting programs and key informant interviews were conducted with on-the-ground home visitors in three home visiting programs (3 interviews with 6 total interviewees). This dual-method of data collection allows for the most complete understanding of policies and actual practices and impact of home visitation on families.

Parent Surveys

In 2020, First 5 Tehama launched a Book Club program to engage families in literacy activities. In addition to providing families with the opportunity to read with their children, this initiative also collected survey responses about key questions. Examples of questions included: how do you find out about resources in Tehama County, what kinds of programs, services, or supports have you used in the past six months, and what services do you wish our community had. A separate survey distributed widely to parents of young children across Tehama County also asked the same question.

Other Web-Based Data Sources

In order to present the most complete picture of the state of young children and families in Tehama County, data was pulled from a variety of web-based sources. All data comes from reputable databases and/or published reports and are cited throughout in footnotes. Examples of data sources used in the current report include the California Child Care Portfolio, the California County Scorecard of Children's Wellbeing, the St. Elizabeth Community Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment, and the Northern California Child Development, Incorporated Community Assessment.

Results

Home Visiting Program Management Survey Results

Three managers representing five home visiting programs responded to a survey detailing information about their specific program. In total, these three managers reported having funding for approximately 292 slots.⁹

All three programs do have age eligibility criteria based on child age, one generally serves families with children aged 0-5 (School Readiness), one that serves pregnant women to child's age three (Healthy Families), and one that serves either children aged 0-3 or 0-5, based on their specific program (Early Head Start Home Base and Corning Promise Home Base).

Due to COVID-19, all programs are currently serving families virtually, rather than in-person. Aggregated estimates for total number served in fiscal year 2019-20 are approximately 360.¹⁰ Of the responding programs, there are approximately 40 unfilled home visiting slots in Tehama County. This is likely due to COVID-19 barriers, including accessing virtual home visits and decreased priority for home visitation among other familial stressors.

Regarding the most common resources provided to families, the survey respondents noted **housing, mental health/counseling, basic necessities, and preschool services.**

Home Visitor Key Informant Interview Results

Three Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with two home visitors from each of three programs for a total of six participants. They represented School Readiness, Healthy Families Tehama, and Early Head Start Home Base/Corning Promise Home Base. The goal of these interviews was to better understand the experiences of home visitors and gain insight into their practices and common referrals.

⁹ Please note that the number of funded slots reported from the introduction was from Child Trends and is likely underreported, based on the reported slots from five of the seven home visitation programs.

¹⁰ Some families dropped out of slots and were replaced by new families, which is why total numbers served are greater than the number of funded slots.

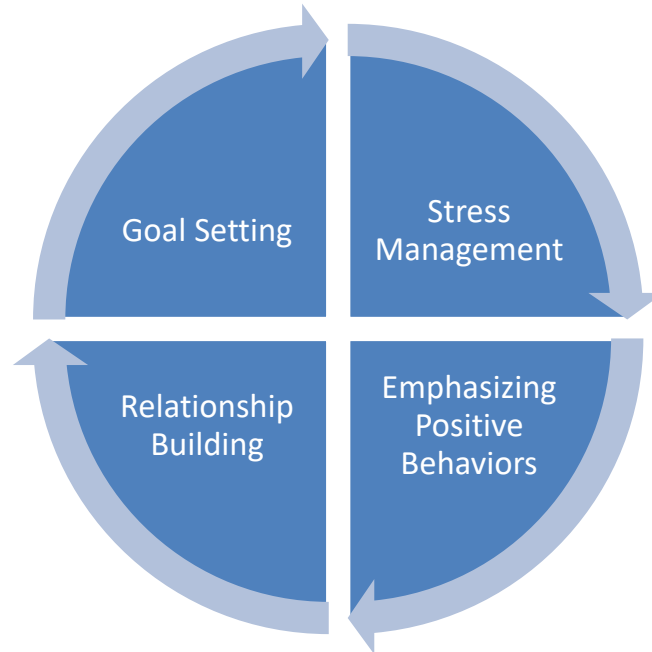
All interviewees made clear the importance of home visitation on the families they serve. As one home visitor stated, “we are valuable because we are there to work with families... to be someone to depend on, to help them as much as we can.” Home visitation provides families with education about parenting and child development, goal setting, stress management, and social support. Speaking of the important social interactions that home visitors provide, one interviewee stated, “we are sometimes their only go-to people.”

“We are valuable because we are there to work with families... to be someone to depend on, to help them as much as we can.”

All interviewees explained that their home visiting curriculums value relationship-building with their family participants, listening as parents describe their stressors and brainstorming about potential solutions, and focusing on the positive behaviors that parents are already doing with their young children in order to build confidence. Interviewees also noted that goal setting is one of the primary activities of the home visiting curriculum. Common goals that families set include individual goals, such as pursuing a GED or driver’s license, family goals, such as obtaining housing or improving parent-child interaction style, and child goals, such as potty training or accessing developmental services.

“We are sometimes their only go-to people.”
~ Tehama County Home Visitors

Figure 4 — Common Home Visitation Services



“We want [the parents] to learn to be independent, so we help guide them and let them know they can do this, so they don’t need us forever.”

~ Tehama County Home Visitor

Interviewees responses regarding resources provided by their programs largely agreed with responses from the home visiting management survey. The most common resources/referrals mentioned were for housing, mental health services, child care, and therapies for children (physical, speech, and occupational). It was also noted that sometimes parents can be hesitant or

even insulted to receive referrals, especially when they are for special education or therapy services for their child. It is important to have a strong relationship in place between parent and home visitor before referrals for more sensitive services should be discussed. It also was emphasized that the role of the home visitor is to provide support for the parent to reach out to referrals, but to also build independence in the parent so that they are able to advocate for these referrals for themselves. One home visitor explained that “we want [the parents] to learn to be independent so we help guide them and let them know they can do this, so they don’t need us forever.”

Local Impact: Home Visiting

A home visitor spoke about one of her past clients, a mother who was running from a violent home in the Bay Area. She originally had moved in with a cousin, which did not work out. Her and her toddler were couch surfing without a home. The mother was especially struggling because she did not know anyone in the area and had no family. The home visitor helped the mother get involved with Social Services; she enrolled in welfare, food stamps, WIC, and federal funding for daycare for her young child. The home visitor assisted the mother in getting connected to housing services and job connections. The mother had no transportation, so the home visitor drove her to her appointments and job interviews. The mother ended up becoming employed at a domestic violence shelter, helping women and children who have

similar experiences to her. The home visitor still stays in touch with this mom on a monthly basis and the mother refers to the home visitor as “her angel.”

Preschool and Child Care

Regarding child care supply for children under the age of five, in 2019, there were approximately 956 slots available for young children at licensed child care centers and 544 slots at licensed family child care homes.¹¹ Of these child care programs (32 licensed child care center sites and 53 licensed family child care homes), 61% participated in the Child Care Food Program, a state and federally funded effort to provide nutritious meals and snacks to infants and young children. **Knowing the impact of nutritional health in the early years for the rest of life it is important to better understand how to provide nutrition education and support to the remaining 39% of licensed preschool/child care centers.** Only 31% of children in working families in Tehama County had a licensed child care space available in 2019.¹² Early Preschool experiences provide a foundation for literacy, cognitive and social emotional development that predict later school and life success. **It is important to continue to monitor this data indicator to observe if slots continue to be a deficit post pandemic.**

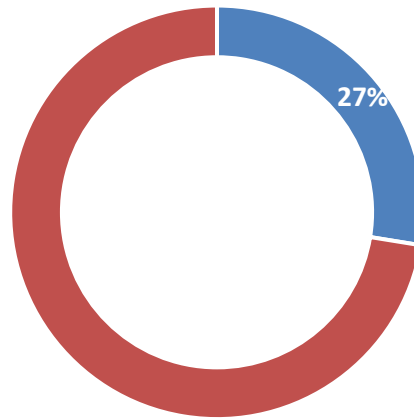
On average, annual full-time infant care (\$11,095 at licensed child care centers and \$8,307 at licensed family child care homes) is more expensive than full-time preschool care (\$8,233 at licensed child care centers and \$7,740 at licensed child care homes).¹³ The median family income in Tehama County is \$41,132, which means that for **a family with one infant enrolled at a licensed child care center, the cost would be approximately 27% of their income** (see figure below). There is subsidized child care available for eligible families who live or work in Tehama County, provided by the Family Child Care Home Education Network, a program of the Tehama County Department of Education. Eligibility criteria include a demonstrated need for child care services such as seeking employment, participation in an approved training program, parental incapacitation, or seeking permanent housing. Additionally, families must be income-eligible, receive cash aid, be a recipient of Child Protective Services, or currently be homeless in order to receive subsidized child care. There is currently a waitlist for subsidized child care and parents can apply to join the waitlist.

¹¹ California Child Care Portfolio/California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, 2019.
<https://rrnetwork.org/assets/general-files/2019-CA-Portfolio-08-20.pdf>

¹² California County Scorecard of Children’s Wellbeing/Children Now Scorecard, 2019.
<https://scorecard.childrennow.org/?ind=childCareSpace&cty=tehama&yr=3>

¹³ California Child Care Portfolio/California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, 2019.
<https://rrnetwork.org/assets/general-files/2019-CA-Portfolio-08-20.pdf>

Figure 5 — Percentage of Income Needed for Average Tehama County Family to Enroll One Infant in Licensed Child Care



Note: Source information can be found in the footnote on the page above.

Obesity

One major concern in Tehama County includes the obesity rates of both children and adults. County Health Rankings and Roadmaps indicated that in 2018, Tehama County was ranked 43rd out of 58 counties in overall health (pre-COVID data). Approximately 27% of the adult population in Tehama County is obese. Obesity can be especially prominent in low-income populations; in 2014, **17% of preschoolers receiving Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) benefits were considered obese and children in Head Start were more likely to be obese than the rest of their age group**¹⁴. Additionally, 14% of the population of Tehama County was found to be food insecure, meaning that they lack access to enough food for an active healthy life for all household members.¹⁵ **These concerning data points emphasize the need to regularly revisit this topic to better understand how to provide nutrition and physical activity experiences.**

There are some programs in Tehama County that aim to increase nutrition among Tehama residents: WIC and CalFresh. WIC is a federally-funded health and nutrition program that provides education and support to pregnant women, new mothers, infants, and children under the age of 5. WIC provides families with food vouchers based on their nutritional need. WIC also provides nutritional education, breastfeeding support, healthcare referrals, and other services. In 2017, approximately 1,053 children under 5 years were monthly participants in the WIC program in Tehama County.¹⁶ The number of children under age five who receive CalFresh benefits was 1,030, approximately 26% of the 3,970 young children who reside in the county.¹⁷ In addition, Tehama County has two nutrition educators through the UC California CalFresh Nutrition Education program that participate in community events, school education programs, and attend local farmer’s markets.

Mental Health

A very common need mentioned by home visitors in the interviews was that for free or low-cost mental health services or counseling. Additionally, a community health assessment conducted by St. Elizabeth’s

¹⁴ State of Obesity, 2014.

¹⁵ Feeding America

¹⁶ California Health & Human Services, 2017.

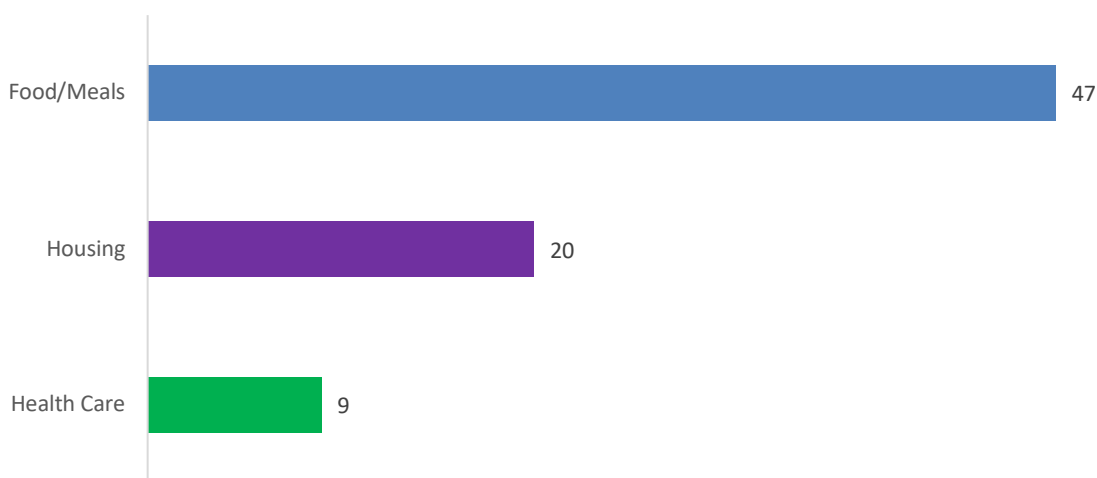
¹⁷ Tehama County Department of Social Services, CalFresh, 2021

Hospital in 2019 found that one of the top county health concerns was mental health issues.¹⁸ This assessment also found that there is a severe lack of access to mental health services in Tehama County due to a low number of providers and small amounts of sustainable funding sources. **Compared to the state of California, Tehama County has a significantly lower ratio of providers relative to the population (Tehama County: 630:1; California: 310:1).**¹⁹ However, Head Start in Tehama County does provide mental health services through low-cost counseling services. In 2017-18, Head Start provided counseling services to 132 clients (pre-COVID data).²⁰

2-1-1 Identified Needs

2-1-1 is a service provider of information, referral, and access to health and human service programs and services, needs data, and emergency/disaster volunteer services. Someone calls into to 2-1-1 and is directed to the resource(s) that they need based on their information. In addition to providing the necessary resources and referrals, 2-1-1 tracks demographic information about the caller and what needs they express. From January – June 2020, 2-1-1 Tehama received 107 contacts, with the most common needs being food/meals (47), housing (20), and health care (9) (see figure below).

Figure 6 — Most Commonly Reported Needs from Tehama County 2-1-1



Developmental Concerns

School Readiness, State Preschool, and Early Head Start conduct the Ages and Stages Questionnaire-3 (ASQ) developmental screener to identify possible developmental delays in the children they serve, so that they can receive early intervention services if necessary.

¹⁸ St. Elizabeth Community Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment, 2019.
https://s3.amazonaws.com/SmartsheetB1/78a20d7cdeb6463c90ede56483ef46de?response-content-disposition=inline%3Bfilename%3D%22CHNA-St-Elizabeth.pdf%22%3Bfilename*%3DUTF-8%27%27CHNA-St-Elizabeth.pdf&Signature=JEh%2BLRgpnmRllotodXyrxb1QVnw%3D&Expires=1616020852&AWSSAccessKeyId=11950YFEZJFSSKKB3G2

¹⁹ County Health Rankings, 2019.

²⁰ Northern California Child Development, Incorporated Community Assessment, 2018.

In fiscal year 2019-20, 187 children in the School Readiness program were tested with the ASQ. Of these, 24 children were identified with a developmental concern, 21 referred to early intervention services, and 19 were found to be eligible for services. Overall, 78% of children were meeting all of their developmental milestones, 10% were on the borderline in at least one domain, and 12% were flagged for a delay in one or more developmental domains.

The State Preschool program conducted 163 ASQs on young children in FY 2019-20. Of these, 47 were identified to have at least one developmental concern, 8 were referred to early intervention services, and all 8 were eligible for services. Overall, 77% of children were meeting all of their developmental milestones, 23% were on the borderline in at least one domain, and 29% were flagged for a delay in one or more developmental domains.

Early Head Start in Tehama County conducted 152 ASQs during FY 2019-20. Of these, 16 children were referred to early intervention services and all 16 were eligible for services. Overall, 72% of children screened were meeting all developmental milestones, 15% were on the borderline in at least one domain, and 13% were flagged for a delay in one or more developmental domains.

These data demonstrate the need for developmental screenings and early intervention services for young children in Tehama County. If a child was not enrolled in an early childhood education program and needed early intervention services, the developmental delay could possibly not be detected until the child entered formal schooling at kindergarten.

Housing Assistance

In the home visitor interviews, a major concern identified was the issue of wait time for a family after they have been provided referrals for housing assistance. This was also mentioned in the home visitation management survey and in the data provided by 2-1-1. It is common for parents to request help with housing from their home visitor, who can assist with referrals and completing applications but often **there are long waitlists and families have a hard time receiving housing assistance such as Section 8.**

Transportation

One needed resource that was requested in the parent Book Club survey and mentioned in the home visitor interviews was transportation, especially to- and from-preschool. Before COVID-19, home visitors would provide transportation for their clients to playgroups or appointments, but due to the pandemic this is no longer occurring. **Transportation (busing) has never been available for preschool but has been a common request from parents.**

Recreation Opportunities

The most common response from the Book Club survey to the question “what do you wish our community had?” **was the desire for cleaner parks, more programs and activities for young children, indoor play areas, and more libraries.** It is clear that there is a need in Tehama County for more recreation opportunities, especially since the pandemic arose and these recreation opportunities declined.

How do Families Learn about Available Resources?

Both the Book Club Survey and the parent survey yielded similar results in regard to learning about available resources. **Many parents reported that they learn about resources from two major sources:**

social media and through a program within which they are already connected. The second point is important to highlight because it shows that many parents learn about new programs through a program they are already involved with; hence, if a parent is not involved with any programming, they might not be receiving information about other available resources in the county. Additionally, the director of State Preschool in Tehama County and the enrollment and recruitment manager at Northern California Child Development Incorporated (Early Head Start and Head Start) both have shared that **the majority of their clients are referred to their programs from other partnered programs** (i.e., Tehama County has a collaborative called Pregnancy to Preschool that brings together those providing early childhood services in partnership) or from word of mouth.

COVID-19 Impact on Availability and Access

COVID-19 has had an immeasurable impact on families in Tehama County. Although many programs are now providing services, the service modality of many programs has changed from in-person to virtual. This can be a challenge in a rural county, such as Tehama. For example, the home visitors discussed new barriers to service delivery since COVID-19, as all home visits are now completed virtually. Interviewees mentioned that many families do not have access to the internet, so they are forced to do home visits via phone or even through text message. This can make the visits less personal and make it more difficult to conduct parent-child interaction activities. For the families that do have access to the internet, many have older children who are doing distance learning from home and that can be distracting. Also, it is common for families to not be familiar with technology and have trouble connecting, even if they do have internet capabilities. An additional issue with virtual home visits is the attention span of the children. Many children do not want to sit in front of the computer for very long and it can be a challenge to engage with them. One home visitation program has started offering treasure box prizes to children to encourage their attention and that has been quite successful.

In the survey of Book Club participants, one question included was “what kinds of programs, services, or supports have you used in the past six months?” Of those who responded to this question, the most common response was food/nutrition services (e.g., WIC, CalFresh, Food Bank). This underscores the fact that **the resources that many Tehama residents currently are accessing are for basic needs.** Additionally, of the 149 responses, 41% (61) of their children currently attend a formal early education setting. A final question that was included in the survey was “What services do you wish our community had?” Some common responses were for playgroups to open again in-person and for more activities for children and families. The overwhelming majority of responses included wishes for activities that are considered resilience building.

Discussion

COVID-19 has strongly impacted Tehama County, which housed vulnerable populations even before the pandemic. The goal of this environmental scan was to assess the countywide data regarding Tehama County children and their families, what resources are currently available, and what the most common needs are of those with young children in the county. Strengths of services in Tehama County include their home visiting programs, which provide families with education and support in order to achieve their goals. However, there is an overwhelming need for Tehama County to increase available, especially those to help families with mental health, basic needs (housing and transportation), and health and nutrition.

Next steps include the creation of a crosswalk between the key findings from this report and current service offerings. Additionally, it is important to widely share this document and the crosswalk in order to communicate the gaps in service areas and to prevent unnecessary service duplication. This will allow for improved communication and collaboration between service providers in the county. Finally, it is necessary to both better understand barriers for accessing resources as well increase ease information sharing to families with young children about available resources and services in the county. There are resources that are being offered in Tehama County that are being underutilized and although lack of transportation could be one reason for this, it also could be that families simply do not know what is available to them in the County as well as there may be an underlying biased for accesses specific resources.

In conclusion, Tehama County has residents who are interested in becoming more engaged in community resources and has programs that are available and willing to serve their community. It is now necessary to create navigation resources and work to join these two together, so that as many families with young children are served as possible.

