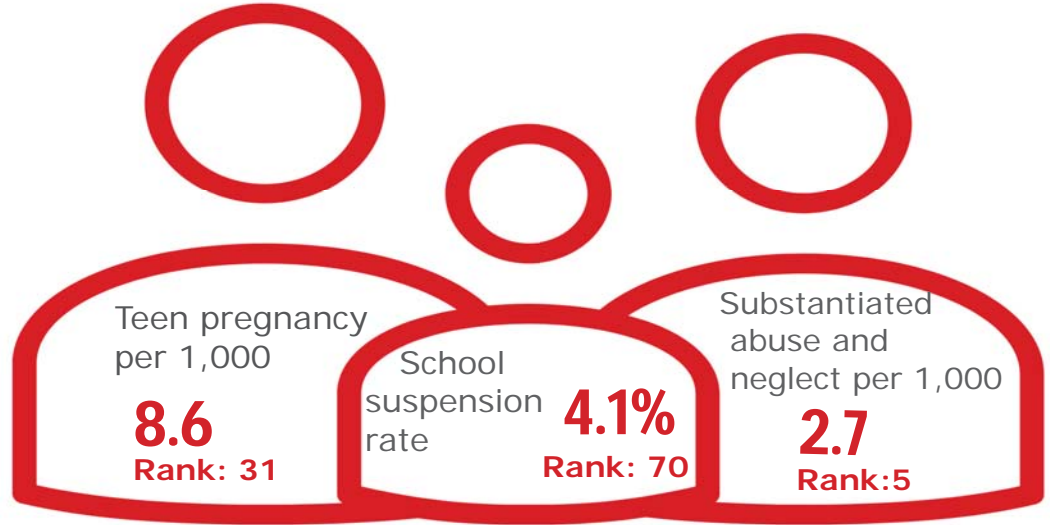


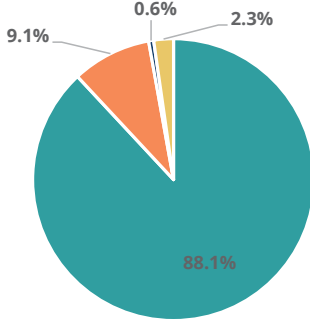
# Family & Community

Rank: 13

## Wilson Rank: 2



Child Population by Race

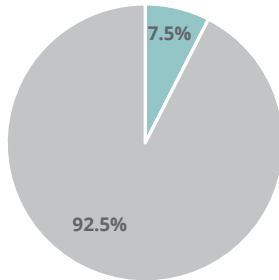


- White, Including Hispanic
- Black, Including Hispanic
- Native American/Alaskan
- Asian/Pacific Islander

## Economic Well-Being

Rank: 3

Child Population by Hispanic Ethnicity

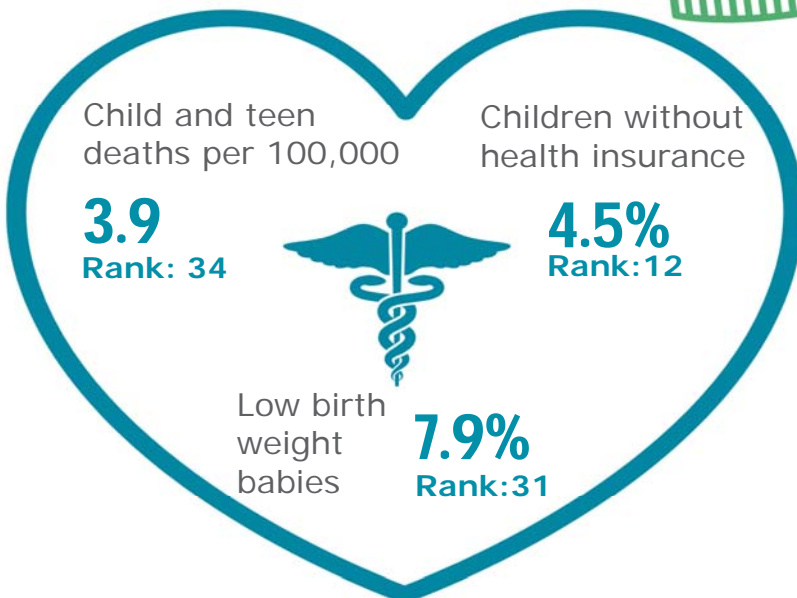


- Hispanic, All Races
- Non-Hispanic



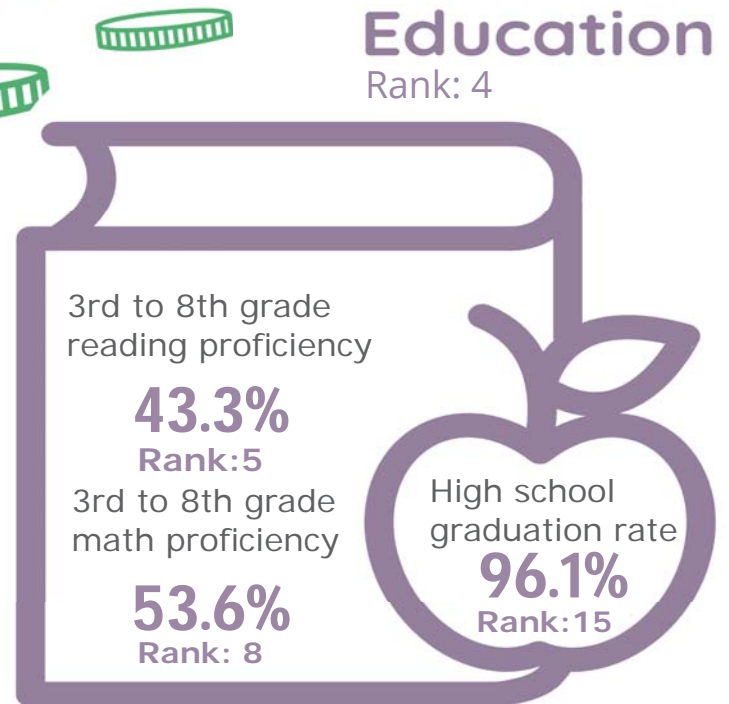
## Health

Rank: 7








## Education

Rank: 4



# Wilson County

Published 1/2021

Demographics 	Wilson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Total population (state comparison is number not rate)	140,632	NA	6,769,975	2.1%	10
Population under 18 years of age	32,989	23.5%	22.2%	105.7%	14
Economic Well-Being 	Wilson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Youth unemployment	244	7.7%	11.2%	68.8%	19
Per capita personal income (state is dollars not rate)	\$49,092	NA	\$46,900	104.7%	7
Median home sales price (state is dollars not rate)	\$309,999	NA	\$146,000	212.3%	2
Children receiving Families First grants (TANF)	397	1.2%	2.7%	44.4%	3
Children receiving SNAP	4,493	13.6%	28.2%	48.4%	2
Children under five receiving WIC	1,166	13.8%	30.6%	45.1%	2
Education 	Wilson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
School age special education services	2,636	12.2%	12.3%	99.1%	25
TEIS participation (per 1,000 in age group)	80	16.07	27.9	57.6%	6
Cohort high school dropouts	45	2.9%	8.3%	34.9%	24
Event high school dropouts	46	0.7%	2.2%	31.8%	29
Economically disadvantaged students	7,168	33.1%	65.1%	50.8%	2
School expulsions (per 1,000 students)	0	0.0	2.0	0.0%	1
Chronic absenteeism	2,662	12.3%	13.3%	92.5%	40
Young adult college enrollment/completion rate	NA	67.5%	62.5%	108.0%	17
Health 	Wilson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Neonatal abstinence syndrome (per 1,000 live births)	17	10.30	11.5	89.7%	28
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	157	9.5%	12.1%	78.5%	8
Children on TennCare (Medicaid)	10,815	28.5%	44.7%	63.6%	2
Total TennCare (Medicaid) enrollees	17,665	12.6%	19.9%	63.1%	2
Births covered by TennCare (Medicaid)	842	51.0%	65.5%	77.9%	3
Children qualified for Medicaid/CHIP but uninsured	980	7.5%	6.5%	115.4%	83
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10	6.10	6.9	88.4%	48
Neonatal death (per 1,000 live births)	9	5.50	4.4	125.0%	70
Child deaths (per 100,000 children age 1 to 14)	1	3.90	20.5	19.0%	34
Teen violent deaths (per 100,000 children age 15 to 19)	6	65.80	55.7	118.1%	65
Adequate prenatal care	1,041	63.1%	58.8%	107.3%	44
Children under age six screened for lead poisoning	2,113	20.7%	17.1%	120.7%	23
Public school students measured as overweight/obese	NA	36.7%	39.3%	93.4%	10
Teens with STDs (per 1,000 children age 15 to 17)	51	9.0	19.0	47.6%	18
Medical doctors by county (per 100,000 residents)	98	69.7	229.1	30.4%	28
Dentists by county (per 100,000 residents)	52	37.0	50.1	73.8%	25
Family & Community 	Wilson County		Tennessee Rate	County Rate as a percentage of State Rate	County Rank
	Number	Rate			
Reported child abuse cases	1,039	3.1%	4.7%	67.5%	4
Commitment to state custody (per 1,000 children)	141	3.9	4.1	95.1%	31
Remaining in state custody (per 1,000 children)	133	3.6	5.2	70.2%	19
Juvenile court referrals	178	0.5%	3.5%	15.3%	8
Recorded marriages (per 1,000 residents)	872	6.2	8.0	77.5%	48
Recorded divorces (per 1,000 residents)	470	3.3	3.5	94.3%	35

## Wilson County

At 2<sup>nd</sup>, Wilson County is among the top Tennessee counties in child well-being. Some of the county's strongest rankings include a low rate of child poverty and a high median household income. The county's biggest opportunities for improvement are high housing costs and a high rate of students suspended from school.

Wilson County ranked in the top 15 for high school graduation rate, percentage of students rated proficient in TNReady reading and math tests, and substantiated cases of abuse or neglect.

Additional challenges include a slightly elevated rate of pregnancy among girls age 15-17 and of babies born at a low birth weight.

*Policy/Practice/Program Options to Improve Outcomes.* Many of these policies have multiple models for delivery, including public-private partnership and non-profit leadership.

- Pro-active housing policy that helps ensure affordable housing is available for people to live where they work can improve negative outcomes related to high housing costs.
- Suspension rates can be reduced through clear definitions of what constitutes suspendable behavior and a focus on restorative discipline practices that aim to improve behavior while keeping children in school.
- Comprehensive sex education classes that include both encouragement of abstinence and information on birth control have been shown to reduce the number of teen pregnancies.
- Low birth weight is a persistent and difficult problem, but improvements can occur when care is made available for chronic physical and mental health and substance abuse conditions for women of childbearing age, as well as improving outreach to those who may qualify to receive SNAP, WIC and/or TennCare benefits to be sure they are aware of these services. Additionally, nutrition programs that provide food for school-age children to take home can contribute to nutritionally sound diets for women in their childbearing years. Expanding services through Family Resource Centers can help reach these vulnerable populations.