DRAFT FOR INTERNAL REVIEW

Wilson County, Texas

County Economic Development Assessment

Adapted from BCG's Sustainable Economic Development Assessment (SEDA)
Ten dimensions • Peer and statewide benchmarks • Current level and 5-year progress

Prepared for: Johnathon Farrell, Campaign Manager, and Col. (Ret.) Mark Hurd,
candidate for Wilson County Commissioner, Precinct 4
Peers: Atascosa, Guadalupe, Karnes, Gonzales counties; Bexar County and Texas as context
Version 2: October 17, 2026 (project precincts corrected) • Data current through Oct 16, 2026 releases

Objective, nonpartisan analysis of public data. Every figure is cited to a public source (see Sources appendix).
Framework adapted from Boston Consulting Group's SEDA; this report is not produced or endorsed by BCG.

Executive summary

Wilson County scores **58 of 100** on this county-level adaptation of BCG's SEDA framework (rank **94 of 254** Texas counties), slightly below the Texas statewide reference of 61. Its **recent-progress score is 51** (rank 135 of 254; Texas 48). Among the four rural/exurban peers, Wilson trails only Guadalupe on current level and is ahead of Atascosa, Karnes and Gonzales. Scores are relative: 100 = at or above the 95th percentile of Texas counties, 0 = at or below the 5th percentile.

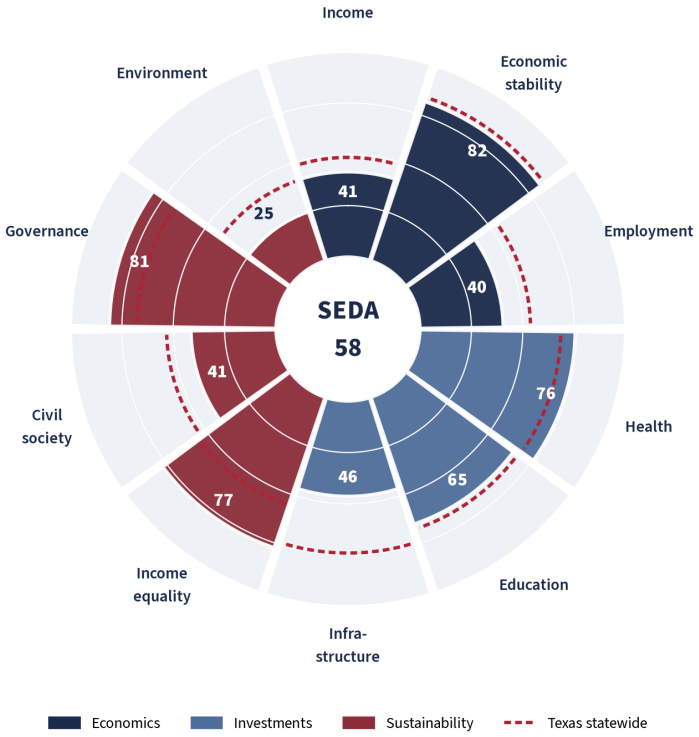


Figure 1. Wilson County SEDA wheel: current-level score by dimension (bars) vs. Texas statewide (dashed red). Center = overall score.

Top findings

- **Well-off households, thin local economy.** Median household income is $94,565 (Texas $78,476; rank 15 of 254) [S5], but GDP produced in the county is only $30,776 per resident (Texas $88,517) [S2, S1], and there are just **0.40 in-county jobs per employed resident** (rank 251 of 254) [S4, S5]. Wilson functions largely as a bedroom county for the San Antonio region.
- **Long commutes are the single weakest indicator.** 35.5% of workers commute 45+ minutes (Texas 16.9%; 5th-highest share among 254 Texas counties) [S5]. County crashes reached a 10-year high of 646 in 2025, with injury-severity crashes up from 140 (2019) to 224 (2025) [S20].
- **Strong health, education and equality positions.** Uninsured rate 13.2% vs 18.6% statewide [S7]; 89.8% of adults have a high-school diploma [S5]; Gini 0.427 vs 0.478 [S5].
- **Income growth is lagging.** Per-capita personal income rose 22.4% from 2019 to 2024 vs 31.1% statewide (rank 197) [S1]; the poverty rate rose from 9.6% to 11.3% between the 2015-19 and 2020-24 ACS [S5, S6].
- **Fiscal position is conservative.** County tax-supported debt is about $81 per resident (FY2025; county-sector average $531) [S11, S1]; the 2025 county rate of $0.4060 per $100 is below the statewide county median ($0.4928) [S12].
- **Growth pressure is arriving in and near Precinct 4.** A 600-MW, ~6,100-acre solar project in Precinct 4 received a 10-year abatement in July 2025 [S23]; a data-center/solar/gas complex is proposed ~6 miles north of Stockdale, in Precinct 3 per the county record [S26, S31]. Region L projects Wilson's population rising from 55,858 (2030) to 86,407 (2080) [S18].

SEDA scorecard: Wilson County vs. peers and Texas

Current-level scores (0-100) by dimension. Wilson's rank is among all 254 Texas counties (1 = best). Progress = 5-year change score on the same 0-100 relative scale (n/a where no comparable time series exists at county level). Bexar is shown for metro context only.

Group	Dimension	Wilson level	Rank /254	Wilson progress	Atascosa	Guadalupe	Karnes	Gonzales	Bexar*	Texas
Economics	**Income**	**41**	78	35	33	**50**	**64**	46	38	**48**
Economics	**Economic stability**	**82**	84	n/a	58	80	41	61	84	84
Economics	**Employment**	**40**	165	48	39	45	41	**54**	**53**	**54**
Investments	**Health**	**76**	24	70	42	78	45	37	71	69
Investments	**Education**	**65**	62	48	24	64	34	18	58	68
Investments	**Infrastructure**	**46**	212	33	44	**74**	**53**	**57**	**81**	**74**
Sustainability	**Income equality**	**77**	44	42	49	**92**	22	44	58	55
Sustainability	**Civil society**	**41**	187	n/a	38	**63**	**55**	**51**	45	**53**
Sustainability	**Governance**	**81**	50	72	72	**87**	**93**	62	74	68
Sustainability	**Environment**	**25**	196	63	**33**	10	**36**	18	13	**41**
	Overall SEDA	**58**	94	51	**43**	**64**	**48**	**45**	**57**	**61**
	Overall progress		135		46	52	43	42	46	48

Green peer values = more than 5 points above Wilson on that dimension. *Bexar is metro context, not a peer.

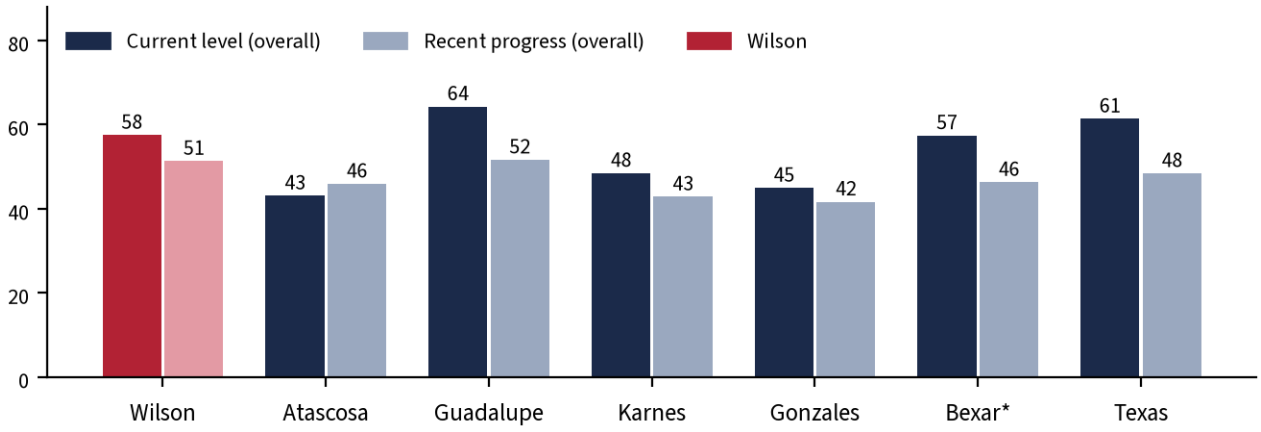


Figure 2. Overall current-level and recent-progress scores, Wilson vs. peers and Texas.

How to read the scores

- Each indicator is scaled 0-100 against the distribution of all 254 Texas counties: the 5th-percentile county = 0, the 95th-percentile county = 100 (values beyond are capped). Indicators where lower is better (e.g., unemployment, poverty) are inverted. GDP per resident is log-scaled because oil- and gas-producing counties create extreme outliers.
- A dimension score is the simple average of its indicator scores; the overall SEDA score is the simple average of the ten dimensions (BCG's equal-weight convention). Texas statewide values are scored on the same scale for reference.
- Scores show relative position, not absolute adequacy. Small-county estimates (ACS, mortality) carry wide margins of error; differences of a few points are not meaningful.

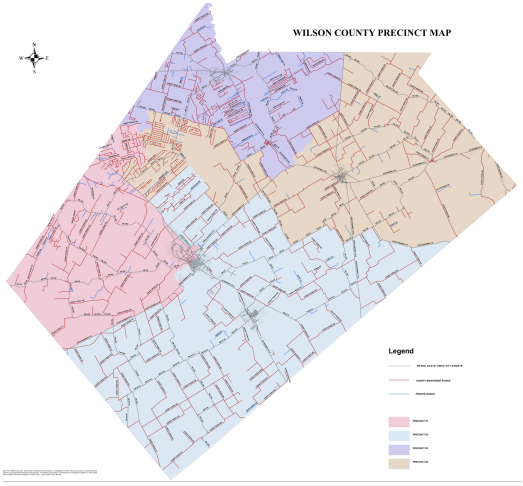
Method, geography and Precinct 4

Adapting SEDA to a county

BCG's SEDA rates national well-being across ten dimensions in three groups using roughly 40 public indicators, each normalized 0-100 [S29]. Many national indicators (inflation, governance indices, freedom) do not exist at county level, so this assessment substitutes 2-5 measurable county indicators per dimension from federal and Texas sources (Census ACS, BEA, BLS LAUS/QCEW, CHR&R, TEA, Texas Comptroller, Bond Review Board, FEMA, Region L). Current level uses the latest release available on Oct 16, 2026; progress compares the latest data with a baseline about five years earlier (ACS 2015-19 vs 2020-24; BEA 2019 vs 2024; LAUS and QCEW 2019 vs 2025, chosen to avoid the 2020 pandemic trough; TEA 2019 vs 2026).

SEDA group / dimension	County indicators used (level)	Progress indicators
Economics **Income**	Per-capita personal income ($); Median household income ($); GDP per resident ($, current)	Per-capita income growth (%); Median household income change (%); Real GDP growth (%)
Economics **Economic stability**	Real GDP growth volatility (SD, pp); Per-capita income growth volatility (SD, pp); Unemployment-rate volatility (SD, pp)	n/a (no comparable county time series)
Economics **Employment**	Unemployment rate (%); Employment-population ratio, 16+ (%); Self-employed share of workers (%); In-county jobs per employed resident	Change in unemployment rate (pp); Change in employment-population ratio (pp); Covered-job growth (%)
Investments **Health**	Uninsured, under 65 (%); Primary care physicians per 100k; Life expectancy (years); Premature death (YPLL per 100k); Adults in poor/fair health (%)	Change in uninsured rate (pp); Change in premature death rate (%)
Investments **Education**	Adults 25+ with HS diploma or more (%); Adults 25+ with bachelor's or more (%); TEA A-F district score (enrollment-weighted ISDs)	Change in HS+ attainment (pp); Change in BA+ attainment (pp); Change in TEA district score (pts)
Investments **Infrastructure**	Households with broadband subscription (%); Occupied homes lacking complete plumbing (%); Workers commuting 45+ minutes (%)	Change in broadband subscription (pp); Change in 45+ min commuters (pp)
Sustainability **Income equality**	Gini index (household income); Income ratio, 80th/20th percentile; Poverty rate (%); Child poverty (%)	Change in Gini index; Change in poverty rate (pp)
Sustainability **Civil society**	Social associations per 10k residents; Voter turnout, citizen VAP (%); Gender pay gap (|1 - F/M earnings ratio|); Homicide deaths per 100k	n/a (no comparable county time series)
Sustainability **Governance**	County GO/tax-supported debt per resident ($); County property tax rate (per $100); Adopted rate vs no-new-revenue rate (%)	Change in county debt per resident ($)
Sustainability **Environment**	Fine particulate matter PM2.5 (µg/m³); FEMA National Risk Index score (national pctile)	Change in PM2.5 (µg/m³)

Precinct 4 geography (verified from county sources)



The county's 2021 commissioner-precinct map [S21] shows Precinct 4 covering the **eastern and northeastern part of the county**: Stockdale and the US 87 / SH 123 / FM 1681 / SH 97 corridors toward the Gonzales and Karnes lines, plus a western arm of subdivisions along FM 775 between La Vernia and Floresville. In the March 3, 2026 primary, the Commissioner Pct 4 contest appeared on election boxes **414 (Stockdale), 415 (Life Church / FM 775) and 416 (Wood Valley)** [S22]. **Poth is not in Precinct 4**; the map places it in Precinct 2 (south), and the Pct 2 commissioner's yard is in Poth. La Vernia city sits in Precinct 3. Stockdale ISD lies mainly within Pct 4; La Vernia and Floresville ISDs straddle precincts. No official data source publishes economic statistics by commissioner precinct, so **nearly all indicators in this report are county-wide**. Where possible, ZIP-code (ZCTA) estimates for 78160 (Stockdale) are used as a Precinct 4 proxy; ZCTA and precinct boundaries do not match.

Figure 3. Crop of the Wilson County commissioner-precinct map (2021); Precinct 4 is tan. Source: Wilson County [S21].

Precinct 4 proxy: ZIP-code area estimates

Area	Precinct (approx.)	Population	Median HH income (MOE)	Poverty	Uninsured	Broadband	Commute 45+ min
78160 Stockdale	Pct 4 core	4,885	$64,800 (±$16,547)	23.0%	18.7%	84.9%	34.3%
78121 La Vernia	Pct 3 / part Pct 4	16,120	$120,048 (±$10,416)	8.0%	8.4%	93.7%	40.3%
78114 Floresville	Pct 1/2 / part 3-4	24,283	$88,087 (±$6,903)	9.4%	12.1%	85.6%	33.9%
78147 Poth	Pct 2	1,532	$72,404 (±$19,076)	5.8%	4.5%	85.7%	14.7%
Wilson County	All	52,781	$94,565	11.3%	11.0%	88.1%	35.5%

Source: ACS 2020-2024 5-year, ZCTA level [S30]; county row from county-level ACS [S5]. ZCTA 78160 has a population near 4,900, so margins of error are large (e.g., median household income ±$16,547). Treat differences as indicative, not precise.

Reading for Precinct 4: the Stockdale-area ZIP shows markedly higher poverty and uninsured rates and lower median income than the county as a whole, with commute burdens similar to the county average; the FM 775 subdivisions in the western arm of Pct 4 resemble the higher-income La Vernia/Floresville ZIPs. Precinct 4 therefore contains both the county's most rural, lower-income area and fast-growing commuter subdivisions, and it hosts the county's largest approved solar project, Clear Fork Creek Solar. The proposed Misae complex north of Stockdale is in Precinct 3, and the proposed 3Di data-center campus near Floresville is in Precinct 2 [S31, S32] (below).

Development context in or near Precinct 4 (not scored)

- **Clear Fork Creek Solar:** 600 MW on ~6,100 acres along both sides of US 87 in Precinct 4; ~$800 million; 10-year county abatement approved unanimously July 14, 2025; 6 permanent jobs (~$70,000) and ~600 construction jobs estimated; agreement includes 300-ft setbacks, groundwater and remediation/performance-bond provisions and annual certification [S23, S27].
- **Proposed Misae data center / solar / gas complex (Precinct 3):** ~6 miles north of Stockdale on CR 428, in Precinct 3 per the county record [S31]; 500 MW initial interconnection request, 180-MW gas plant standard permit, ~2,200-acre 525-MW solar; developer cites ~15,000 gallons/day water use when built and 200+ permanent jobs, while residents cited earlier website references to 2 million gallons/day; construction targeted for 2027 [S26].
- **Proposed Floresville Technology Campus (3Di, Precinct 2):** hyperscale data center with on-site natural-gas generation proposed at 2517 CR 302, Floresville; the developer describes the site as Precinct 2 [S32].
- **County abatement policy (amended March 9, 2026):** now requires a development agreement (permits, regulations, standards) and full-court completeness review; as of March 2026 only one developer (Clear Fork) had applied since 2025 [S24, S27]. In July 2026 the court took no action on a 145-MW Moonstone Solar application (3 jobs; no water rights acquired) [S25].

ECONOMICS

Income

41 /100 level

Rank 78 of 254

35 /100 progress

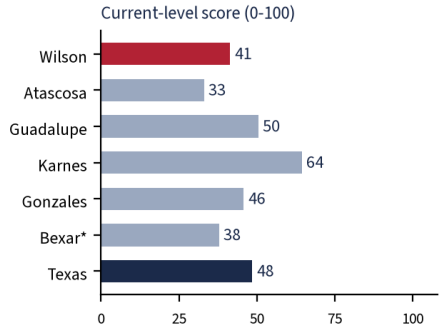
Rank 160 of 254

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
Per-capita personal income ($)	2024	**$61,373**	$50,140	$61,610	$83,316	$71,447	$61,160	$69,823	**30**	S1
Median household income ($)	2020-24	**$94,565**	$70,770	$92,375	$60,214	$58,672	$72,341	$78,476	**94**	S5
GDP per resident ($, current)	2024	**$30,776**	$91,507	$74,531	$464,505	$183,438	$75,004	$88,517	**0**	S2
Recent progress (5-year change)										
Per-capita income growth (%)	2019-24	**+22.4%**	+23.6%	+31.6%	+30.1%	+47.8%	+31.4%	+31.1%	**17**	S1
Median household income change (%)	2015-19 to 2020-24	**+23.3%**	+27.8%	+24.0%	+7.3%	+9.5%	+26.6%	+26.8%	**43**	S5, S6
Real GDP growth (%)	2019-24	**+28.5%**	+34.9%	+66.7%	-0.5%	+15.3%	+19.3%	+23.0%	**45**	S2

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Households are well off: median household income $94,565 is 21% above Texas and ranks 15th of 254 [S5].
- Per-capita personal income ($61,373) is 12% below Texas; the contrast with household income is typical where households are larger and fewer residents have very high incomes or investment income [S1].
- Local output is very low: $30,776 of GDP per resident (rank 242 of 254), because most residents earn their income outside the county [S2, S4].
- Progress is mixed: real GDP grew 28.5% (2019-24, Texas 23.0%), but per-capita income grew only 22.4% (Texas 31.1%) [S2, S1].



Precinct 4 relevance

County-wide only. ZIP 78160 (Stockdale) median household income is about $64,800 (±$16,547), well below the county figure [S30].

Data notes and gaps

SEDA uses GDP per capita at purchasing-power parity; no county price index exists, so nominal dollars are used. County GDP for small counties is volatile and revised annually.

ECONOMICS

Economic stability

82 /100 level

Rank 84 of 254

n/a /100 progress

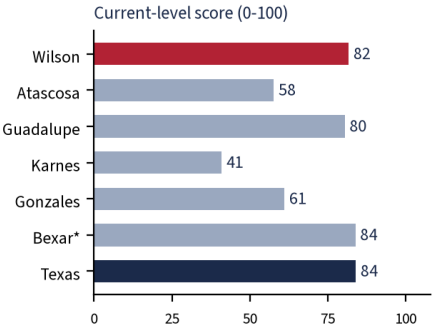
No county time series

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
Real GDP growth volatility (SD, pp) (lower = better)	2014-24	**8.3**	15.0	10.9	15.8	13.3	2.5	2.9	**75**	S2
Per-capita income growth volatility (SD, pp) (lower = better)	2014-24	**3.2**	4.8	2.2	11.3	9.2	3.0	3.4	**93**	S1
Unemployment-rate volatility (SD, pp) (lower = better)	2016-25	**0.93**	1.60	0.93	1.59	0.87	1.33	1.24	**77**	S3

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Unemployment has been comparatively steady: the standard deviation of the annual rate (2016-25) is 0.93 pp vs 1.24 for Texas [S3].
- Per-capita income growth is also steady (3.2 pp SD, rank 60) [S1].
- Real GDP growth is more volatile (8.3 pp SD vs 2.9 statewide), typical of a small economy where single sectors (e.g., energy, construction) swing output [S2].
- Inflation is not measured by county. The nearest official gauge, CPI-U for the South region, rose 3.4% from Sept 2025 to Sept 2026 [S28]; this affects Wilson residents but is not scored.



Precinct 4 relevance

County-wide only; residents' income stability is tied mainly to the San Antonio metro labor market.

Data notes and gaps

No county inflation series; progress score not computed (volatility over short windows is not meaningful).

ECONOMICS

Employment

40 /100 level

Rank 165 of 254

48 /100 progress

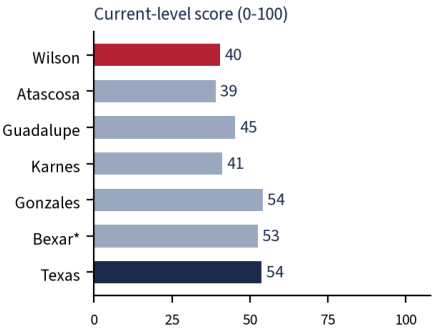
Rank 129 of 254

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
Unemployment rate (%) (lower = better)	2025	**3.8%**	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	3.6%	4.0%	4.2%	**73**	S3
Employment-population ratio, 16+ (%)	2020-24	**57.8%**	54.1%	60.0%	43.4%	56.8%	60.6%	61.3%	**68**	S5
Self-employed share of workers (%)	2020-24	**10.5%**	11.8%	10.5%	11.8%	13.0%	9.6%	10.5%	**21**	S5
In-county jobs per employed resident	2025 / 2020-24	**0.40**	0.68	0.57	1.15	0.84	0.96	0.98	**0**	S4, S5
Recent progress (5-year change)										
Change in unemployment rate (pp) (lower = better)	2019-25	**+0.72**	+0.71	+0.78	+0.90	+0.76	+0.87	+0.67	**42**	S3
Change in employment-population ratio (pp)	2015-19 to 2020-24	**+1.6**	+1.0	-0.8	+1.7	+0.5	+0.3	+0.4	**56**	S5, S6
Covered-job growth (%)	2019-25	**+7.2%**	+2.2%	+20.0%	-8.2%	-0.4%	+6.7%	+12.1%	**47**	S4

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Unemployment averaged 3.8% in 2025 vs 4.2% statewide; it ran 3.6-4.5% in Jan-Aug 2026 (not seasonally adjusted) [S3].
- Only 57.8% of residents 16+ are employed (Texas 61.3%), partly reflecting an older population (17% aged 65+) [S5, S8].
- The local job base is thin: 9,592 covered jobs in 2025 (+7.2% since 2019; Texas +12.1%), paying an average $53,339 vs $77,964 statewide [S4].
- Self-employment is 10.5% of workers, down from 11.7% in 2015-19 [S5, S6].



Precinct 4 relevance

County-wide only. Commuting data suggest Pct 4's FM 775 subdivisions are especially metro-dependent; rural Stockdale-area employment leans on agriculture, energy and schools (not quantified by precinct).

Data notes and gaps

LAUS 2025 average uses 11 months (October 2025 was not published). QCEW excludes most self-employed and farm proprietors.

INVESTMENTS

Health

76 /100 level

Rank 24 of 254

70 /100 progress

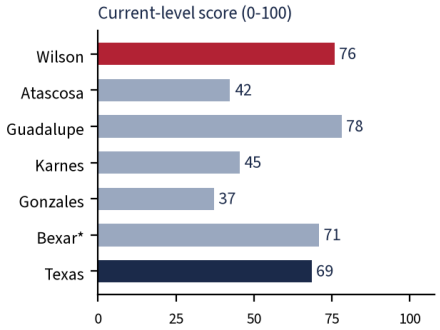
Rank 50 of 254

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
Uninsured, under 65 (%) (lower = better)	2023 (SAHIE)	**13.2%**	18.7%	13.0%	17.8%	24.1%	16.9%	18.6%	**99**	S7
Primary care physicians per 100k	2022	**40**	20	25	20	30	74	61	**43**	S7
Life expectancy (years)	2021-23	**77.0**	74.0	78.5	74.2	74.8	76.4	77.2	**74**	S7
Premature death (YPLL per 100k) (lower = better)	2021-23	**7,723**	10,686	7,018	9,174	10,329	8,656	7,960	**81**	S7
Adults in poor/fair health (%) (lower = better)	2023	**20.2%**	26.2%	19.8%	28.2%	27.7%	22.8%	23.2%	**82**	S7
Recent progress (5-year change)										
Change in uninsured rate (pp) (lower = better)	2015-19 to 2020-24	**-1.9**	+1.6	-0.6	+1.4	-0.6	+0.7	-0.1	**64**	S5, S6
Change in premature death rate (%) (lower = better)	2016-18 to 2021-23	**+15.1%**	+37.8%	+8.2%	+28.4%	+26.4%	+24.3%	+19.7%	**75**	S9, S7

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Coverage is a relative strength: 13.2% of under-65 residents are uninsured vs 18.6% statewide (rank 17) [S7]; the ACS rate fell from 12.9% to 11.0% [S5, S6].
- Access to clinicians is thinner: 40 primary-care physicians per 100,000 residents vs 61 statewide [S7].
- Outcomes are near or better than Texas: life expectancy 77.0 years (Texas 77.2); premature death 7,723 YPLL/100k (Texas 7,960) [S7].
- Premature death rose 15% between 2016-18 and 2021-23, less than the 20% statewide rise (pandemic-era mortality) [S9, S7]. Motor-vehicle crash deaths are 19.1 per 100k vs 13.8 statewide [S7].



Precinct 4 relevance

County-wide; ZIP 78160 (Stockdale) shows an uninsured rate near 18.7% vs 11.0% county-wide (ACS, wide MOE) [S30].

Data notes and gaps

Hospital/EMS response times and travel distance to care are not available in a comparable public dataset.

INVESTMENTS

Education

65 /100 level

Rank 62 of 254

48 /100 progress

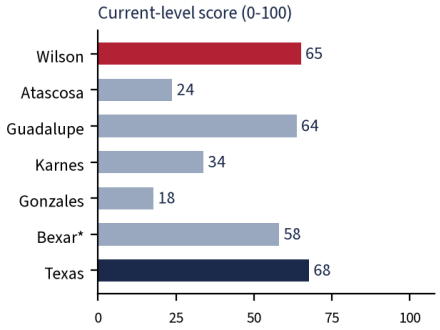
Rank 114 of 254

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
Adults 25+ with HS diploma or more (%)	2020-24	**89.8%**	81.3%	89.9%	78.1%	75.3%	86.6%	86.0%	**84**	S5
Adults 25+ with bachelor's or more (%)	2020-24	**25.9%**	15.7%	31.4%	14.3%	11.9%	31.8%	33.8%	**53**	S5
TEA A-F district score (enrollment-weighted ISDs)	2026 (prelim.)	**83.3**	73.4	78.5	83.0	77.6	77.7	82.4	**58**	S10
Recent progress (5-year change)										
Change in HS+ attainment (pp)	2015-19 to 2020-24	**+2.3**	+4.3	+1.2	+2.3	-1.4	+2.4	+2.3	**38**	S5, S6
Change in BA+ attainment (pp)	2015-19 to 2020-24	**+4.1**	+1.3	+3.2	-1.0	-1.1	+3.8	+3.9	**63**	S5, S6
Change in TEA district score (pts)	2019 to 2026	**-4.8**	-10.7	-5.9	-4.5	-2.0	-7.6	-4.7	**43**	S10

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Attainment is solid at the base: 89.8% of adults hold a high-school diploma (Texas 86.0%); 25.9% hold a bachelor's degree (Texas 33.8%), up 4.1 points [S5, S6].
- All four ISDs rated A or B in TEA's preliminary 2026 ratings: Poth A (91), La Vernia B (84), Stockdale B (82), Floresville B (81); enrollment-weighted average 83.3 vs 82.4 for all Texas ISDs [S10].
- Compared with 2019 (pre-2023 refresh of the A-F system), scores fell 4.8 points, about the statewide decline (4.7); Stockdale ISD rose from 74 (2024) to 82 (2026) [S10].
- Commissioners have no direct authority over ISDs; county roles are indirect (roads and bus routes, libraries, workforce partnerships).



Precinct 4 relevance

Stockdale ISD (B, 82) serves most of Pct 4; La Vernia (B, 84) and Floresville (B, 81) serve the FM 775 arm. Poth ISD (A, 91) is in Pct 2.

Data notes and gaps

2026 TEA ratings are preliminary (final after appeals, scheduled Dec 2026). The 2023 A-F refresh limits comparability with 2019.

INVESTMENTS

Infrastructure

46 /100 level

Rank 212 of 254

33 /100 progress

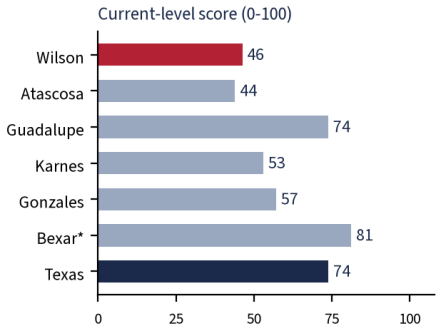
Rank 208 of 254

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
Households with broadband subscription (%)	2020-24	**88.1%**	81.9%	93.9%	70.6%	86.6%	91.9%	91.4%	**68**	S5
Occupied homes lacking complete plumbing (%) (lower = better)	2020-24	**0.75%**	0.89%	0.29%	0.36%	0.74%	0.40%	0.48%	**71**	S5
Workers commuting 45+ minutes (%) (lower = better)	2020-24	**35.5%**	23.7%	22.3%	12.2%	21.0%	12.6%	16.9%	**0**	S5
Recent progress (5-year change)										
Change in broadband subscription (pp)	2015-19 to 2020-24	**+5.4**	+1.6	+7.8	+2.4	+11.2	+10.6	+9.5	**9**	S5, S6
Change in 45+ min commuters (pp) (lower = better)	2015-19 to 2020-24	**+0.1**	-3.1	+3.3	-5.3	+3.0	-0.3	-0.4	**56**	S5, S6

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Commuting is the county's largest infrastructure burden: 35.5% of workers travel 45+ minutes (rank 250 of 254); mean commute 34.5 minutes vs 26.7 statewide [S5].
- Broadband subscription is 88.1% of households (Texas 91.4%), and grew only 5.4 points since 2015-19 vs 9.5 statewide (rank 225) [S5, S6].
- Countywide crashes: 558 (2019) to 646 (2025); injury-severity crashes 140 to 224 [S20].
- Water: Region L's 2026 plan projects Wilson water-user-group shortages totaling roughly 960 acre-feet/yr in 2030 and 2,490 by 2080 (largest: Oak Hills WSC, 531 rising to 1,568), against county demand of 28,061 acre-feet/yr in 2030 [S18]. Wilson relies on the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer managed by Evergreen UWCD [S19].



Precinct 4 relevance

Pct 4 is served by US 87, SH 123, SH 97, FM 1681 and FM 775 and contains the Clear Fork Creek Solar site (~6,100 acres), so construction-related road wear and land-use effects from that project are concentrated there. The proposed Misae complex is in Precinct 3 and the proposed 3Di campus is in Precinct 2 [S31, S32]. ZIP 78160 broadband is about 84.9% vs 88.1% county-wide [S30].

Data notes and gaps

FCC National Broadband Map availability data and county road-condition (pavement) data were not retrievable in a comparable form; TxDOT does not publish crashes by commissioner precinct. Lacking-plumbing estimates (0.75%) have large margins of error. All six peer counties and 94% of Texas counties had a drinking-water health-based violation flag in 2024 [S7], so it was not scored.

SUSTAINABILITY

Income equality

77 /100 level
Rank 44 of 254

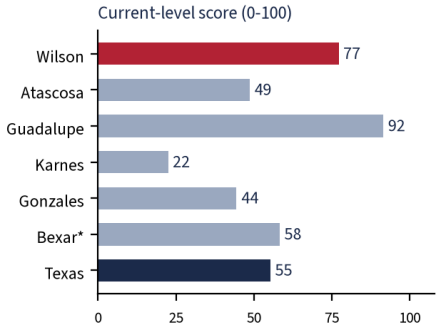
42 /100 progress
Rank 176 of 254

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
Gini index (household income) (lower = better)	2020-24	**0.427**	0.447	0.402	0.554	0.462	0.463	0.478	**73**	S5
Income ratio, 80th/20th percentile (lower = better)	2020-24	**4.38**	5.50	3.96	5.92	5.39	4.61	4.81	**75**	S7
Poverty rate (%) (lower = better)	2020-24	**11.3%**	15.8%	9.3%	19.1%	15.8%	14.6%	13.8%	**76**	S5
Child poverty (%) (lower = better)	2023 (SAIPE)	**13.8%**	22.6%	10.7%	26.5%	24.9%	19.1%	18.4%	**85**	S8
Recent progress (5-year change)										
Change in Gini index (lower = better)	2015-19 to 2020-24	**-0.003**	+0.015	+0.003	+0.024	-0.021	-0.006	-0.001	**53**	S5, S6
Change in poverty rate (pp) (lower = better)	2015-19 to 2020-24	**+1.7**	+1.1	+0.2	+1.5	+1.7	-1.1	-0.9	**31**	S5, S6

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Income is more evenly distributed than in Texas overall: Gini 0.427 vs 0.478; 80/20 income ratio 4.38 vs 4.81 [S5, S7].
- Poverty (11.3%) and child poverty (13.8%) are below Texas (13.8% / 18.4%) [S5, S8].
- But poverty rose 1.7 points between the 2015-19 and 2020-24 ACS while it fell 0.9 points statewide (progress rank 200) [S5, S6].



Precinct 4 relevance

ZIP 78160 (Stockdale) poverty is roughly 23% vs 11% county-wide (ACS, wide MOE) [S30], the clearest Precinct 4 equity gap in the data.

Data notes and gaps

ACS change estimates for a county of ~55,000 have overlapping confidence intervals; treat the poverty increase as a signal to monitor.

SUSTAINABILITY

Civil society

41 /100 level

Rank 187 of 254

n/a /100 progress

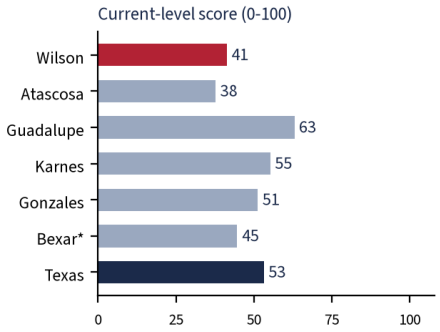
No county time series

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
Social associations per 10k residents	2023	**5.9**	5.6	5.4	11.3	13.0	5.6	7.3	**27**	S7
Voter turnout, citizen VAP (%)	2020	**67.6%**	53.2%	66.3%	47.7%	56.4%	57.6%	60.9%	**74**	S8
Gender pay gap (|1 - F/M earnings ratio|) (lower = better)	2020-24	**0.246**	0.334	0.207	0.077	0.256	0.170	0.193	**57**	S7
Homicide deaths per 100k (lower = better)	2017-23	**10.8**	5.9	3.5	n/a	n/a	8.8	6.7	**8**	S7

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Civic participation is high: 2024 general-election turnout was 70.33% of registered voters (27,515 of 39,123) vs 61.15% statewide [S16, S15]; CHR's 2020 citizen-VAP turnout was 67.6% (Texas 60.9%) [S8].
- Organized community life is thinner: 5.9 membership associations per 10,000 residents vs 7.3 statewide (rank 203) [S7].
- Gender equality: women's median earnings are 0.75 of men's (Texas 0.81) [S7].
- Safety: homicide deaths averaged 10.8 per 100,000 in 2017-23 (39 deaths over seven years) vs 6.7 statewide [S7]. Small counts make this rate unstable.



Precinct 4 relevance

Turnout in Pct 4 boxes cannot be computed from the county's posted precinct report (registered voters shown as 0). County-wide figures apply.

Data notes and gaps

Violent and property crime rates were not available from an official comparable county dataset (CHR&R dropped the FBI-based measure; FBI CDE requires interactive extraction). Recommended follow-up: Texas DPS UCR/NIBRS by agency.

SUSTAINABILITY

Governance

81 /100 level
Rank 50 of 254

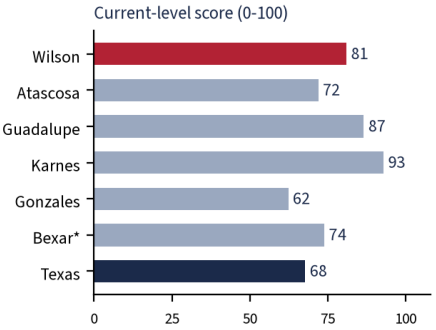
72 /100 progress
Rank 84 of 254

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
County GO/tax-supported debt per resident ($) (lower = better)	FY2025	**$81**	$306	$28	$33	$588	$1,009	$531	**95**	S11
County property tax rate (per $100) (lower = better)	TY2025	**0.4060**	0.4829	0.3304	0.2411	0.2689	0.3000	0.4928	**77**	S12
Adopted rate vs no-new-revenue rate (%) (lower = better)	TY2025	**+4.6%**	+5.2%	+4.0%	+0.0%	+27.9%	-2.3%	+4.3%	**71**	S12
Recent progress (5-year change)										
Change in county debt per resident ($) (lower = better)	FY2019-FY2025	**-56**	-178	-41	-88	+576	+81	+109	**72**	S11

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Debt is low: about $81 of tax-supported county debt per resident in FY2025 ($4.47 million), down from $137 in FY2019; county-sector average $531 [S11, S1].
- The 2025 county rate is $0.405961 per $100 (2024: $0.414748), below the statewide county median of $0.4928 [S12, S13].
- The adopted 2025 rate is 4.6% above the no-new-revenue rate ($0.388265), close to the statewide county median (+4.3%) [S12, S13].
- The 2026 abatement-policy update added a development-agreement requirement and full-court review, strengthening accountability tools for large projects [S24].



Precinct 4 relevance

County-wide. Pct 4 hosts the only active abatement (Clear Fork Solar), so compliance reporting on that agreement is precinct-relevant.

Data notes and gaps

SEDA's governance dimension uses World Bank governance indicators that have no county analog; these fiscal proxies are the weakest part of the adaptation and embed value choices (lower rate/debt scored as better). Transparency Stars status could not be verified from the Comptroller's dynamic list; budget per capita and audit findings were not compiled.

SUSTAINABILITY

Environment

25 /100 level

Rank 196 of 254

63 /100 progress

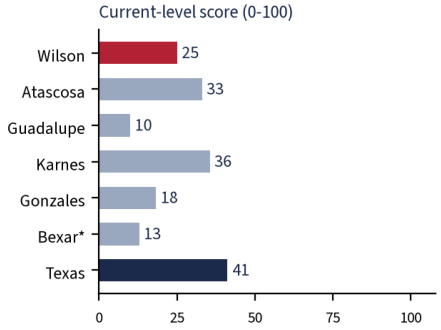
Rank 90 of 254

Indicator	Year	Wilson	Atas.	Guad.	Karnes	Gonz.	Bexar*	Texas	W. score	Src
Fine particulate matter PM2.5 (µg/m³) (lower = better)	2020	**8.6**	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.1	**28**	S8
FEMA National Risk Index score (national pctile) (lower = better)	Dec 2025	**75.5**	60.7	91.5	58.4	85.7	99.4	n/a	**22**	S17
Recent progress (5-year change)										
Change in PM2.5 (µg/m³) (lower = better)	2015 to 2020	**-0.50**	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	+0.10	+0.05	**63**	S9, S8

W. score = Wilson's 0-100 indicator score (Texas county 5th-95th percentile scaling). *Bexar = metro context. Years are data years; ACS figures are 5-year estimates.

What the data says

- Fine-particle air pollution averaged 8.6 µg/m³ (2020) vs 8.1 statewide, improved from 9.1 in 2015 [S8, S9].
- FEMA's National Risk Index scores Wilson 75.5 (national percentile; rated "Relatively Low"); drought and hail are the main moderate hazards [S17].
- Pressure on land and water is rising: the 2026 Region L plan shows county population growing ~55% by 2080 [S18]; recent solar and data-center proposals would convert thousands of acres of agricultural land [S23, S26, S25].



Precinct 4 relevance

Pct 4 hosts the Clear Fork solar footprint (~6,100 acres), so that project's land-use effects are concentrated there. The proposed Misae complex north of Stockdale is in Precinct 3 [S31]; groundwater permitting is handled by Evergreen UWCD [S19].

Data notes and gaps

No EPA air monitor in Wilson County (PM2.5 is modeled). Groundwater-level trends by well and land-conversion acreage were not compiled into scored indicators.

Key strengths and key gaps

Key strengths

- **Household prosperity and low inequality** - median household income rank 15 of 254; Gini 0.427 and poverty 11.3% below state levels [S5]. (Income equality level score 77.)
- **Health coverage and outcomes** - uninsured 13.2% (rank 17); life expectancy and premature-death rates better than Texas [S7]. (Health 76, rank 24.)
- **Conservative public finances** - ~$81 debt per resident and declining; county rate below the state median [S11, S12]. (Governance 81.)
- **Stable labor market** - low unemployment volatility; 2025 unemployment 3.8% vs 4.2% statewide [S3]. (Economic stability 82.)
- **Engaged electorate and solid schools** - 70.3% turnout in 2024 [S16]; all four ISDs rated A or B (2026 preliminary) [S10].

Key gaps

- **Thin local job and tax base** - 0.40 in-county jobs per employed resident (rank 251); average covered pay $53,339 vs $77,964 statewide; GDP per resident rank 242 [S4, S2]. (Employment 40; Income 41.)
- **Commuting, roads and safety** - 35.5% of workers commute 45+ minutes (rank 250); injury-severity crashes up 60% from 2019 to 2025; motor-vehicle crash deaths 19.1/100k vs 13.8 [S5, S20, S7]. (Infrastructure 46, rank 212.)
- **Lagging broadband adoption** - 88.1% subscription and slow 5-year gain (+5.4 pp vs +9.5 statewide) [S5, S6].
- **Slower income gains and rising poverty** - per-capita income growth rank 197; poverty up 1.7 pp; Stockdale-area ZIP poverty near 23% [S1, S5, S30].
- **Civic infrastructure and safety signals** - social associations rank 203; homicide rate 10.8/100k (small numbers) [S7]. (Civil society 41.)
- **Water and land pressure** - projected water shortages for several suppliers and large energy/data-center land conversions (Clear Fork Creek Solar in Pct 4; proposed Misae complex in Pct 3) [S18, S23, S26, S31]. (Environment 25.)

Evidence-based policy opportunities for a county commissioner

Texas commissioners courts control county roads and bridges, the county budget and tax rate, county debt, abatement and development agreements (Tax Code Ch. 312; Local Government Code Ch. 381), subdivision rules and public-safety funding. They do not control school districts, groundwater permitting (Evergreen UWCD) or most state permits (TCEQ). Each option below is tied to the indicators that would show whether it works.

Opportunity	What a commissioner can do	Indicators to track (baseline)
1. Road-use and road-repair agreements for every large project	Require road-use, haul-route and repair/bonding terms (pre- and post-construction road surveys) in development and abatement agreements, and publish a county road capital plan with a pavement-condition baseline, starting with corridors serving large solar and data-center sites, including Pct 4 roads near the Clear Fork Creek Solar site.	Workers commuting 45+ min (35.5%); injury-severity crashes (224 in 2025); MV crash deaths (19.1/100k) [S5, S20, S7]
2. Performance-based incentives with clawbacks	Build on the 2026 abatement policy: tie any abatement to verified job counts, wage floors (e.g., at or above county average pay), local-hiring reporting and value thresholds, with pro-rata clawback and recapture if targets are missed; post annual compliance certifications online.	In-county jobs per employed resident (0.40); average pay ($53,339); covered-job growth (+7.2%) [S4, S5, S27]
3. Water-use disclosure and coordination	Require projected water use, source and drought contingency in abatement/development applications; formalize data sharing with Evergreen UWCD and Region L; support shortfall projects for suppliers with identified needs (e.g., Oak Hills WSC).	Region L shortages (~960 ac-ft/yr in 2030, ~2,490 by 2080); population growth to 86,407 by 2080 [S18, S19]
4. Broadband gap closure	Map unserved addresses (FCC/Texas Broadband Development Office data), streamline county right-of-way permits, and partner with providers and cooperatives on state/federal grant applications prioritizing rural Pct 4.	Broadband subscription (88.1%; +5.4 pp vs +9.5 statewide); ZIP 78160 ~84.9% [S5, S6, S30]
5. Budget transparency and fiscal reporting	Apply for Comptroller Transparency Stars (traditional finances, debt, economic development); publish an online check register, abatement compliance and PILOT receipts, and a plain-language budget summary each year at rate adoption.	Debt per resident ($81); adopted rate vs no-new-revenue (+4.6%) [S11, S12, S13]
6. Public safety and emergency services planning	Use crash and fatality data to target enforcement and engineering on high-crash county roads; coordinate fire marshal, ESD and sheriff planning for new industrial sites (fire suppression, hazmat, access roads) as a condition of development agreements.	Homicide (10.8/100k); MV crash deaths; crash trend [S7, S20, S26]
7. Workforce and local-hiring pipeline	Convene ISDs, area community colleges and employers on CTE and apprenticeship pathways linked to energy, construction and health jobs; make local-hire reporting part of incentive agreements.	Employment-population ratio (57.8%); self-employment trend (11.7% to 10.5%); BA+ attainment (25.9%) [S5, S6]
8. Primary-care access in rural areas	Work with local hospital and clinic providers on rural clinic hours, telehealth sites (e.g., libraries, community centers) and EMS coverage in eastern Wilson.	Primary-care physicians (40/100k vs 61); ZIP 78160 uninsured ~18.7% [S7, S30]

These options are framed as public-policy choices supported by the indicators; they are not assessments of any official or candidate. Legal authority for specific terms should be confirmed with the County Attorney.

Data gaps and limitations

- **Precinct-level data do not exist** in official economic, health or crash datasets; all scores are county-wide. ZIP-code estimates are used as a rough Pct 4 proxy only.
- **Inflation** is not measured by county; regional CPI is reported for context and not scored.
- **Violent/property crime rates** were not available in a comparable official county dataset at the time of writing (CHR&R discontinued its FBI-based measure; FBI Crime Data Explorer requires interactive agency extraction). Homicide deaths (NCHS) are used as a partial proxy.
- **Broadband availability** (FCC National Broadband Map) and **county road condition** could not be retrieved in comparable form; ACS subscription and commute data are used instead.
- **Governance** lacks county analogs to World Bank governance indicators; fiscal proxies (debt, rate, rate vs no-new-revenue) embed value judgments. Transparency Stars status was not verified.
- **Water** indicators (Region L needs) are Wilson-only context and not scored against peers; groundwater-level trends were not compiled.
- **Drinking-water violations**: 94% of Texas counties, including Wilson and all peers, carried a 2024 health-based violation flag; the measure does not discriminate and was not scored.
- **Timing differences**: ACS 2020-24, BEA 2024, LAUS/QCEW 2025, CHR measures 2020-2023, TEA 2026 (preliminary). LAUS 2025 averages omit October 2025 (not published).
- **Small-sample uncertainty**: ACS and mortality estimates for a county of ~55,000 (and ZIPs of ~5,000) have wide margins of error; small score differences are not meaningful.
- **Peer selection**: Atascosa, Guadalupe, Karnes and Gonzales were specified by the campaign; Karnes and Gonzales GDP figures are inflated by oil and gas output.

Reproducibility

All indicator values, scores and ranks for every Texas county are in the companion workbook **seda-data-v2.xlsx** (sheets: Scorecard, Indicators_Peers, Wilson_Ranks, All_Counties, Pct4_ZCTA, Context, Sources, Method).

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S27. Wilson County Tax Abatement Policy (as amended March 9, 2026). https://www.co.wilson.tx.us/upload/page/2221/Wilson%20County%20Tax%20Abatement%20Policy%20-%20March%209%202026.pdf

S28. BLS, CPI-U South Region all items (CUUR0300SA0), Sept 2026 vs Sept 2025. https://www.bls.gov/cpi/

S29. Boston Consulting Group, SEDA methodology ("From Wealth to Well-being," 2012; SEDA 2019). https://www.bcg.com/publications/2019/seda-measuring-well-being

S30. U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2020-2024 5-year, ZIP Code Tabulation Areas 78160, 78121, 78114, 78147 (via Census Reporter). https://censusreporter.org/profiles/86000US78160-78160/

S31. Wilson County records produced under the Texas Public Information Act, "Re: city water and sewer" email thread, June 28, 2025 (county reply: "The area in question is in Precinct Three"). Public-information request batch received Oct 13, 2026 (file: Re_ city water and sewer.pdf)

S32. Wilson County records produced under the Texas Public Information Act, "FW: Floresville Technology Campus - Wilson County - Sustainable Development Planning," developer email, May 5, 2026 (site: 2517 County Road 302, "District 2, Precinct 2"). Public-information request batch received Oct 13, 2026

Version 2 (Oct 17, 2026) corrects the precinct placement of proposed projects to match the county record: Clear Fork Creek Solar is in Precinct 4, the proposed Misae complex is in Precinct 3, and the proposed 3Di campus is in Precinct 2. No scores, ranks or indicator values changed. Web sources accessed October 16, 2026. Census Reporter is a nonprofit interface to official Census Bureau ACS data. Transparency USA republishes Texas Secretary of State turnout data.