ADA COUNTY, IDAHO

County Community Data Profile

Vantage Point 2015: 12th District Community Indicators Project
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

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Includes data for Boise, Eagle, Garden City, Hidden Spring, Kuna, and Star, with comparative data for the United States, Idaho, and Ada County
Social and Demographic Data

Family Households, 2013
Ada County, ID

- Kuna: 85%
- Star: 83%
- Hidden Spring: 81%
- Eagle: 80%
- Garden City: 60%
- Boise: 59%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 09-13 (five year set), DP02, of total households (Note: family households include a householder and one or more people in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.)
Source: ACS 09-13, DP02, of total family households
Population with High School Diploma/GED or Above, 2013
Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP02, of population 25 yrs and older
Population with Bachelor's Degree or Above, 2013
Ada County, ID

- Hidden Spring: 68%
- Eagle: 49%
- Boise: 38%
- Garden City: 33%
- Star: 26%
- Kuna: 20%

Ada County: 36%  
US: 29%  
ID: 25%

Source: ACS 09-13, DP02, of population 25 yrs and older
People Who are Veterans, 2013
Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP02, of civilian population 18 yrs and older
Source: ACS 09-13, DP02, of total civilian noninstitutionalized population
Population That Speaks English Less than Very Well, 2013
Ada County, ID

- Garden City: 5%
- Boise: 4%
- Kuna: 3%
- Star: 2%
- Eagle: 1%
- Hidden Spring: 0%

US: 9%
ID: 4%
Ada County: 3%

Source: ACS 09-13, DP02, of population 5 yrs and older
Population by Race, 2013  Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, B02001, of total population
Percentage of Population That is Hispanic or Latino, 2013
Ada County, ID

US: 17%
ID: 11%
Ada County: 7%

Source: ACS 09-13, B03003, of total population
Access to Computers, Smartphones, and Internet, 2013  Ada County, ID

Bachelor’s degree or above
- No computer or smartphone: 3%
- Computer or smartphone, no internet subscription: 7%

High school graduate
- No computer or smartphone: 9%
- Computer or smartphone, no internet subscription: 14%

Less than high school graduate
- No computer or smartphone: 29%
- Computer or smartphone, no internet subscription: 14%

All households
- No computer or smartphone: 8%
- Computer or smartphone, no internet subscription: 12%

Source: ACS 2013 (one-year set), B28003, B28006, B28009, of total households / (for educational data of household population 25 yrs and over)
Employment Data

Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP03, of population 16 years and older
Percentage of Labor Force That is Unemployed, 2013
Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP03, of civilian labor force
Population Over Age 16 by Occupation, 2013  Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP03, of civilian employed pop 16 years and older
Workers with a Commute to Work Longer than 45 Minutes, 2013
Ada County, ID

US: 16%
ID: 9%
Ada County: 4%

Source: ACS 09-13, S0801, of workers age 16 and older who do not work at home
Financial Stability Data

 Median Household Income, 2013
 Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP03, of total households
Percentage of Population Living Below the Poverty Line, 2013
Ada County, ID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garden City</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuna</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidden Spring</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ACS 09-13, DP03, of total population

ID: 16%
US: 15%
Ada County: 13%
SNAP Households and Working SNAP Households, 2013
Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP03, of total households and S2201, of all family households receiving SNAP (Note: SNAP is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, also known as food stamps)
Source: CFED, Local Data Center Mapping Tool, 2014 (Note: asset poor households are those without sufficient net worth – total assets minus total liabilities – to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income; liquid asset poor households are those without sufficient liquid assets – money in bank accounts, stocks, mutual funds, and retirement accounts – to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income.)
Source: CFED, Local Data Center Mapping Tool, 2014 (Note: unbanked households are those without a checking or savings account; and underbanked households are those that have a checking and/or savings account but also used alternative financial services in the past 12 months.)
Housing Data

Households That Moved within Past Year, 2013
Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP02, of population 1 year and older
Housing Stock by Type, 2013  Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP04, of total housing units
Housing Stock by Year Constructed, 2013  Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP04, of total housing units
Renter Households, 2013
Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP04, of occupied housing units
Households with No Personal Vehicles Available, 2013
Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP04, of occupied housing units
Owner and Renter Households with a Housing Cost Burden, 2013
Ada County, ID

Source: ACS 09-13, DP04, of owner-/renter-occupied households (Note: A household is considered to have a housing cost burden if it is paying 30 percent or more of its income on housing costs, including rent, utilities, mortgage payments, and insurance)
### Subsidized Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Idaho</th>
<th>Ada County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of subsidized units</td>
<td>13,218</td>
<td>2,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly rent for</td>
<td>$280</td>
<td>$297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsidized units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average household income for</td>
<td>$11,626</td>
<td>$12,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsidized households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households where wages are the</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major source of income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households where welfare is the</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major source of income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households where some other</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source is the major source of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average subsidized household</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income as percent of area median</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months on waiting list</td>
<td>33 months</td>
<td>49 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), A Picture of Subsidized Housing, 2013 (Note: subsidized units counted here include Public Housing, Housing Choice Vouchers, Moderate Rehabilitation, Section 8 New Construction/Substantial Rehabilitation, Section 236, LIHTC, and other federally-subsidized multifamily housing.)

### Homeless Individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Idaho</th>
<th>Boise/Ada County</th>
<th>Idaho Balance of State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of homeless individuals</td>
<td>578,424</td>
<td>2,104</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>1,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Who are in families</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Who are unaccompanied minors</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Who are veterans</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Health Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Ada County</th>
<th>Idaho</th>
<th>Top US Performers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average self-reported poor mental health days per month</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children born with low birthweight</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults who smoke</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults who are obese</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults who regularly drink heavily or binge drink alcohol</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of driving deaths with alcohol involvement</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teenagers within the past year per 1,000 females age 15-19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of population to primary care providers</td>
<td>1,257:1</td>
<td>1,683:1</td>
<td>1,051:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of population to dentists</td>
<td>1,274:1</td>
<td>1,599:1</td>
<td>1,392:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of population to mental health care providers</td>
<td>590:1</td>
<td>839:1</td>
<td>521:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population potentially exposed to drinking water violations</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population with diabetes</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of households experiencing food insecurity</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide deaths per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJ), County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2014