# Idaho County-Level Demographic \& Housing Data Sheets 

Idaho Housing and Finance Association 2018 Housing Needs Assessment


THE
CLOUDBURST
GROUP

## IDAHO COUNTY-LEVEL DEMOGRAPHIC \& HOUSING DATA SHEETS

The following profiles provide a snapshot of the housing market in the State of Idaho, its 44 individual counties, and the two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) that are contained entirely within the State's boundaries. When taken as a whole, each profile examines the health of the housing market by profiling the demographics, housing inventory, and housing affordability in each geographic area.

## Data Sources

Population and household data were obtained from the Census Bureau for 2000 and 2016. Employment data came from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, averaged over the four quarters spanning 2017. The assisted housing inventory and expiring contract data were retrieved from the Department of Housing and Urban Development Picture of Subsidized Housing 2017 and the Department of Agriculture Rural Development Datasets 2017.

Cost burden data by income and tenure were determined using the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) and the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) datasets. A household is cost burdened if it is spending $30 \%$ or more of its monthly income on a mortgage or rent, plus utilities. The CHAS dataset defines a small family household as being only two persons, while a large family household has more than two members. An elderly household is a household that contains one person who is age 62 or older, or a family of two persons where each is at least 62 years old.

The housing affordability gap was identified by analyzing Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) datasets using weights for each county in order to account for PUMS Area (PUMA) boundaries that cross county borders. The Affordability Gap analysis is based on a methodology developed by the National Low Income Housing Coalition and the Urban Institute. Additional calculations were conducted by Mullin \& Lonergan Associates. Affordability in each area is found by first determining the area median income (AMI) and the monthly median cost to rent or buy a home - including utilities, property taxes, and insurance. Housing is considered affordable if these costs do not exceed $30 \%$ of a household's income.

The Affordability Gap is determined by taking the number of housing units occupied by households in a particular income group (i.e. $30 \%$ or less of AMI) and dividing by the total number of households in this group. The resulting number is multiplied by 100 to find the "gap" per 100 households in a particular income group. The final result shows how many households in an income group are occupying housing that does not cost beyond $30 \%$ of that household's income. The actual gap is 100 minus this end result, which is portrayed by red arrows on the graph.

Note: PUMS data is the survey responses received in the American Community Survey scrubbed of possible identifying information. As such, it is subject to the same constraints as any survey, such as margin of error.

Housing units that are affordable and available - meaning they are affordable to a particular income group and they are occupied by a household with an income that falls within that group - are counted. The number of affordable and available units within a particular income group is compared with the number of households in that income group, which reveals the gap between households and housing units that are both affordable and available.

Housing and transportation costs were retrieved from the Housing and Transportation Index developed by the Center for Neighborhood Technology. The income groups used are: Very Low Income $=50 \%$ of area median household income, Moderate Income $=80 \%$ of area median household income, and Median Income = 100\% of area median household income. Housing and Transportation Costs are not available at the State level because this index measures commuter patterns within and between MSAs.

The MSA level analysis was conducted only for the two MSAs that lie entirely within Idaho. The Lewiston and Logan MSAs were excluded because they contain counties outside of Idaho. The Pocatello MSA consists of only Bannock County and the Coeur d'Alene MSA consists of only Kootenai County. The MSA level data for these two metro areas can be found using the Bannock and Kootenai County profiles, respectively.

Sources: United States Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000 and American Community Survey 2012-2016.

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Picture of Subsidized Housing 2017 and Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) 2015

United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development Data Sets 2017
Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics 2017 Housing and Transportation Index, 2016: https://htaindex.cnt.org/

## State of Idaho



## Ada County



## Adams County



## Bannock County



## Bear Lake County



## Benewah County



## Bingham County



## Blaine County



## Boise County



## Bonner County



## Bonneville County



## Boundary County



## Butte County



## Camas County



## Canyon County



## Caribou County



## Cassia County



## Clark County



## Clearwater County



## Custer County



## Elmore County



## Franklin County



## Fremont County



## Gem County



## Gooding County



## Idaho County



## Jefferson County



## Jerome County



## Kootenai County



## Latah County



## Lemhi County



## Lewis County



## Lincoln County



## Madison County



## Minidoka County



## Nez Perce County



## Oneida County



## Owyhee County



## Payette County



## Power County



## Shoshone County



## Teton County



## Twin Falls County



## Valley County



## Washington County



## Boise City - Nampa Metropolitan Statistical Area



## Idaho Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area



