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# Star, ID eviction risk: Low

Ada County · Population 14,745 · Ranked #101 of 236 in Idaho · Nationally in the 27th percentile

**Star, ID** scores **3.6/10** on the Eviction Risk Score — the low tier. The score blends nine independent sub-scores covering local, regional, and state political climate; economic stress; supply constraint; rent-control risk; eviction-process difficulty; tenant-organizing strength; and housing-court bias. Every input is sourced from public data — Census ACS, MIT Election Lab, BLS, and the state landlord-tenant statute — with no synthetic estimates.

EVICTION RISK SCORE · 2026
POLITICAL LEAN

3.6 / 10

Rep  
 -10.3% margin

LOW

<b>Timeline</b> <span style="color: red;">23d</span> filing → judgment	<b>Cost range</b> <span style="color: red;">\$0.8-2.3k</span> legal + lost rent	<b>Average rent</b> \$1,924 26% stretched on rent	<b>Renters</b> 19% of households
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## The score in one paragraph

Star is a **landlord-friendly** environment at **3.6/10**. The eviction process is comparatively fast, statutory protections are minimal, and the political baseline supports the existing legal framework with little near-term risk of new tenant protections. Default judgments are common when notice is properly served; contested filings remain rare. Standard underwriting and screening practices apply.

## 9-axis sub-score breakdown Higher = more tenant-protective conditions

SUB-SCORE	VALUE	DISTRIBUTION
Local political climate	3.7	
Regional political climate	3.7	
State political climate	1.6	
Economic stress	6.0	
Supply constraint	6.7	
Rent-control risk	3.5	
Eviction-process difficulty	1.3	
Tenant-organizing strength	4.8	
Housing-court bias	4.1	
Primary Eviction Risk Score	3.6	9-axis mean

## How Star compares

Star, ID 3.6

Ada County 2.9

Idaho average 3.4

US national average 5.3

**Star scores 3.6/10** — that's 1.7 points **below** the US national average (5.3) and ranks **#101 of 236** covered places in Idaho. Nationally, 27.0% of cities score lower than this one.

## Demographics & economic context

Population	14,745
Renter share of households	19.4%
Average gross rent	\$1,924 / month
Average household income	\$91,318 / year
Share of income spent on rent	26.0%
Poverty rate	8.7%
Unemployment rate	6.0%
2024 county presidential margin	-10.3%

Of every 100 households in Star, roughly **19** rent. The typical renter household earns \$91,318 a year and pays \$1,924 a month in rent — equivalent to **26%** of average household income. HUD classifies any household spending more than 30% of income on housing as "cost-burdened" and more than 50% as "severely cost-burdened" — Star sits below the HUD cost-burden threshold.

## Eviction cost & timeline detail

Estimated all-in eviction cost (low)	<b>\$848</b>
Estimated all-in eviction cost (high)	<b>\$2,300</b>
Lost-rent share of total (typical)	~60-75%
Court filing + summons service fees	\$385 - \$610
Sheriff lockout fee	\$145 - \$200
Attorney fees (contested cases)	\$1,500 - \$5,000+
Typical timeline (filing → judgment)	<b>23 days</b>
Post-eviction turnover (cleaning, repairs, re-leasing)	+30-60 days
Tenant-prevailing outcome rate	20.2%

In a typical eviction in Star, **lost rent is the dominant cost driver** — accounting for 60-75% of total expense. At the city's average rent of \$1,924/month ( $\approx$  \$64/day), every day of vacancy during the eviction process costs the landlord roughly \$64. A 23-day filing-to-judgment timeline followed by a 30-day turnover means 53 days of vacancy — \$1,475 in lost rent alone, before any other cost.

## Idaho statute snapshot

Governing statute	Idaho Code § 6-301 et seq. (Forcible Entry and Detainer)
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Just-cause eviction required	No (statewide; local rules may apply)
Typical uncontested timeline (high)	45 days
Typical contested timeline (high)	120 days

## Per-axis detail — what each sub-score actually measures

The Eviction Risk Score is an arithmetic mean of nine independent 0-10 sub-scores. Each is measuring something different about the local landlord-side legal and political environment. Below is what each one is and what Star's value reflects.

### Local political climate

3.7

2024 county presidential margin (MIT Election Lab, 2020 fallback). Reflects the local electorate's lean — strong-Dem counties tend to support stronger tenant ordinances; strong-Rep counties tend to favor faster, landlord-neutral eviction processes.

### Regional political climate

3.7

Population-weighted average of surrounding counties in the same metro area. Local rent-control fights almost always cluster regionally — adjacent counties with the same political lean produce coordinated policy waves.

### State political climate

1.6

Statewide presidential margin + legislative chamber composition. The state legislature controls preemption (whether cities CAN pass rent control), eviction notice periods, and just-cause requirements.

### Economic stress

6.0

Census ACS poverty rate combined with BLS LAUS unemployment. High economic stress correlates with higher eviction filing rates because rent-payment problems track joblessness more reliably than any other single signal.

### Supply constraint

6.7

Renter share × average gross rent. Constrained markets (low vacancy, high rent) produce both higher rent-burden and more aggressive tenant organizing, both of which raise eviction risk.

### Rent-control risk

3.5

National percentile of rent burden. Cities at the top of the rent-burden distribution are the most likely targets of new rent-stabilization ordinances within 1-2 legislative cycles.

### Eviction-process difficulty

1.3

Coded reading of state landlord-tenant statute: notice periods, response window, available defenses, just-cause coverage, mandatory mediation. Higher = longer, more procedural, more dismissal-prone.

### Tenant-organizing strength

4.8

Renter share weighted by political lean. Cities with majority-renter populations and tenant-friendly politics produce active tenant unions that escalate individual disputes and lobby for stronger protections.

### Housing-court bias

4.1

State-weighted disposition data + appellate posture. Some state housing courts apply procedural rules strictly against landlords (dismissals for minor notice defects); others apply them strictly against tenants.

## Quick answers

What is the eviction risk score for Star?

**3.6/10** — Low tier. The score is the arithmetic mean of nine sub-axes covering political climate (local, regional, state), economic stress, supply constraint, rent-control risk, eviction-process difficulty, tenant-organizing strength, and housing-court bias. Inputs are public ACS 2023 5-year data, 2024 county presidential margins (MIT Election Lab; 2020 fallback), BLS LAUS unemployment, and a coded reading of the Idaho landlord-tenant statute.

How long does an eviction take in Star?

Filing to judgment runs roughly **23 days** for a standard case. All-in cost runs **\$848-\$2,300** per case — that's legal fees, lost rent, sheriff lockout, plus post-eviction turnover. Contested cases (where the tenant files an Answer) add another 30–60 days. Cases where a tenant raises a habitability defense or files an appeal can run 4–6 months total.

What share of Star households rent?

**19.4%** of households are renter-occupied (ACS 2023 5-year, table B25008). About **26%** of average household income goes to rent at the city's average gross rent of **\$1,924/month** (ACS table B25064).

Is Star a landlord-friendly market?

Lower-risk tier (**3.6/10**). Default-judgment frequency is high when notices are served properly. Tenant-side appeals are rare, and the statute provides a clear path from notice to lockout.

What does "stretched on rent" mean?

HUD defines a household as "cost-burdened" if it spends more than 30% of income on housing, and "severely cost-burdened" above 50%. Star's value of **26.0%** measures the city-wide average from Census ACS 2023 5-year table B25071 (gross rent as a percentage of household income). The higher this number, the more financially fragile the average renter household, and the more likely a missed paycheck cascades into a rent default.

Who is this report for?

Landlords evaluating a market for an acquisition, property managers underwriting an existing portfolio, investors comparing submarkets, tenants researching their rights, and journalists/researchers covering local housing policy. Every number is reproducible from public sources cited at the back of this report. **No legal advice is provided** — consult a licensed attorney in Idaho for guidance specific to a particular property or dispute.

## Methodology

The primary Eviction Risk Score is computed as the arithmetic mean of nine sub-scores, each independently normalized to a 0-1 national percentile against the universe of 31,828 covered US cities, then multiplied by 10. Each sub-score is capped at [1.0, 10.0] before averaging to keep the headline number from being dragged to extremes by a single outlier axis.

$$\text{score} = (S_{\text{local}} + S_{\text{regional}} + S_{\text{state}} + S_{\text{economic}} + S_{\text{supply}} + S_{\text{rent-control}} + S_{\text{eviction-process}} + S_{\text{tenant-org}} + S_{\text{court-bias}}) \div 9$$

## REPRODUCIBILITY

Every input is sourced from a public dataset cited in the source registry below. To reproduce Star's score from scratch, pull the city's ACS variables from [data.census.gov](https://data.census.gov) (place GEOID), the county presidential margin from MIT Election Lab's CSV, and the state statute from the cited code section. The full computation lives at [evictionriskmap.com/methodology/](https://evictionriskmap.com/methodology/) and the per-city payload is available as JSON at [evictionriskmap.com/api/v1/cities/{id}.json](https://evictionriskmap.com/api/v1/cities/{id}.json).

## CONFIDENCE & UNCERTAINTY

ACS 5-year estimates for places with population under ~25,000 carry meaningful margins of error — we suppress the score entirely for places under 5,000 and add a wide confidence band for places 5,000–25,000. Presidential margins use county-level returns (the most granular level published consistently for every US county) so they uniformly under-represent within-county political variation in large metros. The eviction-process sub-score is a coded reading of statute text; it does not attempt to measure within-state judicial variation.

## Source registry

SOURCE	COVERAGE	VINTAGE
US Census ACS 5-year (B17001, B19013, B25008, B25064, B25071)	Poverty, income, renter share, rent, rent burden	2023
US Census Gazetteer	Place + county geometry, FIPS codes	2024
MIT Election Lab	County presidential margin	2024 (2020 fallback)
BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics	City-level unemployment rate	Latest available
Idaho landlord-tenant statute	Notice periods, just-cause, rent caps, timelines	2026 reading
HUD cost-burden thresholds	30% / 50% income-on-rent benchmarks	Codified
NGP-EvictStats scoring formula	9-axis Eviction Risk Score	Current production version

## Disclaimer

This report is informational only. The Eviction Risk Score is descriptive of measurable inputs (Census demographics, voting history, statute structure) — it is not a prediction for any individual property, tenant, or dispute. It does not constitute legal, financial, or investment advice. Eviction outcomes depend heavily on case-specific facts (notice service quality, tenant defenses, judicial assignment) that no aggregate score can capture. Before taking any action on a specific property or tenancy, consult a licensed Idaho attorney.

All public-source citations above are non-exclusive: anyone can reproduce the Eviction Risk Score by pulling the same source data and applying the methodology published at [evictionriskmap.com/methodology/](https://evictionriskmap.com/methodology/). NextGen Properties publishes EvictionRiskMap.com as a free research tool; we do not sell the underlying data and we do not warrant the score's fitness for any particular purpose.

## ABOUT NEXTGEN PROPERTIES

NextGen Properties is a licensed real estate brokerage and full-service property-management firm. We own and operate a portfolio of single-family rentals and small multifamily buildings across the West and South, and we publish **EvictionRiskMap.com** as a free research tool for landlords, tenants, and investors evaluating local rental markets. Our team blends 20+ years of operational landlord experience with original data work — we ingest, validate, and combine public datasets (US Census ACS, BEA, Princeton Eviction Lab, CDC SVI, FRED) so customers can underwrite a market in minutes rather than weeks.

### WHAT WE DO

Full-service property management for landlords (leasing, maintenance, accounting, legal coordination) · Pre-purchase market diligence reports for investors · Free public risk data and methodology at [evictionriskmap.com](https://evictionriskmap.com)

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