



# MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

**Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.**

Label	Boise City, ID Metro Area	
		Estimate
▼ Total:		307,495
▼ Car, truck, or van:		270,857
Drove alone		241,068
▼ Carpooled:		29,789
In 2-person carpool		25,231
In 3-person carpool		2,856
In 4-person carpool		718
In 5- or 6-person carpool		364
In 7-or-more-person carpool		620
▼ Public transportation (excluding taxicab):		2,194
Bus or trolley bus		2,107
Streetcar or trolley car (carro publico in Puerto Rico)		0
Subway or elevated		0
Railroad		0
Ferryboat		87
Taxicab		0
Motorcycle		1,731
Bicycle		3,409
Walked		5,914
Other means		1,616
Worked at home		21,774

# Table Notes

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**Survey/Program:** American Community Survey

**Universe:** Workers 16 years and over

**Year:** 2015

**Estimates:** 1-Year

**Table ID:** B08301

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Explanation of Symbols:

An "\*\*\*" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "+" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "\*\*\*\*" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "\*\*\*\*\*" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

While the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal city shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates