

# Economic Analysis of Idaho's Census Figures 1870-1960

Number 70

Compiled from census reports indicating a century of Idaho growth, the following tables contain an occupational analysis in which Idaho totals and percentages are compared with those for the nation. Industries and occupations in which Idaho's percentage exceeds the national percentage are identified as export industries, since employees in excess of the national average are regarded as producing for consumers in other parts of the country. Similarly, if the Idaho percentage is less than the national average, Idaho is thought to be importing services or products and such industries are referred to as import industries. Dividing the Idaho percentage by the national percentage gives an export quotient, which is higher for import industries and lower (less than one) for export industries. Export quotients are important for indicating production and consumption patterns: a high export quotient represents income brought in from outside, while an export quotient of less than one shows the industry or service to be imported rather than exported. High export quotients identify industries which build towns and communities, but an overall balance in export quotient for a region (as distinguished from export quotients for individual industries within a region) indicates economic maturity. These tables have been compiled by Professor Leonard J. Arrington at Utah State University with the help of a staff of assistants:

(See following tables.)

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