Ashtabula County contains 702 square miles (449,200 acres) of land and is home to 100,389 citizens. There are 203 industries in the county, with the median household earning an income of $34,200. Major employers include businesses in the sectors of food services, state and local governments, health care, and real estate.

The land resources of Ashtabula County provide many economic benefits. The county’s 1,080 agricultural farms produce agronomic crops, dairy products, cattle, and poultry, among others. Additionally, grapes are a popular crop locally, with several wineries residing in the area. An abundance of wooded acres are also present, providing community support to the county’s forest industries. These businesses generate $229 million in industrial output and $12.8 million in taxes.

Some of the many contributions Ashtabula County’s forests and forest industries provide to the local economy are illustrated in this fact sheet using key figures and statistics. Figures 2–4, describing Ashtabula County’s forest resources, were constructed using data from the 2011 forest survey database provided by the United States Forest Service’s Forest Inventory and Analysis. Figures 5–8 explain the county’s forest industries and were developed from data analyzed using IMPLAN®. Table 1 summarizes the IMPLAN® model for Ashtabula County’s economy.

Benefits of Woodland Management

- Properly managing your woodland improves forest health, aesthetics, and wildlife habitat. It also provides soil stabilization, clean water, self-satisfaction, and a potential source of income.
- Managing timber requires less long-term inputs compared to many other land uses.
- You are often able to obtain cost share funds to establish your woodland, property tax credits while managing your forest property, and preferable tax treatment at harvest.
- Standing timber is a stable form of wealth, often comparable in performance to mutual fund investments.

For more information regarding IMPLAN® and the economic impact analyses for Ashtabula County, please contact the first author in the School of Environment and Natural Resources.
How Can I Learn to Better Manage My Woodland?

- Become actively involved in the stewardship of your property.
- Join your local forestry association.
- Search Ohio State University Extension’s website Ohioline (http://ohioline.osu.edu/for-fact/index.html) for further study of forestry related topics.
- Contact your local service forester at the Ohio Division of Forestry to help you develop a management plan for your property.
- Obtain soils information for trees suited to your soil types at your local Soil and Water Conservation District.
- Enlist the assistance of a professional forester when planning a timber sale.
- Consider hiring an Ohio Master Logging Company to conduct your harvesting operation.

For More Information, Please Consult the Following Sources

**School of Environment and Natural Resources**
The Ohio State University
2021 Coffey Rd.
Columbus, OH 43210
Phone: (614) 688-3421
Web: www.ohiowood.osu.edu
http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu/

**Ohio State University Extension, Ashtabula County**
39 Wall St.
Jefferson, OH 44047
Phone: (440) 576-9008
Fax: (440) 576-5821
Web: http://ashtabula.osu.edu/

**Ohio Division of Forestry**
15444 West High St.
Middlefield, OH 44062
Phone: (440) 632-5299
Fax: (440) 632-1410

**Ashtabula County Soil and Water Conservation District**
39 Wall St.
Jefferson, OH 44047
Phone: (440) 576-4946
Fax: (440) 576-9546
Web: www.ashtabulaswcd.org

**Ohio Society of American Foresters**
www.osafdirectory.com
Terminology[^1][^2]

**Acre**: A unit of land measure equal to 43,560 square feet (208.7 feet × 208.7 feet). One square mile equals 640 acres.

**Direct Economic Impact**: The effect generated by the industry of interest in an economic impact analysis. This is measured through employment, value-added, and industrial output produced to meet demand for the manufactured product(s).

**Direct Federal Tax Impact**: Taxes collected by the United States government. These taxes are generated from labor income, indirect business taxes, households, and corporations associated with the industry of interest.

**Direct State and Local Tax Impact**: Taxes paid to state, county, and municipal governments. These taxes are generated from labor income, indirect business taxes, households, and corporations associated with the industry of interest.

**Employment**: The total wage and salary and self-employed jobs in a geographical area.

**Indirect Business Taxes**: Sales and excise taxes paid by individuals to businesses through normal operations. They do not include taxes on corporate profits and dividends.

**Industrial Output**: The total value of production measured as the sum of value-added plus the cost of buying goods and services to produce the product(s).

**Labor Income**: Wages and benefits paid to employees plus proprietary income for self-employed work.

**Sawtimber Volume**: Net volume in board feet by the International 1/4-inch rule of sawlogs in sawtimber trees on timberland. Gross volume minus the deductions that affect use for lumber equals net volume.

**Value-Added**: The sum of labor income, interest, profits, and indirect business taxes.
Table 1. Direct industrial contributions within Ashtabula County’s economy, 2010[2]. The IMPLAN® model’s 440 sectors were aggregated into 12 industries by each sector’s 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry NAICS Description</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Labor Income</th>
<th>Value Added</th>
<th>Industrial Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>$23,992,330</td>
<td>$35,063,618</td>
<td>$99,576,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 Forestry and Logging</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>$3,990,491</td>
<td>$3,922,413</td>
<td>$9,036,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Mining</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>$11,239,177</td>
<td>$17,661,386</td>
<td>$25,952,117</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 Utilities</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>$25,545,667</td>
<td>$99,164,354</td>
<td>$135,216,396</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 Construction</td>
<td>2,957</td>
<td>$70,935,019</td>
<td>$38,337,465</td>
<td>$300,761,281</td>
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<tr>
<td>31–33 Manufacturing</td>
<td>6,765</td>
<td>$402,808,082</td>
<td>$588,473,984</td>
<td>$2,264,967,333</td>
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<tr>
<td>321 Wood Products Manufacturing</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>$17,888,991</td>
<td>$20,425,501</td>
<td>$61,233,301</td>
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<tr>
<td>322 Paper Manufacturing</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>$18,787,886</td>
<td>$25,690,254</td>
<td>$130,764,297</td>
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<tr>
<td>337 Wood Furniture Manufacturing</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>$5,727,070</td>
<td>$10,576,657</td>
<td>$28,060,968</td>
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<tr>
<td>42 Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>$40,213,989</td>
<td>$83,111,816</td>
<td>$111,030,495</td>
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<tr>
<td>44–45 Retail Trade</td>
<td>5,191</td>
<td>$106,042,029</td>
<td>$168,987,652</td>
<td>$272,824,035</td>
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<tr>
<td>48–49 Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>$61,554,427</td>
<td>$89,059,688</td>
<td>$157,451,809</td>
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<tr>
<td>51–56 Professional Services</td>
<td>7,127</td>
<td>$140,246,652</td>
<td>$602,207,636</td>
<td>$940,531,211</td>
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<tr>
<td>61–72 Educational, Health, and Recreation Services</td>
<td>10,041</td>
<td>$273,919,282</td>
<td>$329,454,358</td>
<td>$632,270,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>81 Other Services</td>
<td>2,459</td>
<td>$71,778,203</td>
<td>$76,478,807</td>
<td>$190,883,712</td>
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<tr>
<td>92 Government and non-NAICS Industries</td>
<td>5,394</td>
<td>$258,856,923</td>
<td>$294,519,645</td>
<td>$347,966,577</td>
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<td>Forest Industries</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>$46,394,438</td>
<td>$60,614,825</td>
<td>$229,094,854</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43,635</td>
<td>$1,487,131,781</td>
<td>$2,483,120,404</td>
<td>$5,479,432,054</td>
</tr>
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</table>

References


