Ross County’s Forest Economy

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Ross County contains 689 square miles (441,000 acres) of land and is home to 78,000 citizens[1]. There are 165 industries in the county[2], with the median household earning an income of $42,626[1]. Major employers include businesses in the sectors of state and local governments, food services, private hospitals, and paper mills[2].

The land resources of Ross County provide many economic benefits. The county’s 1,000 agricultural farms produce cattle and calves, dairy and milk, and agronomic crops, among others[3]. An abundance of wooded acres are also present, providing community support to the county’s forest industries. These businesses generate $1.01 billion in industrial output and $54.2 million in taxes[2].

Some of the many contributions Ross 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 Ross 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 Ross County’s economy.a

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.

aFor more information regarding IMPLAN® and the economic impact analyses for Ross 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.
- Contact your local service forester at the Ohio Division of Forestry to help you develop a management plan for your property.
- Obtain soils information from 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: http://www.ohiowood.osu.edu/
http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu/

Ohio State University Extension, Ross County
475 Western Ave., Suite F
Chillicothe, OH 45601
Phone: (740) 702-3200
Fax: (740) 702-3209
Web: http://ross.osu.edu/

Ohio Division of Forestry
345 Allen Ave.
Chillicothe, OH 45601
Phone: (740) 774-1596
Fax: (740) 773-0273

Ross County Soil and Water Conservation District
475 Western Ave., Suite H
Chillicothe, OH 45601
Phone: (740) 772-4110
Fax: (740) 775-5623
Web: http://www.rosscountyswcd.org/

Ohio Society of American Foresters
www.osafdirectory.com
Terminology

Acre: A unit of land measure equal to 43,560 square feet (208.7 feet x 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 Ross County’s economy, 2010\textsuperscript{2}. The IMPLAN\textsuperscript{®} model’s 440 sectors were aggregated into 12 industries by each sector’s 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code number. A (----) indicates less than five employees or a value less than $500,000 to prevent potential disclosure of individual company information.

<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>1,411</td>
<td>$18,347,662</td>
<td>$26,680,956</td>
<td>$84,041,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 Forestry and Logging</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>$3,272,505</td>
<td>$3,197,682</td>
<td>$8,818,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Mining</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>$1,062,167</td>
<td>$1,458,426</td>
<td>$2,333,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Utilities</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>$17,344,439</td>
<td>$60,505,873</td>
<td>$102,827,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Construction</td>
<td>1,349</td>
<td>$33,862,276</td>
<td>$46,644,593</td>
<td>$138,802,714</td>
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<tr>
<td>31–33 Manufacturing</td>
<td>3,120</td>
<td>$247,658,434</td>
<td>$450,257,063</td>
<td>$1,963,662,835</td>
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<tr>
<td>321 Wood Products Manufacturing</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>$3,093,822</td>
<td>$3,373,788</td>
<td>$9,238,548</td>
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<tr>
<td>322 Paper Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>$128,225,269</td>
<td>$296,850,052</td>
<td>$993,640,267</td>
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<tr>
<td>337 Wood Furniture Manufacturing</td>
<td>(----)</td>
<td>(----)</td>
<td>(----)</td>
<td>(----)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>$28,484,923</td>
<td>$56,688,279</td>
<td>$75,043,526</td>
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<td>44–45 Retail Trade</td>
<td>4,283</td>
<td>$108,459,769</td>
<td>$160,811,834</td>
<td>$244,673,215</td>
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<tr>
<td>48–49 Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>$34,210,120</td>
<td>$44,912,355</td>
<td>$75,926,802</td>
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<tr>
<td>51–56 Professional Services</td>
<td>4,778</td>
<td>$149,261,891</td>
<td>$513,456,820</td>
<td>$793,073,370</td>
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<td>61–72 Educational, Health, and Recreational Services</td>
<td>7,670</td>
<td>$311,412,614</td>
<td>$357,570,087</td>
<td>$606,859,004</td>
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<td>81 Other Services</td>
<td>1,495</td>
<td>$39,091,851</td>
<td>$40,488,468</td>
<td>$89,455,176</td>
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<tr>
<td>92 Government and non-NAICS Industries</td>
<td>5,879</td>
<td>$283,598,725</td>
<td>$320,218,001</td>
<td>$433,919,343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest Industries</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>$134,591,596</td>
<td>$303,421,522</td>
<td>$1,011,697,012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,419</td>
<td>$1,272,795,872</td>
<td>$2,079,692,756</td>
<td>$4,610,618,065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


Acknowledgment

We thank Dr. Gary Graham, OSU Extension, and Bobby Ammerman and Billy Thomas, University of Kentucky, for their reviews of this fact sheet.