

Supplement to January, 1952 Issue

MONTHLY

Business Review

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FINANCE • INDUSTRY • AGRICULTURE • TRADE

FOURTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Vol. 34—No. 1 *Supplement*

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland

Cleveland 1, Ohio

Ohio Cross Sections (III)

Central and Southeastern Ohio:

Five Economic Areas, Including 27 Counties



Area B

COLUMBUS

(Franklin County)



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Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, now has a population of about 376,000, or third in the state. The county of Franklin, which comprises state economic Area B, has a total population of 503,000, including the suburbs of Columbus and a number of villages elsewhere in the county.⁽¹⁾ Largest suburbs are Bexley, Upper Arlington, Grandview, and Whitehall, with populations ranging from about 12,000 down to 5,000. Outlying villages include Westerville with about 4,000, and Grove City and Worthington, with about 2,000 each.

The density of population of Area B is 936 per square mile, or 5th of Ohio's economic areas, as indicated by Table I.

About 26,000 people, or 5% of the population of the area, were employed by government (state, local and federal) during 1950. At the same time, 8.5% of the area's population was employed in trade occupations, marking the area in this respect as second of Ohio's 21 areas. In respect to the proportion of the population employed in manufacturing, the area ranks 13th out of 21, with a proportion of 11.2% so employed in 1950. (See Table I.)

Heavy and Light Industries Manufacturing in the Columbus area, like that of many of Ohio's cities, is somewhat stronger in heavy than in light industry, although both types are well represented.

Of the 93 large manufacturing establishments employing 100 or more workers each (according to the

1947 Census of Manufactures) the greatest concentration is in machinery, metal products and transportation equipment, accounting altogether for 37 plants.

Among the outstandingly large plants are those manufacturing ball bearings, construction and mining machinery, aircraft, auto parts, and steel castings—all with substantially more than 1,000 employees each.

Food industries in the area have a large number of employees, mainly working in small and middle-sized plants. (Columbus is the third city in the state in this respect, with Cleveland second, and Cincinnati first.) Included among the food industries are two meat-packing plants with about 400 employees each.

Printing and publishing are also important in the Columbus area.

Other products made in large quantities in the area include shoes, glass, coated fabrics, measuring instruments, and toys (the latter in Westerville).

The value of manufacturing in the Columbus area, according to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, was about \$278 million, or 8th among Ohio's 21 economic areas. The value of manufacturing per employed worker was \$5,062, or 12th among the state's 21 areas.

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing workers in the area in 1950 were \$64.68, or 14th of the 21 areas.

Trade Sales of retail stores in Area B totaled \$507 million in 1948, according to the retail census. On a per capita basis, this amounted to \$1,006, or 4th among the state's 21 economic areas. As noted above, the area has a relatively large proportion of the population engaged in trade occupations.

Agriculture Although a comparatively small fraction of Franklin county's population

(1) Boundaries of economic areas discussed in this series are as shown in *State Economic Areas*, by Donald J. Bogue, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1951. For two modifications see Appendix.

An area designated by a numeral such as Area 1, is classified as "non-metropolitan", while "metropolitan areas" are denoted by letters, such as "Area B, Columbus". In general, a metropolitan area has a central city of at least 50,000 population and meets certain other Census tests of population characteristics.

Editor's Note: This article is the third of a projected series of five which analyze Ohio's economic activity in terms of a concept of "state economic areas". The first two articles, published in the October and November issues, discussed the northwestern and southwestern parts of the state, respectively. The present article deals with five economic areas (comprising 27 counties) in central and southeastern Ohio. A fourth article will cover northeastern Ohio, while the fifth and final article of the series will summarize for the state.

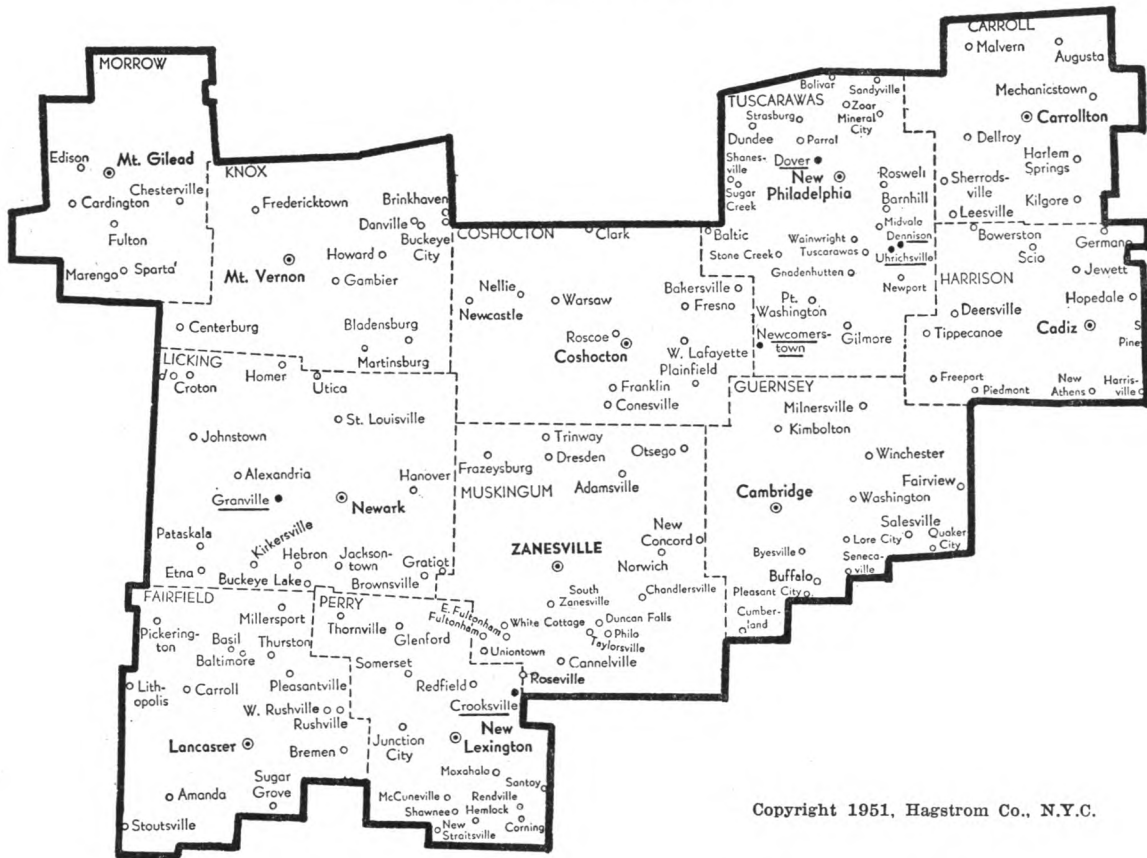
is engaged in farming, the cash income received from sale of agricultural products amounted in 1950 to \$14 million, the equivalent of \$55.35 per acre of farm land. The latter figure is higher than that of any non-metropolitan area of the state; it is lower, however, than the per-acre income in areas such as Cleveland, Toledo, and Cincinnati, where intensive cultivation of greenhouse products is a large factor in agricultural income.

Sale of dairy products accounted for 27% of the area's agricultural income, while hogs accounted for 25% of the total.

Finance The Columbus area ranks third in the state in respect to demand deposits of commercial banks, as reported at the end of last year; the total amounted to \$295 million.

In respect to savings accounts, however, the area appears to rank lower. Thus, savings accounts (in the form of time deposits of commercial banks *plus* withdrawable shares of savings and loan associations) were \$247 million at the end of last year. This amounted to \$491 per capita, for a rank of 13th among Ohio's 21 economic areas. The per-capita savings figure, however, is higher than the United States average, as may be seen by Table I.

Area 6 ZANESVILLE - NEWARK Area (Eleven Counties)



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The three largest cities of the area are Zanesville, with about 41,000; Newark, with 34,000; and Lancaster, with about 24,000. Next in order of population, ranging from about 15,000 down to 2,400, are: Cambridge, New Philadelphia, Mount Vernon, Coshocton, Dover, Uhrichsville, Newcomerstown, Dennison, New Lexington, Cadiz, Crooksville, Carrollton, Granville and Mount Gilead.⁽²⁾

The density of population of Area 6 averages 81 per square mile, ranking the area as 17th among the state's 21 economic areas. (See Table I.)

(2) The list includes six cities or villages which, although not county seats, are larger than some county seats in the area. They are: Dover, Uhrichsville, Newcomerstown, Dennison (all in Tuscarawas County), Crooksville (Perry), and Granville (Licking). (Granville is the seat of Denison University, largest college in the area.)

A considerable part of the area is within the scope of the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District. Included in the fourteen flood control reservoirs of the latter are eight permanent lakes with a large water surface area affording recreational and vacation use.

Agriculture Gross cash income received by farmers of the area in 1950 from the sale of agricultural products totaled \$85 million, or \$27.97 per acre of farm land. In the latter respect the area ranks 7th among the state's 8 non-metropolitan areas. As will be seen from Table I, agricultural income per acre for Area 6 is below the Ohio average but is above the average for the entire United States.

Two distinct sub-areas, in respect to agriculture, are recognizable within Area 6 as a whole. The counties of Morrow, Knox, Licking and Fairfield are in gently rolling (glaciated) areas characteristic of central and northeastern Ohio, while the remaining seven counties of the area are in the hilly wooded areas characteristic of southeastern Ohio. This physical difference is reflected in the income figures; thus, the general average for the area of \$27.97 per acre compresses the difference between an average of \$36.92 per acre for Morrow, Knox, Licking and Fairfield combined, and an average of \$21.79 for the remaining seven counties.

Within the first sub-area, where agriculture is more prosperous, the per-acre income varies from a high of \$44.88 in Fairfield county to \$32.93 in Knox. Such a farm income level is comparable to that of Richland and Ashland counties (Area 4) which are neighbors to the north.

Differences among the counties in agricultural income are associated with different emphases on particular agricultural products. Thus, although in almost all counties of the area dairy products are the leading income producer, hogs are relatively more important in the Morrow-to-Fairfield group of four counties (which have the larger total farm income) while poultry is relatively more important in the remaining seven counties of Area 6.

For the entire area dairy products accounted for 36% of total farm income in 1950, while sales of hogs brought in 19%, and poultry 13%. Other important farm products are cattle, 10%; wheat, 6%; and corn, 3%⁽³⁾.

Manufacturing in Area 6 About eleven percent of the population of Area 6 was employed in manufacturing in 1950. In this

respect the area ranks 14th among the state's 21 economic areas, or third among the state's 8 non-metropolitan areas. The proportion is somewhat above the average for the United States.

A substantial number of large manufacturing establishments are scattered throughout the area. Of the 101 establishments reported in the Census of Manufactures of 1947 as employing more than 100 employees each, the largest number are in the clay and glass industries followed by machinery and fabricated metal products.

Muskingum county, including Zanesville, has several plants with more than 1,000 employees each, together with a larger number employing over 100 workers. Most important products in Zanesville are glass containers, building tile, electrical equipment, pottery, and plumbing fixtures. Steel is also produced in Zanesville, and there are several important meat-packing plants. Substantial pottery making establishments are located in Roseville, while hydraulic cement is made in East Fultonham.

Tuscarawas county has numerous manufacturing centers. Among the leading products are grading equipment, mine machinery, roller bearings, and vitreous-enamel products in New Philadelphia; chemical products, steel, and non-ferrous castings in Dover; tools and gray-iron castings in Newcomers-town; clay pipe (on a large scale) in Uhrichsville; and brick in Port Washington and Columbia.

Leading manufactured products made in Newark (Licking county) are fibre-glass products, glass products, aluminum, electric ranges, and petroleum products. A large new plant is being built for the manufacture of axles.

Mount Vernon (Knox county) manufactures cellophane wrappings and tape, glass, diesel engines and fabricated structural steel. Several very large plants are included in this group.

In Fairfield county, glass, shoes, and industrial television equipment are manufactured among other products at Lancaster, and paper boxes at Baltimore.

Important products made in Coshocton include: plastics, gray-iron castings, glassware, rubber products, structural steel products, paperboard shipping containers, advertising specialties, and gloves. In West Lafayette (Coshocton county), vitreous-enamelled products are manufactured.

In Cambridge (Guernsey county), plastics, glass and glassware, and pottery are manufactured, among other products.

New Lexington (Perry county) produces roofing tile and tools, and pottery is produced in the same county.

Other important establishments in the area include the manufacture of pottery on a large scale at Scio (Harrison county) and of hydraulic presses and telephone equipment at Mt. Gilead (Morrow county).

(3) Income from sheep is also relatively important in Harrison, Knox, Muskingum and Coshocton counties. Licking county has a large sheep population, but the income from this source is not large as a proportion of total farm income. For the area as a whole sheep culture accounted for less than 2% of farm income in 1950.

The value added by manufacturing in Area 6 amounted in 1947 to \$212 million. Expressed as a value of manufacturing per employed worker, this was the equivalent of \$4,506, or 19th out of Ohio's 21 economic areas.

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing workers in the area in 1950 were \$59.42, also 19th among Ohio's 21 areas.

Minerals and Power Coal mining has long been an important activity in Area 6, with large tonnages mined especially in Harrison, Perry, and Tuscarawas counties. A little less than 2% of the entire population of the area was employed in mining during 1950. Much of the mining is strip or open pit.

There are numerous gas and oil wells, as well as large electric generating stations within the area.

Trade Sales by retail outlets located in Area 6 totaled \$344 million in 1948 according to the Census of Business. On a per-capita basis this amounted to \$753, which places the area as 17th among the state's 21 economic areas.

Finance The Zanesville-Newark area ranked 9th in the state in respect to demand deposits of commercial banks, with \$141 million reported at the end of last year.

Savings accounts (in the form of time deposits at commercial banks plus withdrawable shares of savings and loan associations) amounted to \$209 million on the same date, the equivalent of \$458 per capita. In this respect the area ranks 15th among the 21 areas of the state.

Area J

STEUBENVILLE Area

(Jefferson and Belmont Counties)



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which comprise the Steubenville area ⁽⁴⁾ is 194 per square mile or 12th among Ohio's 21 economic areas.

About half of the area's population is urban, while slightly over a third is classified as rural non-farm, which is an unusually high proportion.

Importance of Mining Coal mining has always been one of the most important economic activities of Jefferson and Belmont counties. About 5,000 miners were employed in Belmont county in 1950, and somewhat less than 3,000 in Jefferson county. Altogether, about 4% of the total population of the two-county area was so employed in 1950—a relatively high proportion for any but a strictly mining community.

Mechanization of the coal mines has been much in evidence in recent years, and strip mining has come to play a predominant role. Some problems of surplus labor have occurred at times in the area as a result of the evolution of the coal-mining industry. ⁽⁵⁾

The largest city in the area is Steubenville (Jefferson county) with a population of 36,000. Martins Ferry and Bellaire (both in Belmont county) have a population of about 13,000 each. Next in order, ranging from about 7,000 down to 3,000, are: Toronto, Barnesville, Mingo Junction, Shadyside, Bridgeport, and St. Clairsville.

The density of population of the two counties

(4) In the classification of standard metropolitan areas throughout the country, as distinguished from state economic areas, Jefferson and Belmont counties of Ohio are combined with Brooke, Hancock, Marshall and Ohio counties of West Virginia. For purposes of the present study only the Ohio segment is under consideration.

(5) The other side of the matter is a correspondingly favorable labor supply providing a potential of manufacturing growth within the area. Two additional factors converge here: (1) the large rural non-farm population mentioned earlier, and (2) the fact that during World War II numerous residents of the area received training in manufacturing processes while residing temporarily outside the area.

Several large electric generating stations are located in the area, near to the source of coal for fuel and utilizing the abundant water supply of the Ohio River.

Manufacturing During 1950, 8.4% of the population of Area J was employed in manufacturing, thus marking the area as 18th of the state's 21 areas in this respect. The fraction of the area which borders the Ohio River, however, has a much larger manufacturing population than the area average would indicate.

There are 23 manufacturing establishments in the area employing 100 or more workers each, according to the Census of Manufactures of 1947. The largest concentration of these is in the steel, clay, and glass industries.

In Jefferson county, several very large steel works are at Steubenville and adjoining towns on the river. Products made in significant quantities in the area include also: glass products, paperboard, heating equipment, and steel stampings at Steubenville; clay refractories at Toronto; bolts and nuts at Mingo Junction; and brick at Empire.

In Belmont county a large plant manufacturing fabricated metal products is located at Martins Ferry; there is glass manufacturing and enameling at Bellaire; machinery and clothing are produced at Barnesville.

The value of manufacturing in Area J, according to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, was about \$73 million. Expressed as value of manufacturing per employed worker this was the equivalent of \$4,917 per manufacturing worker, or 15th among the state's 21 areas.

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing workers in the area during 1950 were \$65.56, marking the area as 11th among the state's 21 areas.

Trade Sales by retail stores in the two-county area during 1948 amounted to \$131 million. This was the equivalent of \$712 per capita, or 18th out of the state's 21 economic areas. Per capita sales in the river cities and towns of the area was considerably higher.

Finance Commercial banks located in Area J had demand deposits at the end of last year amounting to \$44 million, scoring the area as 18th out of 21 in this respect.

In respect to savings accounts, however, the area appears to rank higher. Thus savings accounts (in the form of time deposits of commercial banks *plus* withdrawable shares of savings and loan associations) amounted to \$99 million at the end of last year. This was the equivalent of \$537 per capita, marking the area in this respect as 8th out of Ohio's 21 economic areas.

BASIC ECONOMIC FACTS

POPULATION

1. Population, 1950.....Thous.
2. Land area.....Square miles
3. Population per square mile, 1950.....
Rank among Ohio's 21 economic areas.....

MANUFACTURING

4. % of population employed in manufacturing, 1950.....
Rank among Ohio's 21 economic areas.....
5. No. of establishments employing 100 or more, 1947.....
6. Value of manufacturing, 1947.....mil. dol.
7. Value of manufacturing per mfg. employee, 1947.....dol.
Rank among Ohio's 21 economic areas.....
8. Average weekly earnings per mfg. worker, 1950.....dol.
Rank among Ohio's 21 economic areas.....

AGRICULTURE

9. Cash income from agriculture, 1950.....mil. dol.
10. Cash income from agriculture per acre, 1950.....dol.
Rank among Ohio's 8 non-metropolitan areas.....

TRADE

11. Retail sales, 1948.....mil. dol.
12. Retail sales per capita, 1948.....dol.
Rank among Ohio's 21 economic areas.....

FINANCE

13. Demand deposits of commercial banks, Dec. 31, 1950mil. dol.
Rank among Ohio's 21 economic areas.....
14. Savings accounts (commercial banks and savings & loan assoc.)
Dec. 31, 1950.....mil. dol.
15. Savings accounts per capita, Dec. 31, 1950.....mil. dol.
Rank among Ohio's 21 economic areas.....

Sources of Items Shown in Table 1. Specific sources of items shown in Table I, together with explanations of certain items, are given below:

Item 1 and all per capita items: Census of Population, 1950

Item 2: Webster's Geographical Dictionary

Items 4 and 8: Division of Research and Statistics, Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 1950

TABLE I

FOR FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN OHIO

METROPOLITAN			NON-METROPOLITAN		OHIO	U.S.
Area B COLUMBUS (1 county)	Area J STEUBENVILLE (2 counties)	Area L IRONTON (1 county)	Area 6 ZANESVILLE, etc. (11 counties)	Area 8 PORTSMOUTH, etc. (12 counties)		
503	184	49	457	334	7,947	150,697
538	950	456	5,672	5,627	41,122	2,977,128
936	194	108	81	59	193	51
5th	12th	15th	17th	21st	.....	.....
11.2	8.4	8.5	10.8	5.7	15.0	9.9
13th	18th	17th	14th	20th	.....	.....
93	23	11	101	37	1,946	24,542
277.8	72.7	30.0	212.1	80.2	6,359	74,426
5,062	4,917	7,188	4,506	3,948	5,323	5,206
12th	15th	1st	19th	21st	.....	.....
64.68	65.56	61.76	59.42	55.88	69.56	63.72
14th	11th	17th	19th	21st	.....	.....
14.2	9.9	2.9	85.0	43.4	900.8	28,773
55.35	24.06	16.54	27.97	16.83	41.10	26.35
.....	.....	.....	7th	8th	.....	.....
506.6	131.2	28.3	343.9	207.7	7,373	130,520
1,006	712	576	753	622	928	866
4th	18th	21st	17th	20th	.....	.....
295.1	44.2	5.3	141.0	73.4	4,234	90,999
3rd	18th	21st	9th	15th	.....	.....
247.0	99.0	9.9	209.3	88.0	4,539	68,970
491	537	201	458	264	571	458
13th	8th	21st	15th	19th	.....	.....

Items 5, 6, and 7: Census of Manufactures, 1947; "value of manufacturing" refers to value added to product (i.e. excluding value of raw materials)

Items 9 and 10: Ohio State University and Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; refers to gross cash income excluding government payments.

Items 11 and 12: Census of Business, 1948

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Item 13: Federal Reserve System: refers to demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations.

Items 14 and 15: Ohio Department of Commerce, Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, and Federal Reserve System; refers to time deposits at commercial banks plus deposits at Ohio's few mutual savings banks, plus value of withdrawable shares of savings and loan associations (both state and federal-chartered)

Area 8

PORTSMOUTH - MARIETTA Area

(Twelve Counties)



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The three largest cities of the area, according to the 1950 Census of Population, are Portsmouth with about 37,000, Marietta with about 16,000, and Athens with 12,000. Next in order of population, ranging from about 8,000 down to 3,500, are: Gallipolis, Jackson, Logan, Wellston, Nelsonville, New Boston, Pomeroy and Middleport.⁽⁶⁾

The density of population of Area 8 is 59 per square mile, which is slightly above the United States average but lower than the other areas of Ohio.

(6) Gallipolis, Jackson, Logan and Pomeroy are county seats. The five county seats of the area which are not mentioned above have populations of less than 3,000 each.

Agriculture Farmers of the Portsmouth-Marietta Area received total cash income during 1950 of \$43 million. This was the equivalent of \$16.83 per acre of farm land, ranking last of the eight non-metropolitan areas of the state.

Within the area the largest per acre returns were received in Washington county (\$21.04 per acre) followed by Scioto with \$20.11 per acre. Lowest incomes per acre within the area were received in Vinton and Noble counties with \$10.36 and \$13.70, respectively.

For the entire Area 8, dairy products are the leading source of farm income, with 35% of the total in 1950. Poultry comes second, with a much higher percentage of total income than in most areas of the

state, or 20% of total farm income in 1950. Other leading products are hogs, 12%; cattle, 9%; corn, 3%; and truck crops, 3%.

Washington county has an exceptionally high proportion of income from truck crops, or 11%. Gallia is outstanding in regard to tobacco, with 19% of its total income from that source. Fruits, especially apples, are significant in Jackson county and to a less extent in Gallia and Vinton.

Manufacturing in Area 8

About 5.7% of the population of the area was employed in manufacturing during 1950, ranking in this respect below the United States average. Very recent developments, however, indicate that the abundant resources of the area are slated for greater utilization.

In the Portsmouth-Marietta area of twelve counties there are 37 manufacturing establishments employing 100 or more employees each, according to the 1947 Census of Manufactures. A considerable proportion of these is in the primary metal industries or in the ceramics group of industries.

In Portsmouth (Scioto county) are located a substantial steel mill as well as several iron foundries, several shoe factories, a large clay refractory plant, and other manufacturing establishments.

Manufactures in Marietta (Washington county) include chemicals, plastics, metal office furniture and household furniture, paints and pottery products. A ferrosilicon plant and large new chemical plants are in process of being added.

Consumers' goods as well as producers' goods are manufactured in Jackson county. Important products include men's trousers, office fixtures and machinery in Wellston, as well as silvery iron (a silicon alloy specialty) in Jackson, and clay refractories in Oak Hill.

In Hocking county clay products, household furniture and shoes are produced at Logan.

In Athens there is a large printing establishment as well as manufacturing of tools and midget motor

cars.⁽⁷⁾ Nelsonville (also in Athens county) has a shoe factory.

New plants for manufacture of auto and airplane parts are being built in Caldwell (Noble county) and McConnelsville (Morgan) in sections where there had previously been very little manufacturing activity.

Other products manufactured in the area are: wood products (Morgan and Vinton counties), explosives and brick (Vinton), and salt (Meigs).

Coal and Power

Coal mining plays a significant role in almost all the counties of the area. It appears to be growing in importance here, relatively to other areas, along with new techniques in the mining and processing of coal. Only about one percent of the total population of the area, however, was engaged in mining during 1950.

Large electric generating stations are located on the Hocking, Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, using local coal and producing power which is distributed over a wide territory.

Trade

Sales by retail stores in the Portsmouth-Marietta Area amounted to \$208 million during 1948, according to the retail census of that year. This was the equivalent of \$622 per capita, a figure below the United States as well as the Ohio average. The ranking is due in part to the proximity of the area to such strong-pulling retail centers as Columbus and Zanesville (Ohio) and Huntington, Parkersburg and Wheeling (West Virginia).

Finance

Commercial banks in Area 8 had a total of demand deposits amounting to \$73 million at the end of last year, ranking 15th among the state's 21 economic areas in this respect.

Savings accounts (in the form of time deposits of commercial banks *plus* withdrawable shares of savings and loan associations) were \$88 million on the same date, amounting to \$264 per capita.

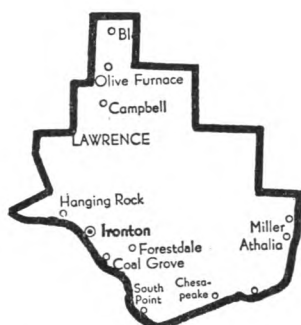
(7) The presence of Ohio University at Athens is a relatively important factor in the economic life of the locality.

(Please turn page for discussion of Ironton Area)

Area L

IRONTON Area

(Lawrence County)



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The population of Ironton, according to the latest reports, is about 16,000, while the entire county of Lawrence has a population of 49,000. The density of population of the area as a whole is 108 per square mile, ranking 15th among Ohio's 21 economic areas.

Lawrence county (including Ironton) is classified as metropolitan only because of its close connection with Ashland, Kentucky and Huntington, West Virginia. In many respects the characteristics of Lawrence county are more similar to the non-metropolitan areas of Ohio than to the metropolitan areas, in spite of the considerable development of chemical plants around Ironton.

Manufacturing and Mining About 8.5% of the population of Lawrence county was employed in manufacturing in 1950, in this respect 17th among the state's 21 areas. The largest manufacturing establishments in the area are chemical plants, a large malleable iron foundry, coke ovens, and a plant producing carbon brushes. Products made in significant quantities in the area include also: portland cement, glass and clay products, brick, sport goods, and household fixtures.

The value of manufacturing in the area, according to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, was \$30 million. In relation to the relatively small number

of manufacturing workers in the area, however, the value of manufacturing is outstandingly high. In fact, it amounted to \$7,188 per manufacturing worker, which in this respect scores the Ironton Area as *first* among Ohio's 21 economic areas. This showing is undoubtedly due in large measure to the outstanding importance of the chemical industry within the area; the latter industry has a very high rate of investment in industrial equipment in proportion to the number of workers employed, and yields a large value of production per employed worker.

Approximately one percent of the area's population was employed in coal mining during 1950.

Trade Sales by retail outlets located in Area L amounted during 1948 to \$28 million according to the retail census of that year. Expressed on a per-capita basis, this was \$576 per capita, a figure considerably below the United States as well as the Ohio average.

Agriculture in Area 8 Sale of farm products in Lawrence county amounted to less than \$3 million in 1950, or \$16.54 per acre of farm land. Dairy products accounted for 28% of the total while fruit and poultry accounted for 16% and 14% respectively.

Finance Demand deposits of commercial banks in the area at the end of last year totaled about \$5 million. Savings accounts (in the form of time deposits at commercial banks *plus* withdrawable shares of savings and loan associations) amounted to about \$10 million on the same date, the equivalent of \$201 per capita.

In respect to total demand deposits as well as "saving accounts" per capita, the area ranked last of the state's 21 economic areas according to reports at the end of last year.

Table II

LIST OF OHIO'S 21 ECONOMIC AREAS

Each area designated by a letter is a metropolitan area, while the numbered areas are "non-metropolitan".

NORTHWESTERN OHIO

(See October issue)

1. **Bryan-to-Fremont area**
Counties included: Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Van Wert, Williams, Wood.
2. **Lima-Marion area**
Counties included: Allen, Auglaize, Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Marion, Mercer, Seneca, Union, Wyandot.
- A. **Toledo area**
Lucas county

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO

(See November issue)

3. **Piqua-Delaware area**
Counties included: Champaign, Clinton, Darke, Delaware, Fayette, Madison, Miami, Pickaway, Preble, Shelby, Warren.
7. **Chillicothe-Hillsboro area**
Counties included: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Ross.
- C. **Dayton area**
Montgomery and Greene counties
- D. **Hamilton-Middletown area**
Butler county
- K. **Cincinnati area**
Hamilton county
- M. **Springfield area**
Clark county

NORTHEASTERN OHIO

4. **Sandusky-Mansfield area**
Counties included: Ashland, Erie, Holmes, Huron, Medina, Richland, Wayne.
5. **Ashtabula-East Liverpool area**
Counties included: Ashtabula, Columbiana, Geauga, Portage.
- E. **Cleveland area**
Cuyahoga and Lake counties
- F. **Akron area**
Summit county
- G. **Canton area**
Stark county
- H. **Youngstown area**
Trumbull and Mahoning counties
- N. **Lorain-Elyria area**
Lorain county

CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN OHIO

(Current issue)

6. **Zanesville-Newark area (p. 19)**
Counties included: Carroll, Coshocton, Fairfield, Guernsey, Harrison, Knox, Licking, Morrow, Muskingum, Perry, Tuscarawas.
8. **Portsmouth-Marietta area (p. 24)**
Counties included: Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Pike, Scioto, Vinton, Washington.
- B. **Columbus area (p. 18)**
Franklin county
- J. **Steubenville area (p. 21)**
Belmont and Jefferson counties
- L. **Ironton area (p. 26)**
Lawrence county

APPENDIX

General Sources. Grouping of counties into economic areas is drawn from *State Economic Areas*, by Donald J. Bogue, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1951. (Exceptions in the case of two areas are explained below.)

Data on individual counties are from latest available official sources. Combination of county data to compute area totals and ranks was done by this Bank.

Sources of the specific items shown in Table I are indicated at the bottom of the table. Two general sources have been used for reference purposes at numerous points of the study. They are: *Manufacturers Directory*, Department of Industrial Relations, State of Ohio, 1949 and 1950 editions; and: *Ohio, An Empire Within an Empire*, Ohio Development and Publicity Commission, Columbus, 1950 edition.

Characterization of areas in the text has been checked in each case by local consultants, whose advice is gratefully acknowledged.

Modification of Census Areas. The Census volume entitled *State Economic Areas*, cited above, includes Clark county (containing the city of Springfield) within non-metropolitan Area 3, along with 11 other counties. The same volume likewise includes Lorain county (containing the cities of Lorain and Elyria) within non-metropolitan Area 4, along with 7 other counties.

The results of the 1950 Census of Population, however, were not completely available at the time the Census delineation of state economic areas was made. As a result of the 1950 Census of Population it appears that Clark

county and Lorain county, respectively, now meet the tests for determining metropolitan state economic areas. They are so treated in this series of articles, and non-metropolitan Areas 3 and 4 are correspondingly reduced.

The designations "M" and "N" for metropolitan Clark and Lorain counties, respectively, have been used here, pending publication by the Census Bureau of revised classifications of state economic areas.

Names of Economic Areas. In the case of metropolitan areas, the names used in this series of articles are the standard names used in *State Economic Area* and approved by the Federal Interagency Committee. (e.g. "Cleveland" for Cuyahoga and Lake counties.)

In the case of non-metropolitan areas, however, standard names have not yet been designated. (*State Economic Areas* refers to each non-metropolitan area merely by its number and by a listing of all counties included.) To facilitate recognition of the areas described in these articles, provisional names have been devised; they are based in most cases on the two largest cities contained within the particular area. (An exception is Area 1 where the names of the two largest cities would give a mistaken impression of the geographical location of the area; hence the use of "Bryan-to-Fremont" to designate Area 1.) Inclusion of detail maps accompanying the text should make clear the entire compass of the respective areas.

Official names of the non-metropolitan areas are now being prepared by the Census Bureau, with the aid of local consultants.