

Perception of the forest-based sector, its innovations and future pathways

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Why perceptions matter?

Essential for...

- effective communication
- expectation management
- innovation management

Introduction

Forests in the spotlight

***'In agreement with the public nothing can fail,
without public acceptance nothing will succeed'***
- Abraham Lincoln

Communication in the forest sector

Why necessary?

- ✓ Vague picture of forest-based sector's activities (EU Commission 2002)
- ✓ EU citizens chose the "Conservation and protection of forests" as most important topic for their home country forests (Rametsteiner et al. 2009)
- ✓ Sustainable forest management was the most important topic in the sustainability communication of the 100 largest FBS companies (Vidal and Kozak 2008)
- ✓ **Need for sustainability communication to legitimize the forest-based sector activities among the public**

Challenges for communication

Problem statement

- ✓ Communication is successful when knowing the needs of stakeholders (Skouloudis et al. 2015, Pratt et al. 2013)
- ✓ Complexity: Different stakeholder, communication channels and levels of sustainability

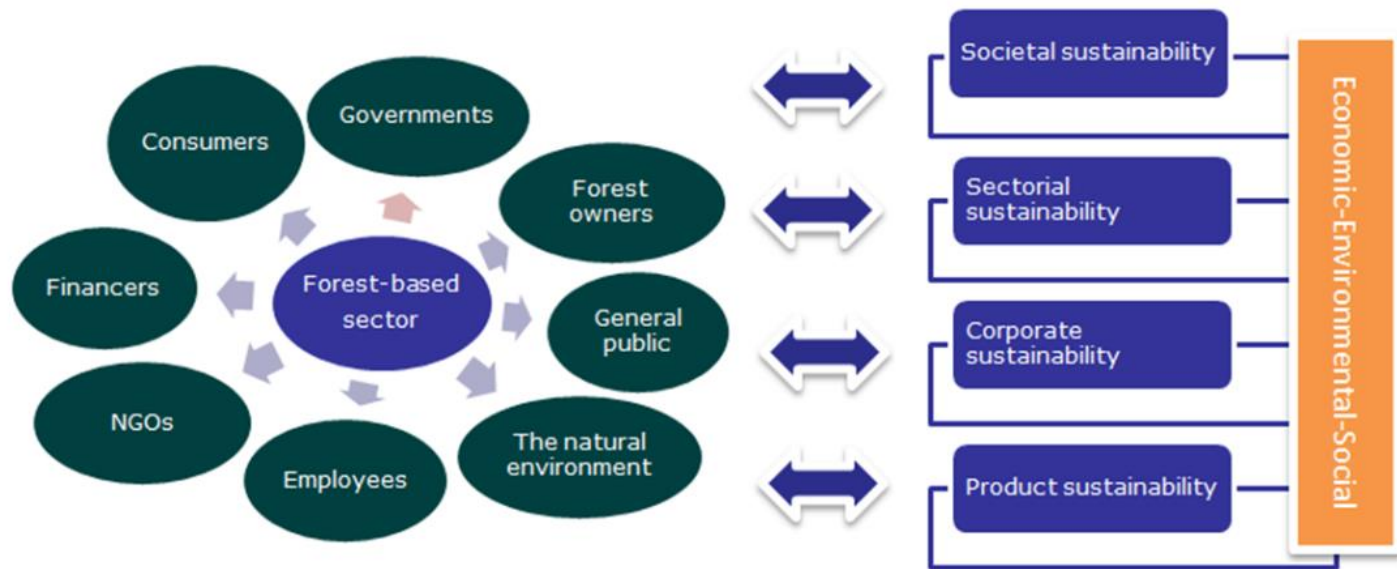


Figure 1: Forest-based sector stakeholder system with interaction to hierarchical levels of sustainability (Läthinen et al., 2016)

What is communicated by the forest sector?

Content analysis:

- Focus on 2-3 topics of interest (TOI) whereas others are neglected
- Focus on supplying factual information

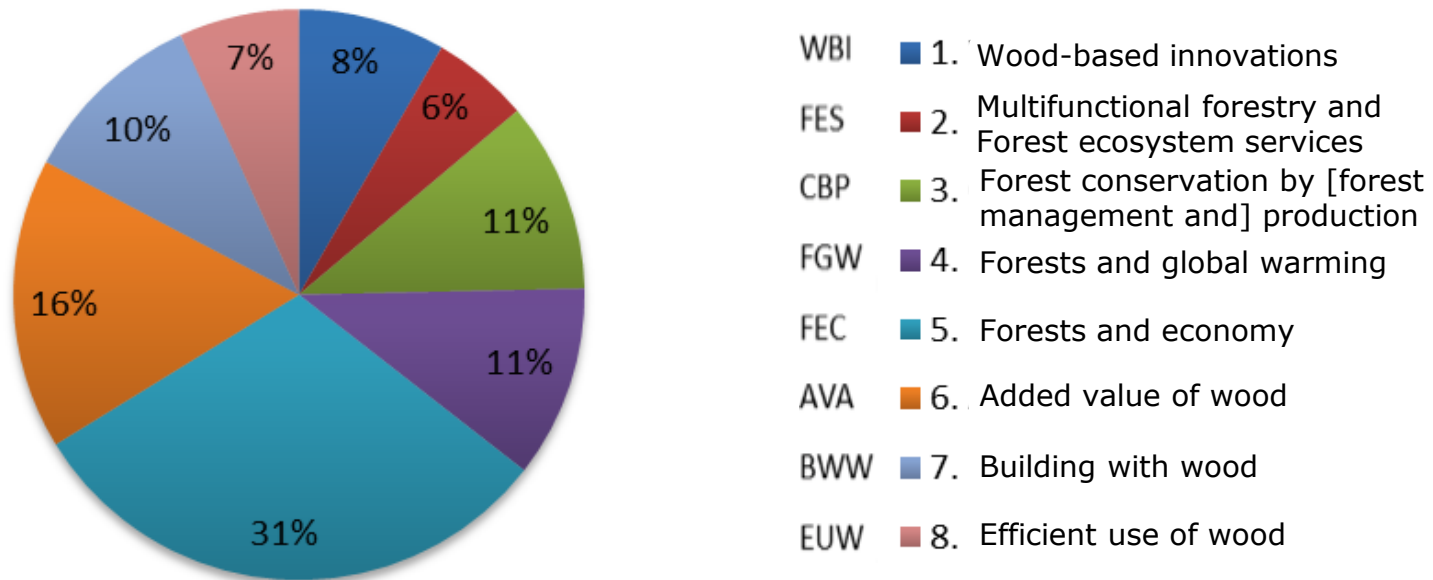


Figure: Amount of hits for each TOI (Korhonen et al. 2016)

The forest-based bubble

Online survey:

- Sector connection through profession, education, or forest ownership makes a difference especially regarding the perception of the responsible use of forest resources and the role of wood products in climate change mitigation
- Higher rates of “disagree”, “Undecided”, and “I don’t know” for people not involved in the sector

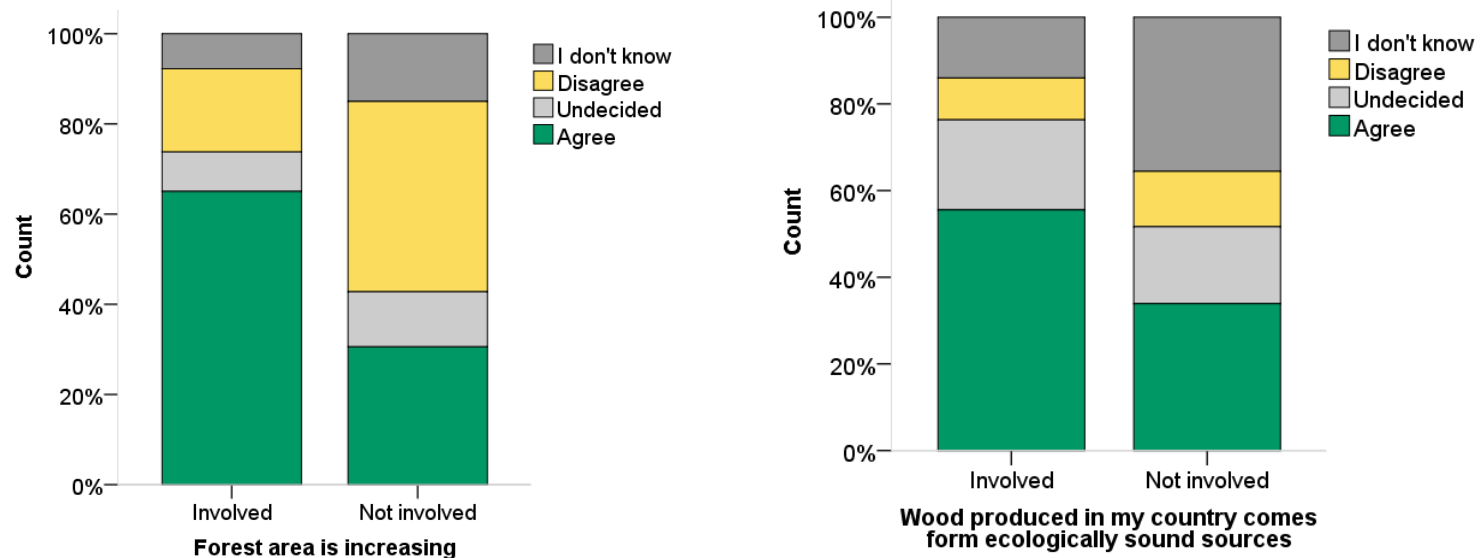


Figure: Differences in involvement regarding the perception of communicated items (Ranacher & Stern 2015)

Can perception be influenced by information?

Cognitive response experiments

- Installed signposts at a new harvesting site in an urban forest, which contained information on: "What happened?", "Does it affect the forest?", "How is the wood used?"
- With the signposts forest visitors are less disturbed by the visual appearance, emphasize economic aspects, and are less worried about ecological impacts

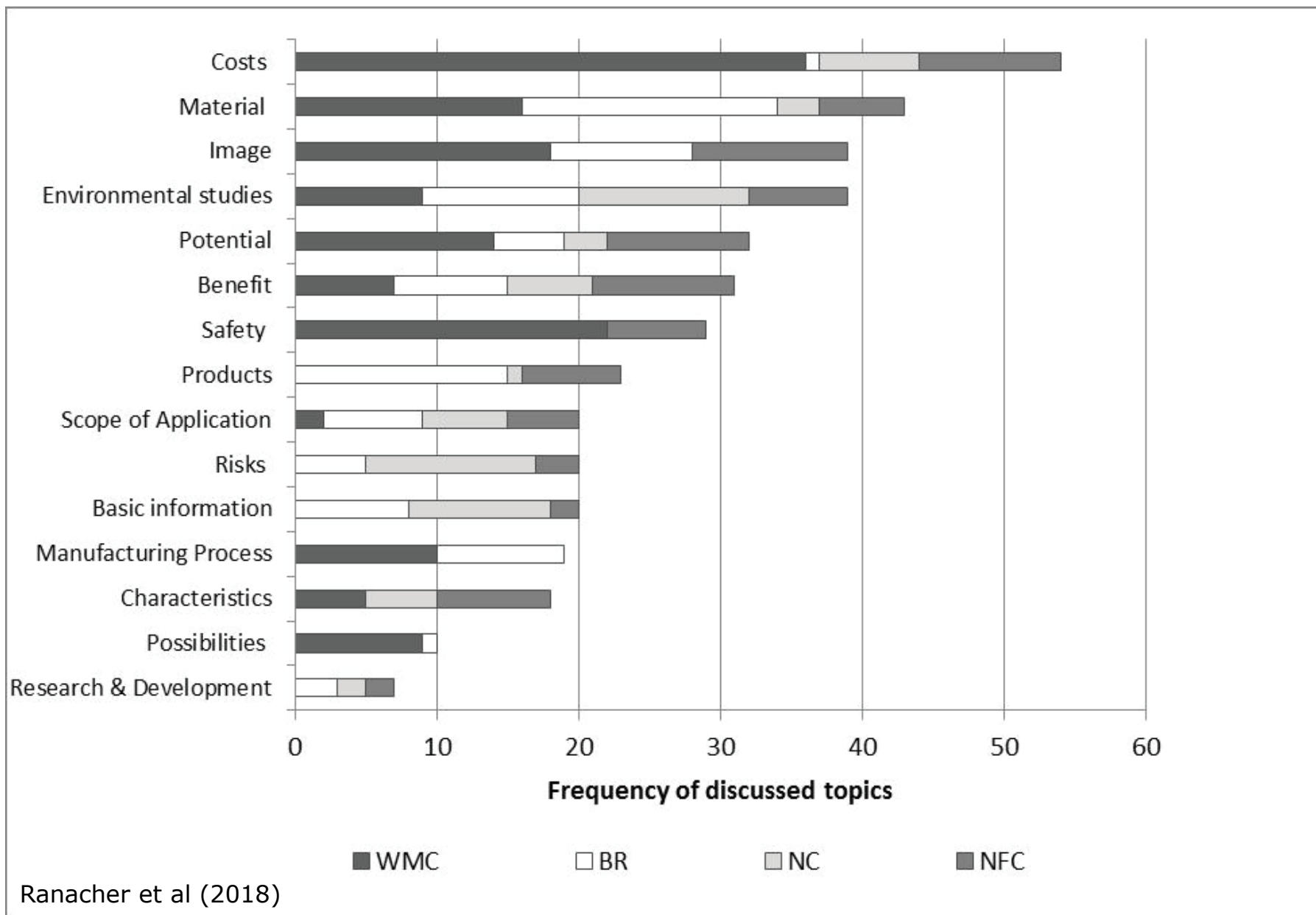
Property (attribute or value)	No infoboards A	Infoboards B	Control C
ecology – worries about environmental compatibility	57%	20%	13%
visual appearance	78%	40%	50%
Eco-social market economy	9%	30%	25%
support of regional economy	0%	25%	0%
energy production	4%	15%	13%
greed of gain	9%	0%	13%

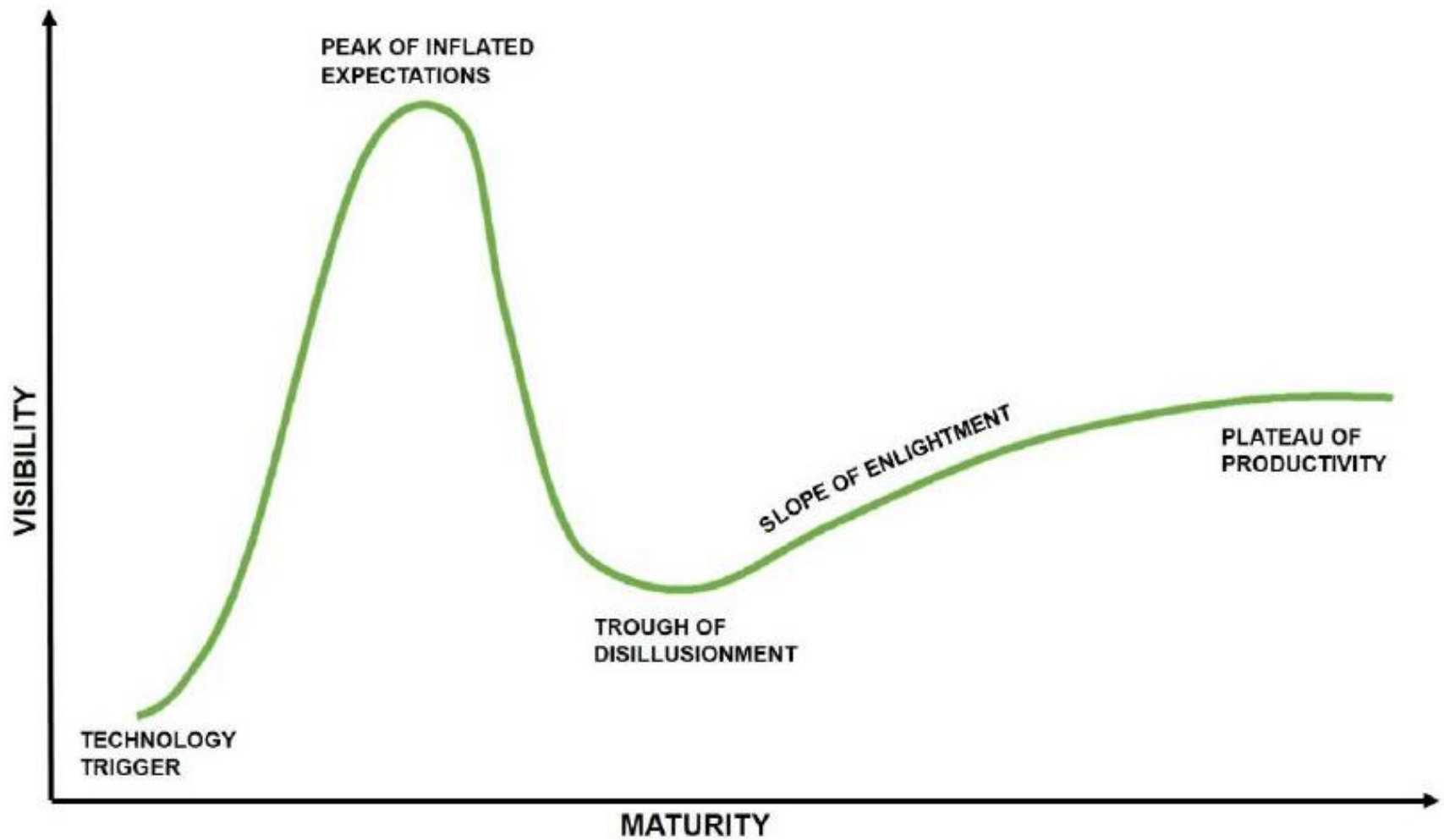
Table: Selected attributes recalled by the respondents (Huber et al. 2017)

You may say, that's OK...

But...

What's innovation got to do,
got to do with it?





Stern et al (2018) **Figure 2.** Gartner technology hype cycle (adapted from [38]).

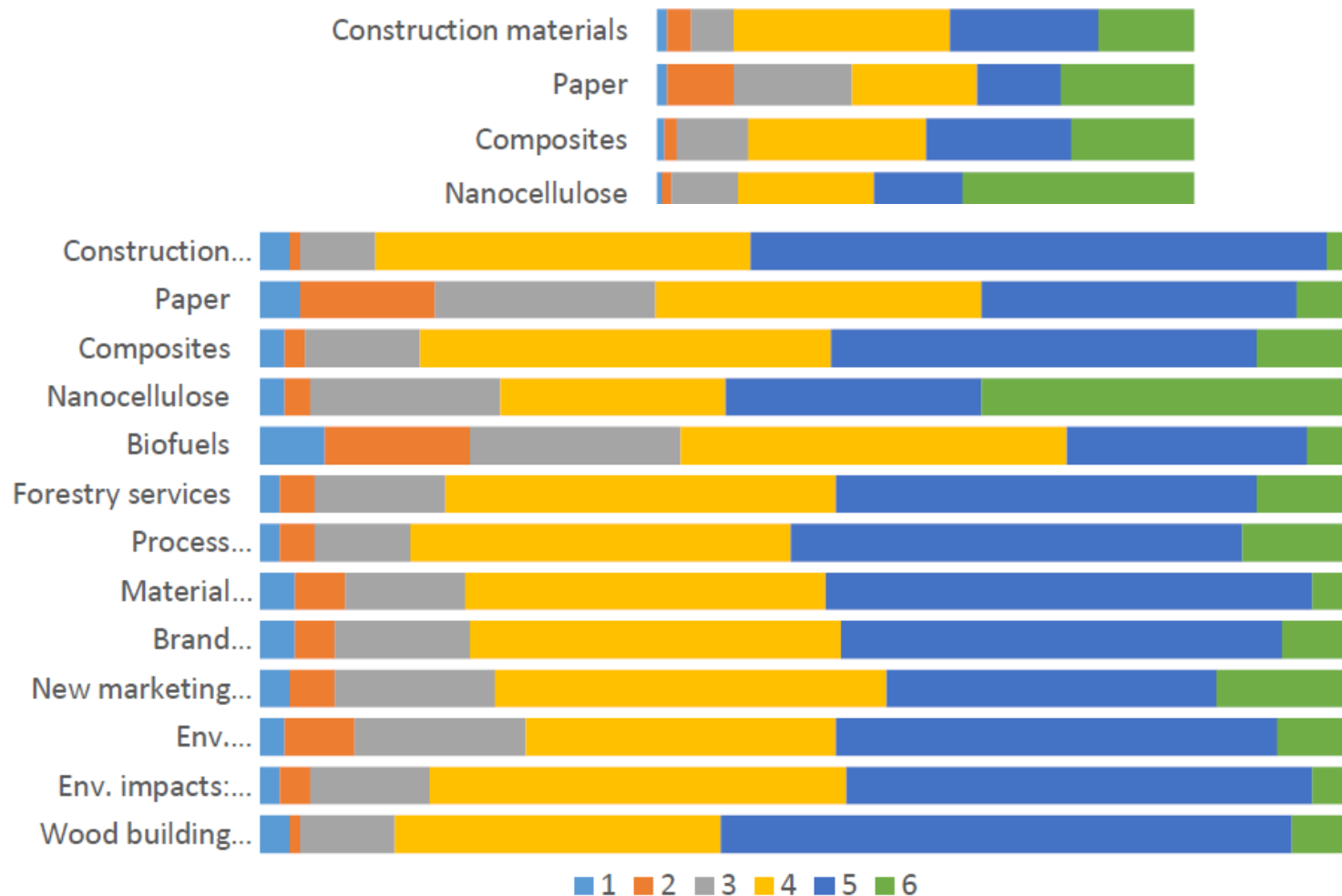


Figure 4. Respondent distribution to the statement: “For societal and sustainable development, I think the forest sector should focus their innovation efforts over the next 20 years on . . . ” (Scale from 1 = Strongly disagree, to 5 = Strongly agree, 6 = I don’t know). Stern et al (2018)

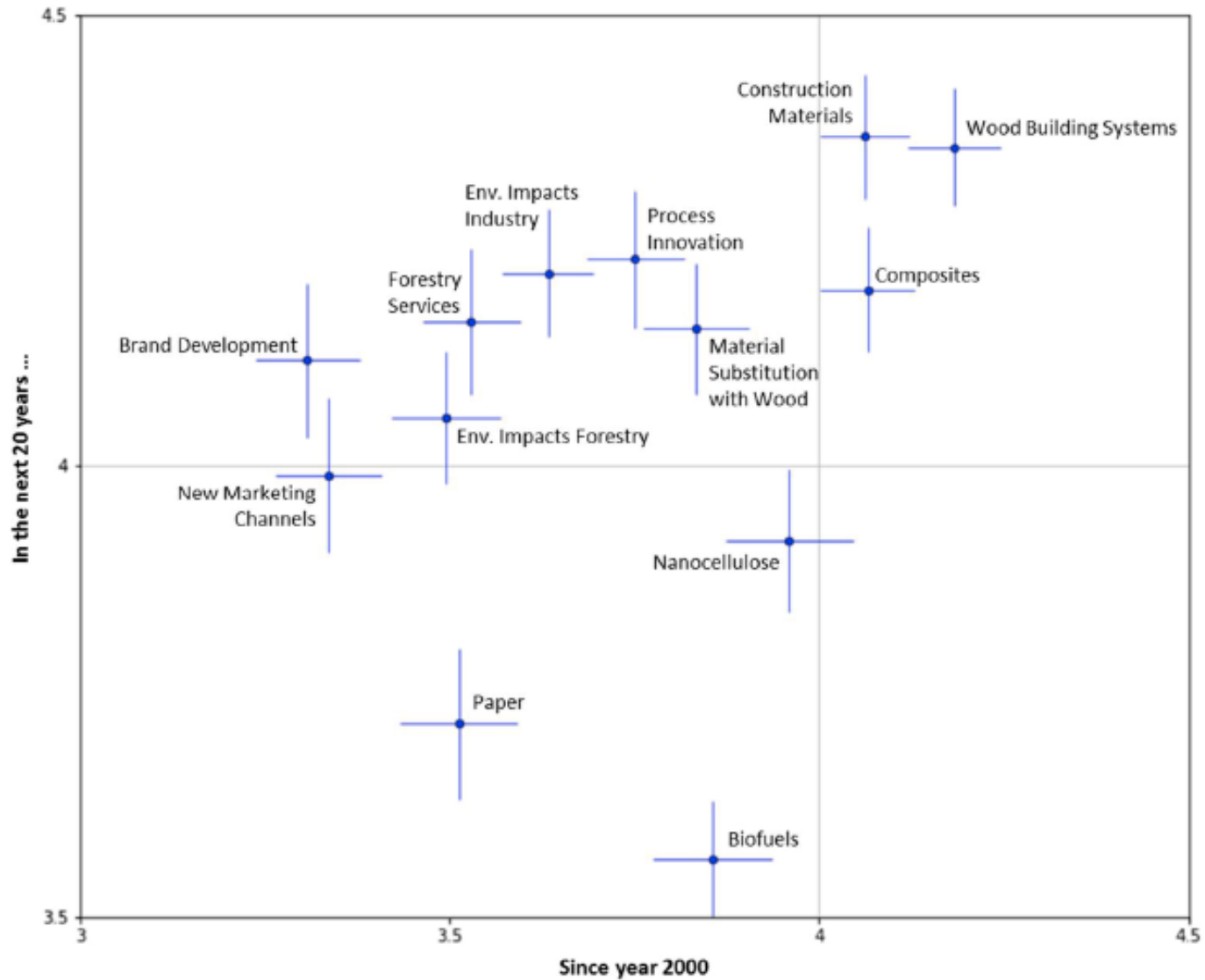


Figure 5. Performance Importance Grid (Scale from 1 = Strongly disagree, to 5 = Strongly agree).

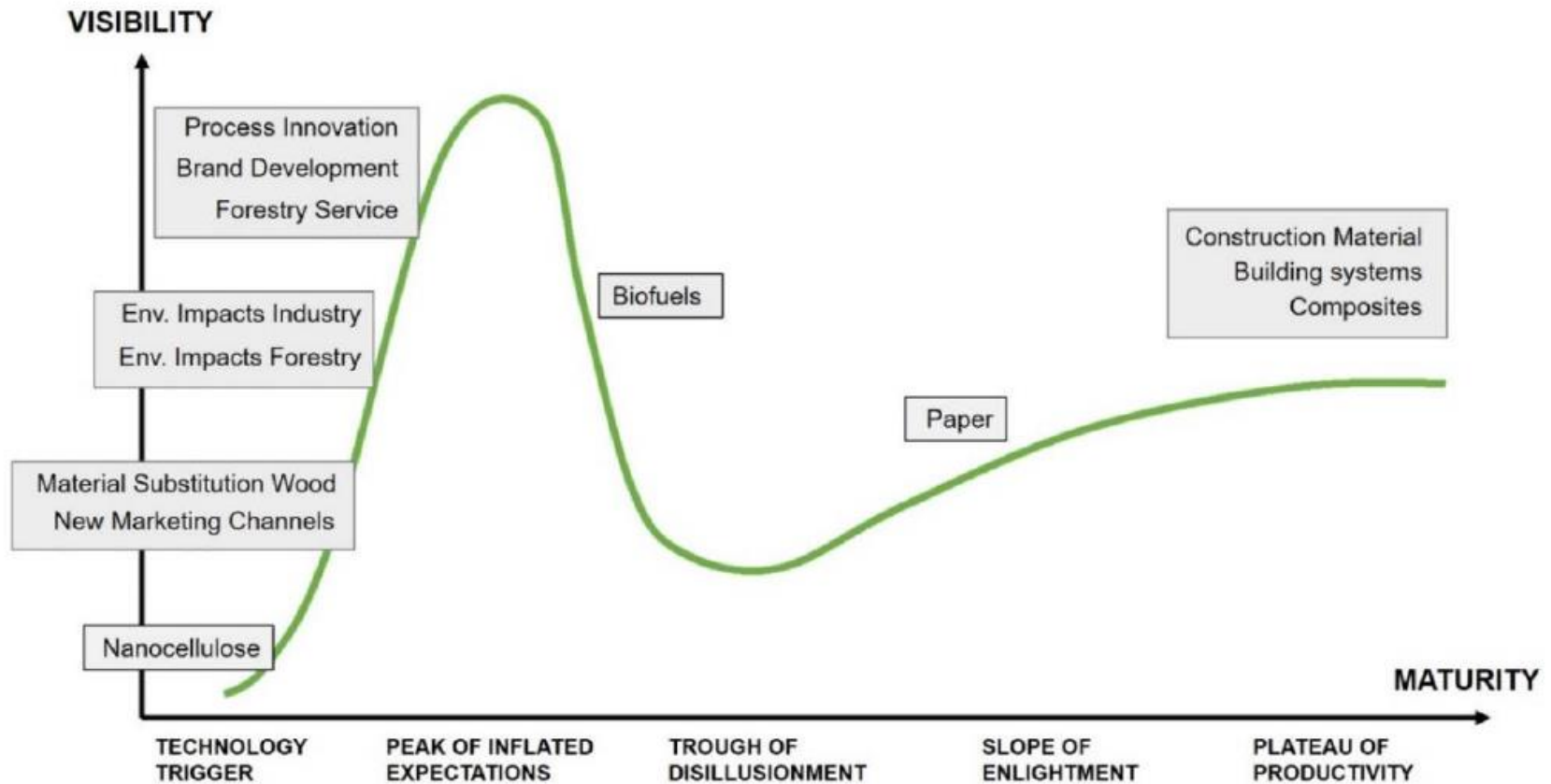


Figure 6. Schematic position of the investigated innovation areas in Gartner's technology hype cycle.

Stern et al (2018)

What about future pathways?

A forest-based Bioeconomy?

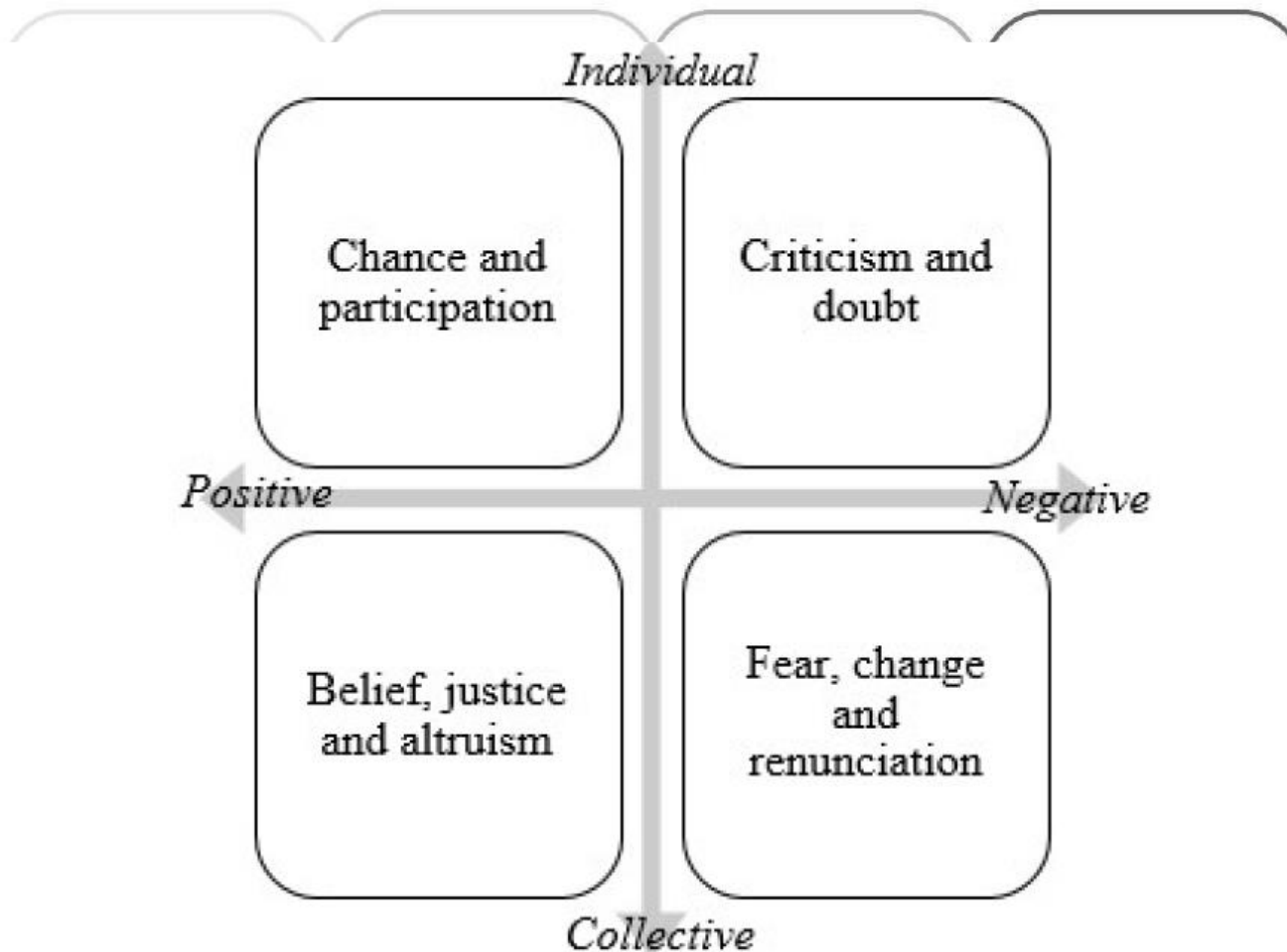


Figure 3. Value matrix and applied value dimensions, adapted from Vringer et al. [39].

Stern et al (2018)

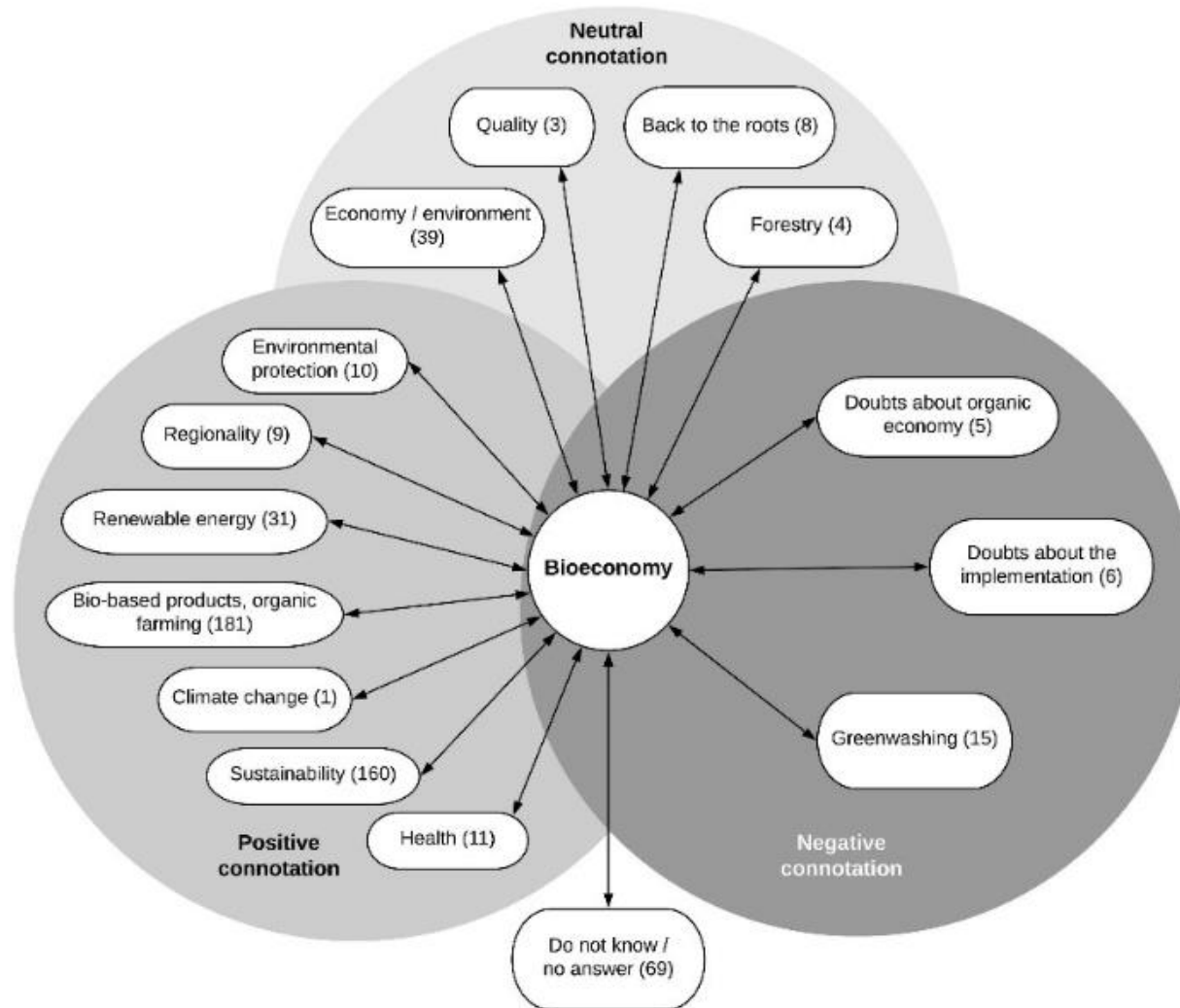


Figure 5. Thematic coding and attitude (i.e., neutral/positive/negative connotation) towards the definition of the term bioeconomy with the absolute frequency of mentioned topics given in brackets ($N = 456$). Stern et al (2018)

Table 4. Significant differences in frequency of attributes by target group ($N = 456$).

Laddering Theme	Target Group				$\chi^2(df)$	p Value
	Students ($n = 126$)	Employees ($n = 153$)	Farmers ($n = 67$)	Pensioners ($n = 110$)		
Curiosity/interest	34.92%	20.26%	22.39%	15.45%	$\chi^2(3) = 14.055$	0.002
Back to nature	15.08%	18.30%	34.33%	32.73%	$\chi^2(3) = 16,961$	0.001
Quality of life	8.73%	17.65%	11.94%	22.73%	$\chi^2(3) = 9944$	0.016
Doubts about sustainability and equity of a bioeconomy	8.73%	15.69%	26.87%	15.45%	$\chi^2(3) = 14,896$	0.009
Doubts about effectiveness	16.67%	10.46%	31.34%	15.45%	$\chi^2(3) = 11,101$	0.002
Inequity	5.56%	10.46%	20.90%	11.82%	$\chi^2(3) = 10,667$	0.012
Fear for own existence	0.00%	9.80%	7.46%	3.64%	$\chi^2(3) = 14,561$	0.002

Table 5. Frequency of select mentioned topics by the four EMCB groups ($N = 456$).

Attributes	Level of EMCB				$\chi^2(df)$	p -Value
	Very High EMCB ($n = 114$)	High EMCB ($n = 114$)	Low EMCB ($n = 114$)	Very Low EMCB ($n = 114$)		
Optimism	45%	32%	32%	25%	$\chi^2(3) = 10.816$	0.013
Sense of responsibility	41%	29%	19%	25%	$\chi^2(3) = 14.676$	0.002
Health	23%	9%	16%	18%	$\chi^2(3) = 8.601$	0.036
Justice	18%	14%	9%	6%	$\chi^2(3) = 8.775$	0.032
Sustainable Consumption	44%	45%	36%	29%	$\chi^2(3) = 7.966$	0.047
Quality of life	25%	17%	12%	8%	$\chi^2(3) = 14.597$	0.002
Doubts on realism	16%	23%	22%	32%	$\chi^2(3) = 8.154$	0.043

Stern et al (2018)

Conclusions

- Communication (knowledge, interest)
- Expectations (up and down)
- Not just positive - fears
- Integration (open innovation)

Thank you for your attention!



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