

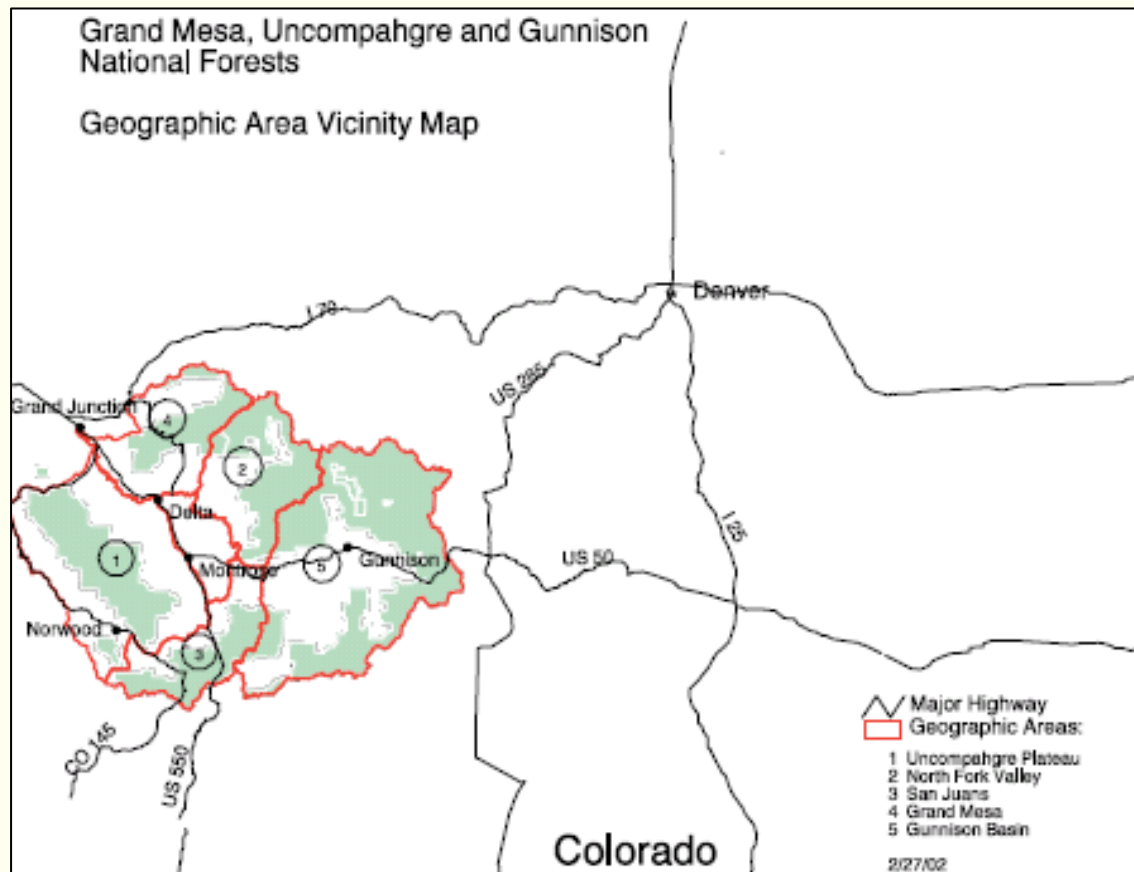
Why Won't They Come?

Using Q-method to Uncover
Stakeholder Perspectives on
Collaborative National Forest Planning

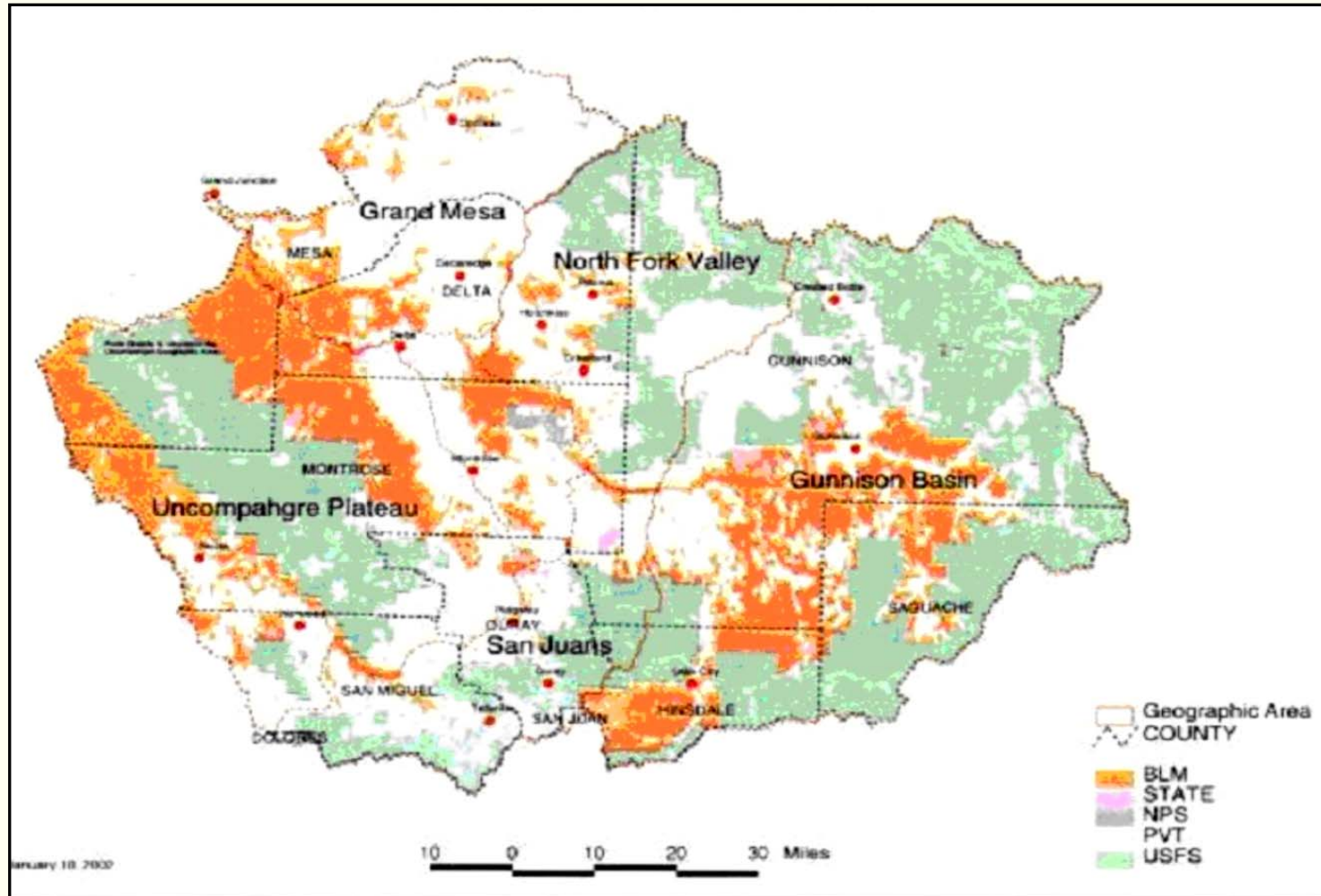
Presented by:
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January 12, 2007



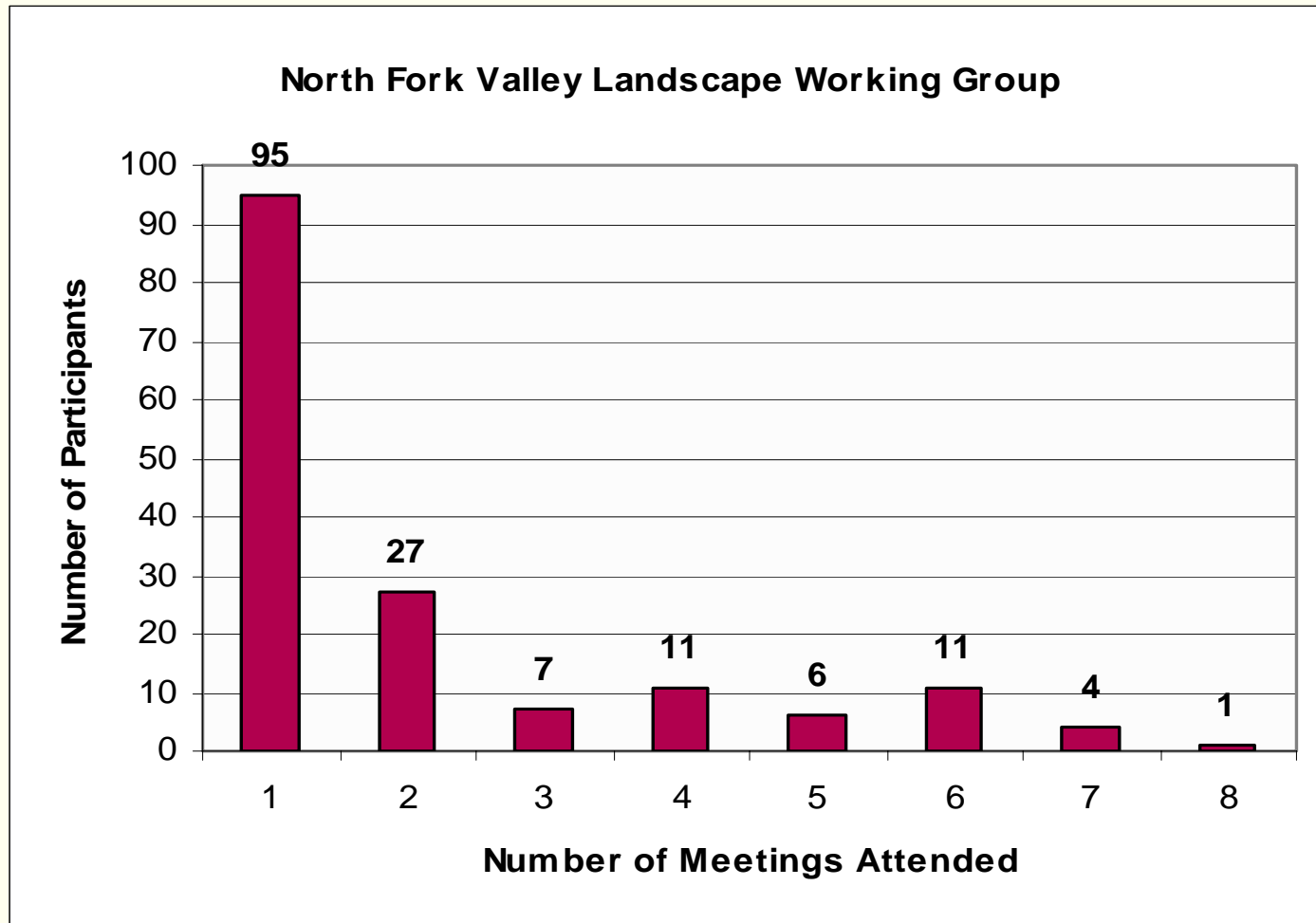
The Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest (GMUG)



Five Geographic Areas



Rate of Repeat Meeting Attendance





Methods

Why Q-method?

- Reveals the individual's frame of reference
- Identifies social discourses
- Establishes patterns across individuals rather than across their traits

Methods

Existing Research

- Collaborative Process \neq Shared Power Over Decisions
- Collaborative Potential of the Situation
- Rational choice
- Perception of the Agency
- Social Judgments
- Self-Efficacy

Methods

Sampling Matrix

	Process/ Decision	Officials (FS, Elected)	Science	Other Interest Groups
Skills				
Resources				
Attitude				

Methods

Interviewee Demographics

Affiliation	Participation Level		
	<i>Active Participant</i>	<i>Partial Participant</i>	<i>Non-Participant</i>
<i>Coal Industry</i>	1	1	0
<i>Environmentalist</i>	5	2	3
<i>Local Government</i>	1	1	2
<i>Motorized Recreation</i>	3	1	0
<i>Nonmotorized Recreation</i>	2	2	2
<i>Outfitter</i>	0	1	2
<i>Private land Inholder</i>	0	0	3
<i>Ranching</i>	1	4	3
<i>Timber Industry</i>	0	0	2
Total: 35	13	11	11

Results

Data Analysis

- **Four Factors rotated**

Factor	1	2	3	4
% Explained Variance	21	12	16	11

- **Output**

- Factor Array**
- 3 Correlation Matrices**

Results

- Attitudes toward the Forest Service, the collaborative process, and other stakeholders
- Costs > Benefits
- Lack of Time and Notification
- Diversity of perspectives across participation levels

Factor One: LWG Process Will Directly Influence the Forest Plan

- Stakeholders who trust the Forest Service is not using the process to justify internal decisions
- Believe their input is taken into account and their involvement is worthwhile



**10
Significant
Q-sorts**

Factor Two: Distrust

- Stakeholders lack trust in Forest Service, collaborative process, and/or other stakeholders
- Active Participants are involved to protect their interests
- Partial and Non-Participants do not believe their input will be taken into account



**8 Significant
Q-Sorts**

Factor Three: Place-based Learning

- Variant of Factor One
- Stakeholders who believe sharing and receiving information from the Forest Service and other stakeholders is important.
- Believe Forest Service must “get out on the ground”



**8 Significant
Q-Sorts**

Factor Four: Science-based Decisions

- Variant of Factor One
- Believe the collaborative process cannot address all issues
- Active Participants believe others do not represent their interests and/or want to ensure science is incorporated
- Partial and Non-participants prefer other methods for providing their input



**6 Significant
Q-sorts**

Affiliations associated with Factors 1, 3, & 4

- Local Government
- Environment/ Non-Motorized Recreation
- Outfitters
- Coal Industry
- Ranching
- Timber Industry



25
Stakeholders
correlated
significantly
with these
factors

Affiliations associated with Factor 2

- Motorized Recreation
- Private Land Inholdings

- Ranching
- Timber Industry



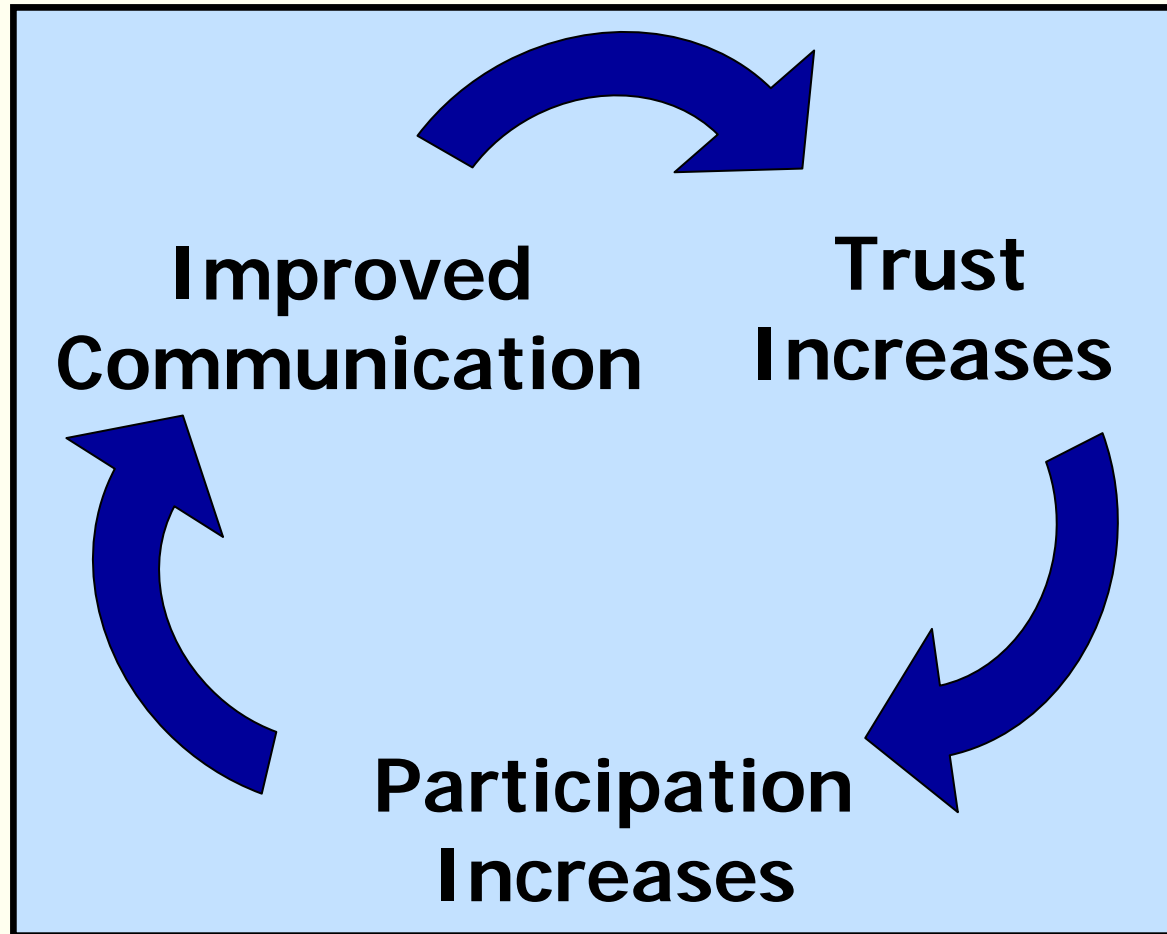
8
Stakeholders
correlated
significantly
with this
factor

Areas of Agreement

- Improving forest health is a concern for all stakeholders interviewed
- Do not believe the circumstance or timing is inappropriate
- Have adequate resources to support their involvement



Implications for Forest Planning





Conclusions

What Could be Done Differently

- Obtaining a representative sample of statements
- Testing of statements
- Diverse Population of Interviewees



Conclusions

Benefits of Q-method

- Reveals Complexity of Decision to Participate
- Triangulate Data Analysis
- Improved Understanding of Stakeholder Perspectives

Thank You

