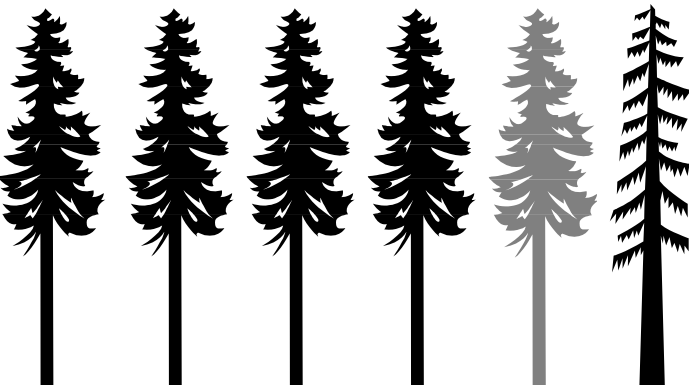


Differences in forest conditions between Swedish forest properties owned by men respectively women – preliminary results

IUFRO conference on Gender and Forestry

November 16th -19th 2008

Gender issues in natural resources management –
perception and experiences in different parts of the world



Lina Holmgren, Gun Lidestav, Siv Nyquist

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Dep of Forest Resource Management

Non-industrial private forest ownership in Sweden

Of the Swedish land area of 41 million hectare 23 million is productive forestland. 51 percent of the forestland is owned by non-industrial private forest owners. Today there are about 335 000 non-industrial private forest owners whereof around 38 percent are female owners.

Previous research shows that gender has an impact on Swedish NIPF ownership considering:

- **Who, owns the forest**
 - whether an heir has taken over the property or not; sons inherit forest properties to a larger extent than daughters

- **How, the forest is owned**
 - whether the forest estate is singly or jointly owned; men inherit to a larger extent as a single owner

- **What, with reference to size of the property**
 - men owns larger properties



Forestry activity on male and female owned properties

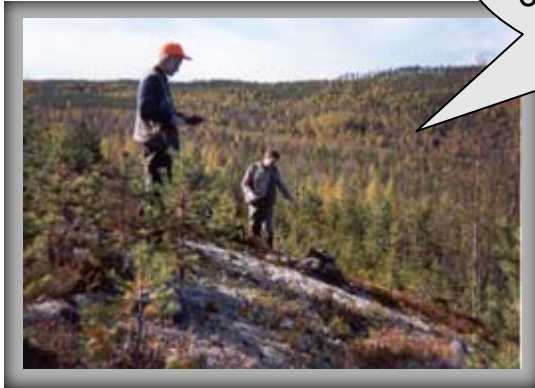
- Particularly, research on forestry activity (Lidestav and Ekström 2000) show that:
- Female forest owners were less inclined to carry out final felling, thinning and other cuttings i.e. male owners reported a higher occurrence of forestry activity during 1 year than did female owners.
- Results regarding harvested volumes in final felling, thinnings and other cuttings (in total or per ha) did not expose any significant differences in harvesting management strategies between male and female owners.
- Indicate that female forest owners are more inclined to regenerate their holdings in general compared male forest owners.



Forestry activity on a property depends on;



The forest owner
(and former owner)



Natural conditions reflected
by the site productivity
class and...

...the present state of the
forest



Aim of this study

Are there qualitative differences between male and female owned holdings? More specific are forest properties held by women:

- Less productive as a result of poorer mean site productivity?
- Does women have lower standing volume on their properties?
- Does female owned properties have less share of the standing volume in older maturity-classes?

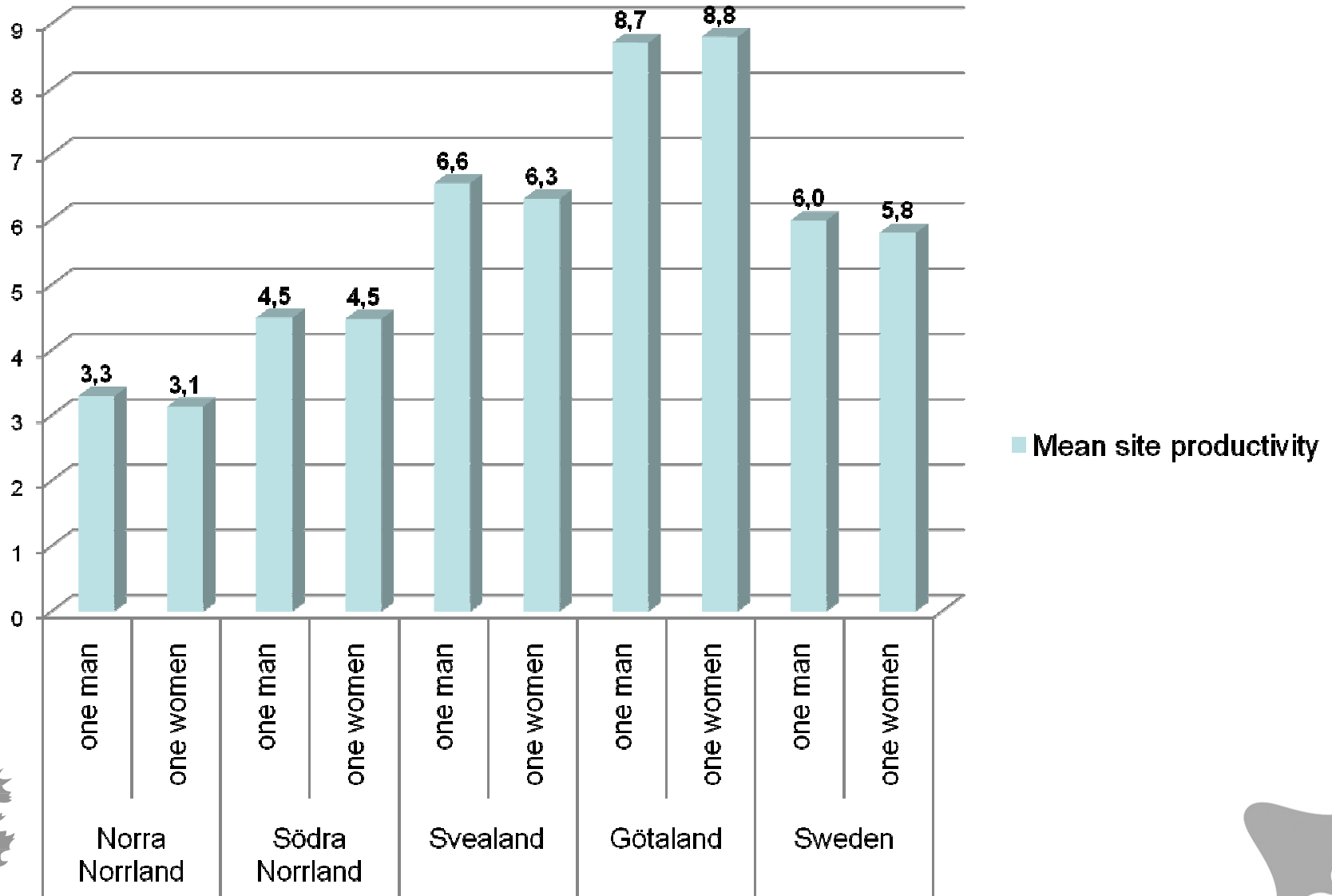


Material & Method

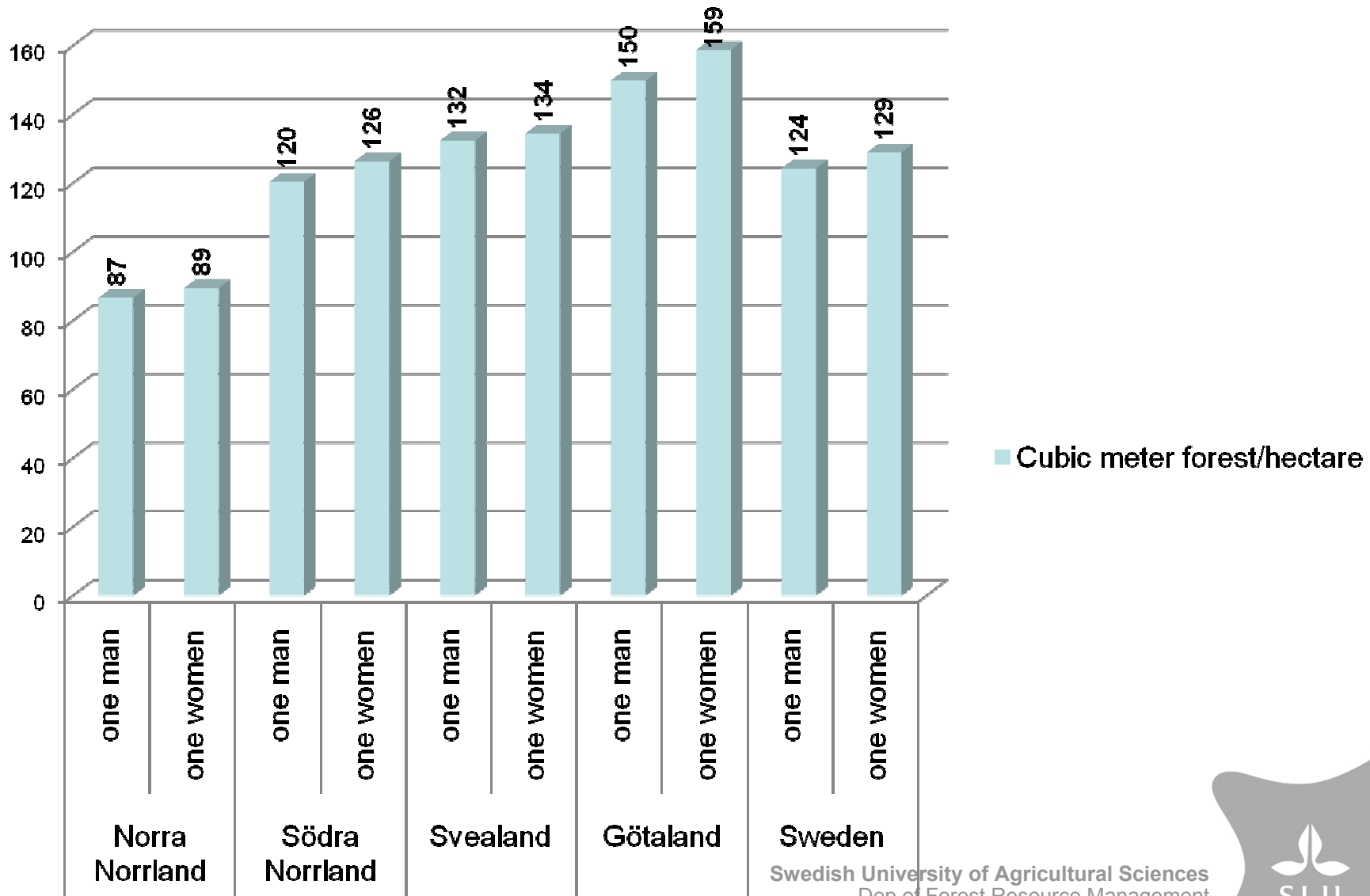
- **National Forest inventory data**
- **The inventory is performed on permanent and temporary tracts and a solid statistical design assures the quality of the data. Coordinates for the plots are used in order to identify ownership categories.**
- **For this research we have identified single male and female NIPF owners in order to do a comparative study of female and male forest owners land.**
- **The plots do not represent the properties, however, the design includes sufficiently large number of tracts, and can be considered as representative for female and male holdings respectively.**



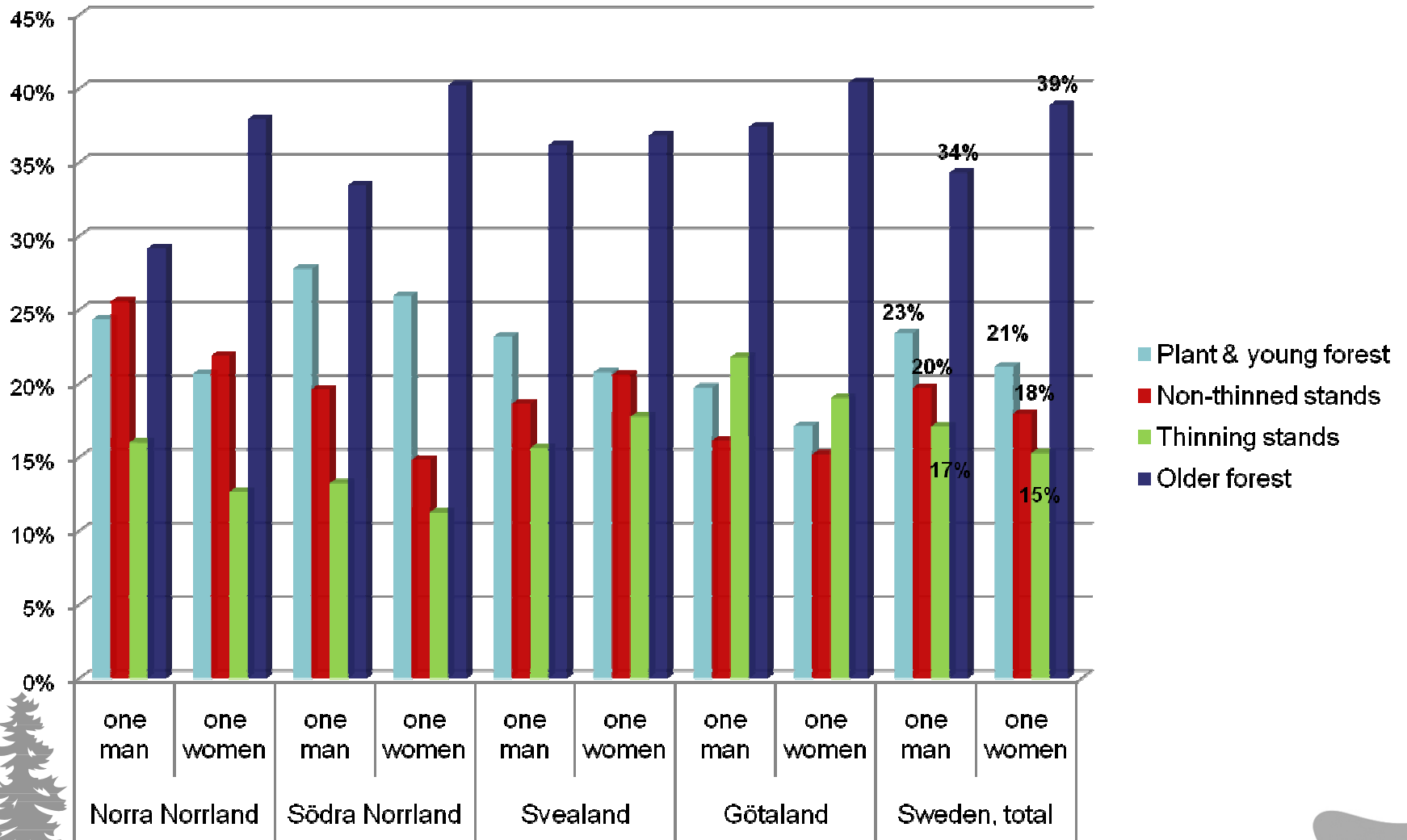
Mean site productivity



Standing volume



Maturity-class distribution; percentage, area productive forestland



Preliminary Conclusion

The question addressed was whether the answer to the less frequent harvesting activity found on female-owned holdings compared to on male-owned holdings – could be explained by qualitative differences between male and female owners holdings?;

- **Considering presented preliminary results, there are no such indications**
- **Results indicate that women tend to have a longer rotation period**
- **Conclusion, the differences in harvesting activity between male and female owners has to be found somewhere else than in the forestry-qualities of the holdings**



References

References

- Acker, J. (1992), 'Gender organizational theory', in A.J. Mills and P. Trancred (eds), *Gender Organisational Analysis*, Sage, London, pp. 248-260.
- Brandth, B. & Haugen, M. S. (1998). Breaking into a Masculine Discourse. Women and Farm Forestry. *SociologiaRuralis*. 38: 427–442.
- Colfer, C. (2005). *The Equitable Forest – Diversity, community, and Resource Management*. RRF Press, Washington. 335 pp.
- de Facto (2006). *Sweden's environmental objectives – Bying into the future. A progress report from the Swedish environmental objective council*. <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/bokhandeln/pdf/620-1251-7.pdf>
- Enander, K-G. (2001). *Skogsbrukssätt och skogspolitik 1900 –1950, Report no 54, Department of Silviculture, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Umeå*. 200 pp. In Swedish with English summary.
- Follo, G., Forbord, M., Almås, R., Blekesaune, A., and Rye, J.F. (2006). Den nye skogeieren. Hvordan øke hogsten i Trøndelag? Rapport 1/06 Norsk senter for bygdeforskning, Trondheim. 252 pp.
- Government communication 2005/06:126; Strategic Challenges - A Further Elaboration of the Swedish Strategy for Sustainable Development. Ministry of Sustainable Development. <http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/07/01/83/1a9ae133.pdf>
- Governmental Bill (2005/06:155). Power to Shape Society and Your Life – Towards New Gender Equality Policy Objectives. http://www.womeninlocalcouncils.org.uk/filestore/documents/New_objectives-Sweden.pdf
- Holmgren, L., (2006). "Gender Perspective on NIPF Management - Do Female Forest Owners Need Less Money than Male Forest Owners?" *Gender and Forestry International Seminar Proceeding/IUFRO 6.08.01 Gender Research in Forestry Workshop*. To be announced.
- Hirdman, Y. (1993), Genussystemet – reflektioner kring kvinnors sociala underordning. In C.Eriksson (ed.), *Genus i historisk forskning. Lund, Studetlitteratur*. pp.146-161
- Inkomstskattelag 1999:1229, The Income Tax Act
- Lidestav, G. (1998). Women as Non-industrial Private Forest Landowners in Sweden. *Scan. J. For. Res.* 13:66-73.



References forts

Lidestav, G. (2000) I konkurrens med en bror. Könrelaterade överlåtelsemönster inom det samtida svenska familjeskogsbruket. Arbetsrapporter 183, institutionen för skogsskötsel, SLU.

Lidestav, G. and Ekström, M. (2000), 'Introducing gender in studies on management behaviour among non-industrial private forest owners', *Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research*, 15(3): 378-386.

Lidestav, G. and Nordfjell, T. (2005). A conceptual model for understanding social practices in family forestry. *Small-scale Forest Economics, Management and Policy*, 4(4):391-408.

Lidestav, G. (2006). *Gender structures in Swedish family forestry*. In; Späeth R.,(ed.), *Time for action - Changing the gender situation in forestry*. Report of the team of specialists on gender and forestry. FAO 2006. Rome.

Lisberg-Jensen, E. (2002). *Som man ropar i skogen: Modernitet, makt och mångfald i kampen om Njakafjäll och i den svenska skogsbruksdebatten 1970-2000*. Dissertation, Akademisk avhandling, Humanekologiska enheten. Lunds Universitet, Lund. 285 pp. In Swedish with English summary.

Lundquist, U. and Holmberg, J., (2000). Characteristics and application of frameworks for indicators in the context of sustainable development. In; Lundqvist, U. (2000). On sustainability indicators and sustainable product development. PhD thesis. Department of physical resource theory, Chalmers University of technology and Göteborg University. Göteborg.

Rocheleau, D., Thomas-Slayter, B., & Wangari, E. (1996). Gender and Environment; A Feminist Political Ecology Perspective. In D. Rocheleau, B. Thomas-Slayter, & E. Wangari (eds), *Feminist Political Ecology* (pp.3-25). London: Routledge.

Ripatti, P. 1998. Profile of Finnish female forest owners and their timber sales behaviour. Paper presented at the Biennial Meeting of the Scandinavian Society of Forest Economics, Umea, Sweden, 15 pp.

RIS (2006). The Swedish National Inventory of Forests. <http://www-nfi.slu.se/>

Törnqvist, T. (1995). *Inheritors of the woodlands: a sociological study of private, non-industrial forest ownership*, *Forskningsrapport från SAMU; 6*, Swedish University of Agricultural sciences, RK-tryck i Uppsala, Repronationalen Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala.

Strupstad, L. M. 1990. Kvinner som skogeier. Analyse av en spørreksjemaundersøkelse. Telemark Research Foundation, Bo, Norway. Arbeidsrapport nr. 15:90, 109 pp. (In Norwegian.)

Späeth, R., Karman, R., and Gianinni, M., (2006). Time for action - Changing the gender situation in forestry. Report of the team of specialists on gender and forestry. FAO 2006. Rome.

Stoller, R. J. 1968. Sex and Gender, 383 pp. Hogart Press, London.

Shiva, V. 1989. Staying Alive. Women, Ecology and Development, 234 pp. Zed Books, London.

Westholm, E. (1992). *Modern Land Reforms in Dalarna, Sweden*, *Geografiska regionstudier*, 25. Agricultural Sciences
Dissertation Uppsala University, Sahlanders Grafiska AB, Falun.

