

VOLUNTEERS IN THE DANISH HOME GUARD 2016



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VOLUNTEERS IN THE DANISH HOME GUARD 2016
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PREFACE

The overall objective of this survey is to provide a better basis for the Danish Home Guard Command to organise their volunteer services. The report identifies the composition of the volunteer group in the Home Guard, including their opinions and expectations of the Home Guard and their own volunteer work. The survey follows up on two previous surveys of Home Guard volunteers, which SFI carried out in 2007 and 2011, respectively, with the aim of describing changes in the composition of the volunteer group and any changes in their opinions and expectations.

The study's advisory committee included the Commander of the Home Guard, Major-General Finn Winkler; the Commissioner of the Home Guard, Bjarne Laustsen; Brigadier-General Gunner Arpe Nielsen; and John Nielsen, administrative officer, all of whom we would like to thank for their comments on the draft report and other input. We particularly wish to thank Professor Lars Skov Henriksen, Aalborg University, who served as referee for the report, and who provided valuable constructive comments.

The report was written by Torben Fridberg, senior researcher, and Mona Larsen, senior researcher. The survey was commissioned and financed by the Danish Home Guard Command.

Copenhagen, March 2017

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SUMMARY

This report identifies the composition of the volunteer group in the Home Guard and their opinions and expectations of the Home Guard, as well as of their own volunteer work. The report follows up on two previous surveys carried out in 2007 and 2011. We therefore also examine trends from 2007 to 2011 and on to 2016. The overall objective of the survey is to establish a better basis for the Danish Home Guard Command to organise its volunteer services.

This new survey was commissioned because of the major changes in Home Guard duties in recent years. The 2007 survey was conducted after the Home Guard had been reorganised from top to bottom following the 2000-2004 and the 2005-2009 Defence Agreements. Since the 2007 survey, new Defence Agreements, (2010-2014 and 2013-2017) have been implemented, involving a number of further streamlining and restructuring measures. Another part of the background to this report is that the Home Guard has seen a steady decline in membership over a number of years.

The Home Guard is a military organisation under the Ministry of Defence, consisting mainly of voluntary, unpaid members. All Danish citizens above 18 years of age may apply for admission to the Home Guard. The requirement for Danish nationality can be disregarded in special cases.

The Home Guard is part of the Danish military defence and supports the Army, the Royal Danish Navy and the Royal Danish Air Force in a number of tasks. The Home Guard also supports Danish civilian authorities such as the Police, the Central Customs and Tax Administration (SKAT) and the Danish Emergency Management Agency. In recent years, the Home Guard has received a number of new duties, as Home Guard soldiers are now being deployed on international missions as support troops for the armed forces and to help train soldiers for deployment.

HOME GUARD VOLUNTEERS IN FIGURES

In June 2016, the Home Guard had 45,767 members, 15,275 of whom were active, while the rest were in the reserve. Members of the reserve participate for fewer than 24 hours per year in function-related Home Guard activities. The active force comprised 1,224 officers, 2,787 non-commissioned officers and 11,264 privates, broken down by the three branches of the Home Guard: The Army Home Guard, the Naval Home Guard and the Air Force Home Guard. The Army Home Guard is by far the largest of the Home Guard branches: it consists of 35,658 volunteers, approximately 11,606 of whom are active.

THE TYPICAL HOME GUARD SOLDIER

Many of the members of the Home Guard have been members for a long time. On average, volunteers in 2016 have been members for 28 years compared with 23 years in 2007. There is a significant difference between the three Home Guard branches in terms of volunteers' length of service. Air Force Home Guard volunteers have been members on average for 32 years, while Naval Home Guard volunteers have been members for 23 years on average.

Home Guard volunteers make up a broad cross-section of the Danish population, but there is a clear majority of men aged 40 and above. Women make up 14% of volunteers. Relatively speaking, the Air Force Home Guard has the greatest number of female members (22%).

The average age is 50, which is slightly higher than in 2007, when it was 47. The proportion of members below 30 is at the same level in 2016 as in 2007. The increase in average age is primarily due to the fact that members of the reserve were four years older on average in 2016 than they were in 2007. Considering only the active force, the aver-

age age has only increased slightly, from 45 years in 2007 to 46 years in 2016.

Furthermore, a relatively large number of Home Guard volunteers have a vocational education qualification. However, the proportion of volunteers with technical qualifications has actually gone down, while the proportion of members with short-cycle or medium-cycle higher education has increased since 2007.

Furthermore, Home Guard volunteers are relatively often employed in the private sector. Since 2007, the proportion of members of Home Guard in retirement or on early retirement has increased, and this is reflected in the higher percentage of members within the older age groups.

Around half of volunteers live in small urban areas or rural districts.

The typical Home Guard volunteer is therefore male, aged above 40, has a vocational education qualification, is employed in the private sector and lives in a rural district or in a small town. Since 2007, the proportion of members in the older age groups has increased, thus increasing the average age of volunteers. However, members below 30 make up the same share in 2016 as in 2007.

MEMBERS ARE ALSO ACTIVE IN OTHER VOLUNTEER WORK

Home guard volunteers are far more involved in various forms of other volunteer work than Danes in general. As in 2007 and 2011, this survey shows that, in addition to volunteering for the Home Guard, many members also engage in other forms of volunteer work. As many as 55% of volunteers in the Home Guard are engaged in some form of other volunteer work alongside their activity in the Home Guard. By contrast, around 38% of the adult Danish population is engaged in volunteer work. As with the general population, Home Guard members primarily engage in volunteer work in sports and recreation. However, they are also relatively active as volunteers in healthcare, housing and the local community.

REASONS AND MOTIVATIONS

As with other forms of volunteer work, Home Guard volunteers often join up because they are encouraged by others. Recruitment typically depends on social networks which mean that people are more likely to be

encouraged to join up and to see that there is a need for their efforts. As in the previous surveys, volunteers most frequently state that they were encouraged by others to join the Home Guard.

Many Home Guard members have a network within the Home Guard. A total of 31% have family who are members, and 68% have friends in the Home Guard.

Home Guard volunteers can be divided into three groups based on their motivation for being a member of the Home Guard. The largest group is the *traditionalists*, who focus on the military responsibilities of the Home Guard. They are characterised by their motivation to defend Denmark. The group of traditionalists makes up almost half of active members in the Home Guard. The *social and recreational* volunteers are motivated in particular by the important societal tasks performed by the Home Guard, and by the opportunity for social interaction, personal development and skills development, as well as opportunities for an active leisure life. Almost one-third of active members fall into this category. The remainder falls into the category of *super-motivated* volunteers, who refer to both reasons mentioned above.

ONE-IN-FOUR MEMBERS WOULD LIKE TO SPEND MORE TIME ON HOME GUARD ACTIVITIES

Active members spend an average of 21 hours a month in the Home Guard, while members of the reserve spend an average of less than half an hour a month. For the active force, this average increased by more than three hours a month from 2007 to 2016.

Most active members feel they spend an appropriate amount of time on the Home Guard. One-in-four, however, feel they spend too little time and would therefore like to spend more time in the Home Guard.

The majority of volunteers used to be more active. Almost everyone in the reserve says that they used to be more active, and 70% of active members also say that they used to be more active in the Home Guard. Therefore, it seems that the most active members, with high hours of service, compensate for the falling activity among the remaining active members. Volunteers who were previously more active state as the main reason for their lower activity today that they would rather spend time on other things than the Home Guard.

Half of all volunteers have never considered leaving the Home Guard. However, 43% of volunteers have sometimes considered leaving the Home Guard, while 8% have actually decided to leave. Since 2007, a growing percentage never considers leaving and a lower percentage sometimes consider leaving. Since 2007, the number of members who have decided to stop, or are considering stopping, due to health issues has gone up.

THE HOME GUARD IS RESPECTED, BUT THERE ARE CERTAIN PREJUDICES ABOUT ITS MEMBERS

A large proportion of volunteers experience that people respect the Home Guard as an institution, whereas many volunteers also experience that Home Guard volunteers are subject to many prejudices. However, only few volunteers have experienced that someone in their social circle has been against their membership of the Home Guard.

Four-in-five volunteers believe that the perception of the Home Guard has improved in recent years, after Home Guard members have been deployed on international operations.

THE HOME GUARD'S DUTIES

Volunteers agree that the Home Guard has both military and civilian tasks and that both types of task are important. In terms of what they feel are the Home Guard's most important duties, volunteers can be divided into three groups.

1. Those focused on *emergency response* mainly emphasise that the Home Guard should contribute by providing assistance to the police, pollution abatement, traffic regulation, clearance assistance (dangerous fireworks) and heavy snowfall emergency services.
2. Those who focus on the Naval Home Guard's duties of *maritime search and rescue and maritime surveillance*.
3. Those focused on *defence* emphasise the military defence of Denmark and support for the training and exercises of the other armed forces, as well as support for Defence Command Denmark's international operations.

Four-in-five volunteers believe it is very important or important that the Home Guard is a voluntary military organisation.

OPINIONS ABOUT THE STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION OF THE HOME GUARD

Many volunteers in the Home Guard only have little knowledge about other parts of the Home Guard of which they are not a member. Two-in-three Home Guard volunteers believe that it is important or very important that the Home Guard keep its three separate Home Guard branches rather than merging these into a single Home Guard.

At least four-in-five Home Guard volunteers state that it is important or very important that the Home Guard have its own school/own education system, its own legislation (the Home Guard Act), its own management and its own materiel, and that it is responsible for its own finances.

Just over one-in-four Home Guard volunteers (27%) state that they would be less or much less motivated to volunteer if the Home Guard were to be merged with Defence Command Denmark or the Danish fire and rescue service. Around 43% state that their motivation would not be affected.

The majority of volunteers believe that up-to-date equipment and up-to-date materiel are important or very important for their willingness to volunteer for the Home Guard.

COMPETENCES

Volunteers make use of the competences they possess from their civilian career in the Home Guard and vice versa. Up to half of volunteers state that they use their competences from their civilian career (educational background or work experience) to a greater or lesser extent in their Home Guard functions. Conversely, almost two-in-three volunteers with a civilian job say that they use their competences from the Home Guard to a greater or lesser extent in their civilian job functions.

One-in-six active privates are considering completing a leadership training programme to become a non-commissioned officer, while one-in-ten are considering completing such a programme to become an officer.

By far the majority of volunteers find that the requirements expected of them with regard to training and education, professionalism and knowledge in connection with their Home Guard function are fair.

MANY WOULD LIKE TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Approximately 37% of active Home Guard members indicate that they would like to participate in the Home Guard's international operations and that they would like to be deployed internationally in this context, and 33% would like to take part in an international stabilisation operation.

This willingness to be deployed depends on age as well as other factors. Young volunteers, in particular, would like to participate: Two-in-three of 18-29-year-old members of the active force would like to be deployed in Defence Command Denmark's international operations and slightly more than half would like to be deployed in an international stabilisation operation. Furthermore, volunteers who would like to participate in one of the two types of international operations are mostly officers, male and live alone. Finally, volunteers who do not have children, volunteers with vocational education qualifications and volunteers who are not in a job are also among volunteers who would like to participate in stabilisation operations.

SATISFACTION AND RECOGNITION

Volunteers are overall satisfied with the training they have received in the Home Guard; with their influence on their own tasks; with their possibilities for continued development in the Home Guard; with their immediate superiors; with the materiel; and with social life in the Home Guard.

By far the majority (83%) also state that they are overall satisfied or very satisfied with being a volunteer in the Home Guard.

By far the majority (87%) feel that their effort, to a high degree or to some degree, is being appreciated in their subdivision. However, active members feel much more appreciated than volunteers in the reserve.

Both the percentage of volunteers that feel they are highly appreciated and the percentage that feel they are poorly appreciated have gone up since 2011. The latter figure may relate to the fact that the percentage of Home Guard volunteers in the reserve has increased over the same period.

INFORMATION

By far the majority of Home Guard members feel that they receive an appropriate amount of information from the Home Guard. A total of 10% of volunteers feel that they lack information about the Home Guard. This includes general information when the Home Guard appears in the media and information about the status of current Home Guard initiatives in society.

Both active members and members of the reserve read the Home Guard Magazine, although there is a large difference between active and reserve members with regard to almost every other source of information about the Home Guard.

Almost everyone in the active force use the Home Guard website (www.hjv.dk) often or sometimes, and just short of half state that they receive information from the official Home Guard Facebook page.

Nearly every active member has access to the internet and uses e-mail. However, 12% of members of the reserve do not have access to the internet, and 19% do not use e-mail.

SUMMARY

Compared with previous surveys, with regard to the composition of Home Guard volunteers, the survey reveals an increase in the average age of volunteers. The average age of volunteers has increased the most for volunteers in the reserve; however the average age of volunteers in the active force has also gone up. This is because the percentage of members within the older age groups has increased. Many volunteers have many years of service in the Home Guard. However, the survey also reveals an increase in new young members, and that members below 30 make up the same share in 2016 as in 2007.

Furthermore, the survey shows that many active members used to be more active in the Home Guard, and an increasing percentage of active members state health problems as the reason for their lower level of activity. On the other hand, many of the most active members are far more active today than previously. Active members on average spent more than three hours more a month on Home Guard activities in 2016 than in 2007.

As in the previous surveys, this demonstrates huge backing for the Home Guard from volunteers. By far the majority of volunteers say that they are generally satisfied with being a volunteer in the Home

Guard, and volunteers in the active force, in particular, say that they feel their contribution is appreciated within the subdivision.

That since 2007 fewer Home Guard members are considering leaving the Home Guard also illustrates the good backing for the Home Guard. Among volunteers who are considering leaving, more state health problems as the cause.

Since 2008, the Home Guard has provided support for Defence Command Denmark's international operations in Afghanistan, Kosovo, Kuwait and Iraq, and in 2016, the Home Guard participated in Danish international collaboration with a number of countries. Home Guard members generally express their support for Home Guard participation in international operations. Approximately one-third of active Home Guard members indicate that they would like to participate in the Home Guard's international operations and that they would like to be deployed internationally in this context. Many younger members, in particular, would like to be deployed.

The majority of members consider it important that the Home Guard is a voluntary military organisation. The majority of volunteers also consider it important that the Home Guard is divided into three Home Guard branches. Therefore, they are not calling for changes to the way the Home Guard is organised.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

OBJECTIVE AND CONTENT

The Home Guard Command commissioned a survey of Home Guard volunteers in 2016. The survey was to follow up on two previous surveys of volunteers in the Home Guard, which SFI carried out in 2007 and 2011, respectively. The objective of the 2016 survey was to shed light on any changes in the composition of the group of volunteers, as well as any changes in members' opinions and expectations of the Home Guard and their own volunteer effort.

This new survey was commissioned because of the major changes in Home Guard duties in recent years. The 2007 survey was conducted after the Home Guard had been reorganised from top to bottom following the 2000-2004 and 2005-2009 Defence Agreements. Since the 2007 survey, new Defence Agreements, (2010-2014 and 2013-2017) have been implemented, involving a number of further streamlining and restructuring measures.

In recent years, the Home Guard has also been given a number of new duties: Home Guard soldiers are now deployed on international

missions as support troops for the armed forces and they assist in the training of armed forces soldiers before deployment.

This follow-up survey examines whether the changes in the Home Guard have led to changes in the reason why members choose to volunteer for the Home Guard. As in previous surveys, the overall objective of this survey is to create a better basis for organising volunteer services, so that volunteering for the Home Guard is as interesting and challenging as possible for each member.

The background for the new survey also includes the fact that the Home Guard has experienced a steady decline in membership since the end of the Cold War. At its peak in 1983, the Home Guard had 77,892 members. In June 2016, membership totalled 45,767. In recent years, however, the rate of decline has slowed, and the Home Guard is seeing a rise in the number of new young members.

The survey of volunteering for the Home Guard is to some extent based on SFI's surveys of volunteer work in Denmark performed in 2004 and 2012 on a representative sample of the adult population (Fridberg & Henriksen 2014). In addition to identifying the extent of volunteering in the Danish population, these surveys examined the nature of the work, the amount of time spent, motivations for volunteering, volunteers' opinions of the requirements, thoughts about leaving and obstacles to volunteering in different groups of the population. The population surveys were therefore an appropriate basis for comparison with volunteering for the Home Guard.

THE HOME GUARD

The Home Guard is a military organisation under the Ministry of Defence, consisting mainly of voluntary, unpaid members. Of the 45,800 volunteers in 2016, around 14% were women, see chapter 2. The number of employed staff in the Home Guard was 528, of whom 311 were military staff and 217 civilian.

All Danish citizens above 18 years of age may apply for admission to the Home Guard. The requirement for Danish nationality can be disregarded in special cases.

The Home Guard is part of Danish military defence and supports the Army, the Royal Danish Navy and the Royal Danish Air Force

in the performance of a number of tasks. These include guarding military installations, training Danish defence soldiers, performing marine environment assignments, guarding air bases, monitoring air space, and enforcing Danish sovereignty at sea.

Furthermore, the Home Guard also supports Danish civilian authorities such as the police, the Central Customs and Tax Administration (SKAT) and the Danish Emergency Management Agency. This includes assisting the police with tasks at sea; securing civilian airports; assisting SKAT on inspections at sea; participating in terrorism-related emergency response; maritime search and rescue; cordoning off areas in connection with major accidents; police searches; and deployment of personnel and materiel in disaster situations, e.g. flooding.

Since 2008, the Home Guard has provided support for the Defence Command Denmark's international operations in Afghanistan, Kosovo, Kuwait and Iraq, and in 2016, the Home Guard participated in Danish international collaboration with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, the US National Guard and the Nordic countries.

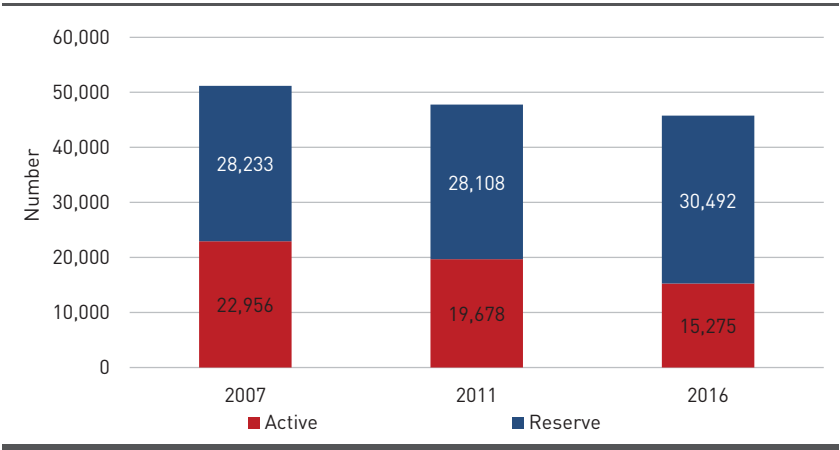
The Home Guard consists of three branches: The Army, the Naval and the Air Force Home Guard. The Army Home Guard, the duty of which is to support the army, the police and the Danish fire and rescue service, is by far the largest Home Guard branch in terms of membership. The Army Home Guard includes the Infrastructure Home Guard, whose main task is to protect the vital functions of society, such as the telephone network, the electricity grid, the railways and the postal services in the event of a threat to the country's infrastructure. The main duty of the Naval Home Guard is to support the navy, SKAT, the police and other authorities. The Naval Home Guard is mainly used in maritime surveillance, maritime search and rescue, pollution abatement and naval protection. The Air Force Home Guard provides support to the air force and is used e.g. in surveillance and protection duties at airports and as part of the Danish fire and rescue service in connection with chemical, biological and radioactive threats.

The Home Guard is divided into an active force and a reserve. Members of the active force must spend at least 24 hours a year working for the subdivision to which they belong. Members with weapons must pass an annual firearms test. The active soldiers are part of the Home Guard operational readiness troops. Besides function and unit training, volunteer soldiers admitted in 2005 or later undergo a complete defence

training programme that is equivalent to the training received by conscripts in the other armed forces. Volunteer soldiers admitted before 2005 have also been offered this training. Volunteers in the reserve are attached to a subdivision, but are not required to spend time on Home Guard work. The reserve comprises members with fewer than 24 hours of service per year. However, both members of the active force and of the reserve have a duty to report for service when needed. Home Guard reserve forces have around 30,500 members.

The decline, since 2007, in the number of Home Guard volunteers has only been among the active members, see figure 1.1. In 2007, the Home Guard had around 23,000 active members; in 2016, this number had dropped to around 15,300. The number of members in the reserve, on the other hand, has increased slightly from around 28,200 members in 2007 to around 30,500 members in 2016.

FIGURE 1.1
Home Guard volunteers by participation. 2007, 2011 and 2016. Number.



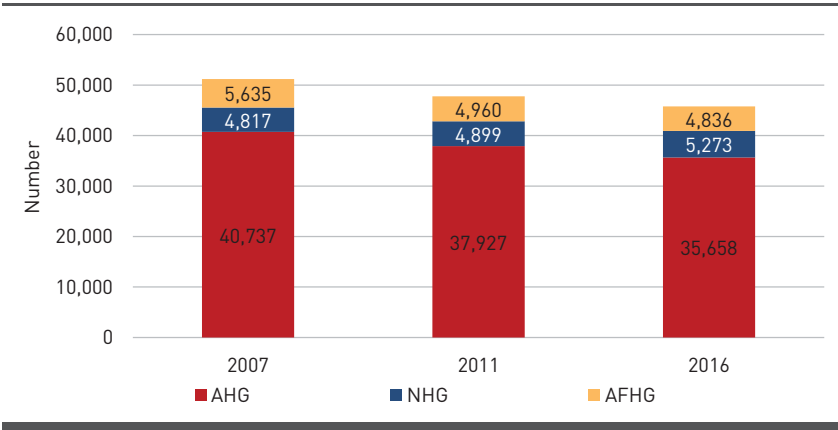
Source: Home Guard members' register.

The Army Home Guard is by far the largest Home Guard branch in terms of membership, see figure 1.2. In 2016, the 45,800 volunteers represent around 35,700 members of the Army Home Guard, around 5,300 members of the Naval Home Guard, and around 4,800 members of the Air Force Home Guard. As appears from the figure, the decline in membership numbers has taken place almost exclusively in the Army

Home Guard, while membership numbers in the Naval Home Guard have increased slightly since 2007.

FIGURE 1.2

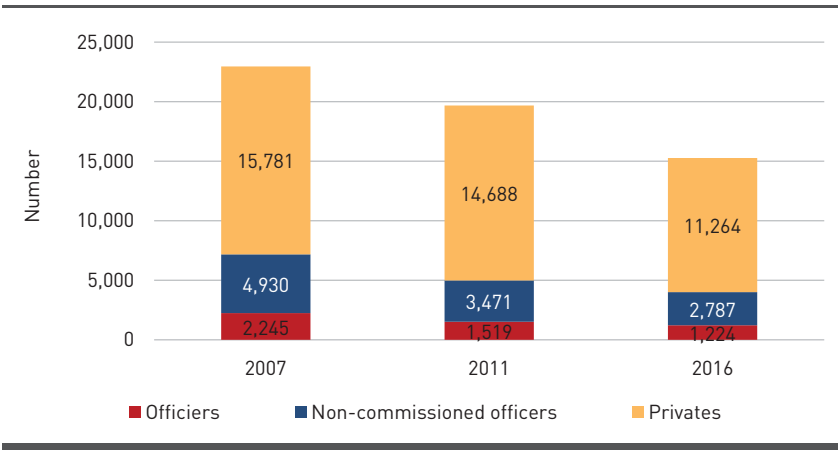
Home Guard volunteers by branch. 2007, 2011 and 2016. Number.



Note: AHG (Army Home Guard); NHG (Naval Home Guard); AFHG: (Air Force Home Guard).
Source: Home Guard members' register.

FIGURE 1.3

Active Home Guard members by rank. 2007, 2011 and 2016. Number.



Source: Home Guard members' register.

The 15,300 active members of the Home Guard in 2016 include around 11,300 privates, around 2,800 non-commissioned officers and around 1,200 officers, see figure 1.3. The decline in the number of active members since 2007 has been within all three ranks. The number of active officers has gone from around 2,200 in 2007 to around 1,200 in 2016.

DATA BASIS

As mentioned above, a main objective of this survey of Home Guard volunteers is to describe developments since the two previous surveys in 2007 and 2011. Therefore, the methodologies of this survey are similar to the two previous surveys in order to ensure comparability between all three surveys.

As in 2011, this 2016 survey of volunteers for the Home Guard is based on a combination of posted questionnaires and a web-based survey among a representative sample of Home Guard volunteers. Data has been collected by Statistics Denmark. The questionnaire was sent out with a covering letter informing the recipients that they could also answer the web-based questionnaire. The questionnaire was distributed in early August 2016, and a reminder was issued around three weeks later. Data collection had been completed by the end of September 2016. At the end of the collection period, members that had not responded were contacted by phone. Members who were successfully contacted by phone gave their response to the questionnaire over the phone.

The sample was chosen as a simple random sample from the Home Guard members' register and was stratified into 12 units:

- The three Home Guard branches: The Army Home Guard, the Naval Home Guard and the Air Force Home Guard. In term of numbers, roughly the same sample sizes were drawn from each of these units.
- Active members and members of the reserve: Active members are members who have been registered with at least 24 hours of function-related service per year in the Home Guard members' register.
- For active members, their rank: officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

In June 2016, the Home Guard had 45,767 volunteers, see table 1.1. Of these, 30,492 were in the reserve, which corresponds to 67% of volunteers. A total of 1,600 members were sampled for the survey. Members were sampled from each of the 12 units defined by Home Guard branch, rank and active/reserve status, see table 1.1. A total of 751 people from the sample extracted completed the questionnaire, corresponding to an overall response rate of 47%. The 751 responses comprise 370 paper questionnaires, 350 web-based questionnaires and 30 telephone interviews.

TABLE 1.1
Home Guard members, samples and response rates.

Number of members:	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Privates	Reserve	All
<i>Population</i>					
AHG	876	2,278	8,452	24,052	35,658
NHG	235	272	1,844	2,922	5,273
AFHG	113	237	968	3,518	4,836
All	1,224	2,787	11,264	30,492	45,767
<i>Numbers in sample</i>					
AHG	100	150	200	320	770
NHG	60	60	150	150	420
AFHG	50	60	150	150	410
All	210	270	500	620	1,600
<i>Respondents</i>					
AHG	64	86	86	92	328
NHG	51	32	76	61	220
AFHG	35	34	83	51	203
All	150	152	245	204	751
<i>Response rate</i>					
AHG	64	57	43	29	43
NHG	85	53	51	41	52
AFHG	70	57	55	34	50
All	71	56	49	33	47

Note: AHG (Army Home Guard); NHG (Naval Home Guard); AFHG (Air Force Home Guard).

Source: Home Guard members' register.

As can be seen from table 1.1, the response rate differs rather considerably across units. The response rate among officers is 71%. Among non-commissioned officers it is 56%, and among privates in the active force it is 49%. Finally, the response rate among the members of the reserve is

33%. Thus the least active members have also participated least in the survey. In all Home Guard branches, the response rate is greatest for officers. The biggest differences in response rates across Home Guard branches are among the officers. In the Naval Home Guard, the response rate is 85%, while for officers in the Army Home Guard it is 64%.

Otherwise, the pattern of response rates corresponds roughly to that seen in the 2007 and the 2011 surveys. However, there is a trend toward a decline in response rate. In 2007, a total of 1,005 out of the 1,600 members sampled for the survey answered the questionnaire, corresponding to an overall response rate of 64%. In 2011, a total of 925 of the 1,600 members sampled for the survey answered the questionnaire, corresponding to an overall response rate of 58%. Both of the two previous surveys saw similar rather considerable differences in response rates across the units. The decline in the overall response rate is reflective of a general trend towards poorer response rates in questionnaire surveys, which is assumed to stem from the fact that the public is being asked to participate in an increasing number of surveys, especially web-based questionnaire surveys.

In all descriptive tables in this report, we have used weights to weight the number of responses to match the total number of members in each of the 12 units (the three Home Guard branches divided into four units each; three ranks and one reserve status). There are a few discrepancies between volunteers' own statements and information in the members' register with regard to the branches they belong to and whether they are in the reserve. The distribution of members by branch, rank and reserve status in this report is based on data in the members' register, in that the weighting is based on these strata.

As can be seen from table 1.2, there are systematic differences between the sampled members who answered the questionnaire and those who did not (i.e. the non-respondents). The survey therefore has a small bias with regard to age, which means that the younger age groups are under-represented, while members above the age of 50 are over-represented in the response data collected. Furthermore, there is a slight bias with regard to Home Guard branches, as the Army Home Guard is slightly under-represented. Furthermore, active members have been more obliging with regard to answering the questionnaire than reserve members. We have weighted data by Home Guard branches and by participation, so that any bias in these areas has been adjusted for. However,

we did not have the same possibility to adjust for the age bias. Instead, we have chosen to base our presentation of results regarding volunteers' age on information from the gross sample, which is based on the Home Guard members' register.

TABLE 1.2

Non-response analysis by gender, age, Home Guard branch, participation and rank.

	Respondents (net sample)	Non- respondents	Gross sample
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	84.2	83.6	83.9
Female	15.8	16.4	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Age</i>			
18-29 years old	6.4	12.6	9.7
30-39 years old	10.3	17.0	13.8
40-49 years old	20.6	29.0	25.1
50-59 years old	29.0	23.7	26.2
60-69 years old	18.4	12.1	15.1
70+ years old	15.3	5.7	10.2
Total	100.0	100.1	100.1
<i>Home Guard branches</i>			
AHG	43.7	52.1	48.1
NHG	29.3	23.6	26.3
AFHG	27.0	24.4	25.6
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0
<i>Participation and rank</i>			
Active, total	72.8	51.0	61.3
Officers	20.0	7.1	13.1
Non-commissioned officers	20.2	13.9	16.9
Privates	32.6	30.0	31.3
Reserve, total	27.2	49.0	38.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of persons	751	849	1,600

Note: AHG (Army Home Guard); NHG (Naval Home Guard); AFHG (Air Force Home Guard). Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

Source: Home Guard members' register.

WHO VOLUNTEERS FOR THE HOME GUARD?

In this chapter we describe the gender, age, family situation, place of residence, educational qualifications and labour market attachment of Home Guard volunteers. Furthermore, we describe how volunteers distribute by rank and by active/reserve status. Finally, we examine whether Home Guard volunteers also participate in unpaid, volunteer work in other organisations. This includes analysing whether there has been a change in the composition of volunteers since 2011. In this analysis, we include information from the 2007 survey to allow us to look at developments over a longer period. Furthermore, we look at whether the composition of volunteers varies across Home Guard branches, and across the active members and the reserve.

The chapter is based primarily on information from the questionnaire survey, see chapter 1. For the 1,600 persons sampled for the questionnaire survey in 2007, 2011 and 2016, respectively, we have also included information about the age of volunteers from the Home Guard members' register. The use of this information to examine age should be seen in light of the fact that volunteers above 50 are over-represented among respondents of the questionnaire survey (see chapter 1). If we had used the information from the questionnaire to examine the age of volunteers, we would have arrived at an untrue picture.

GENDER, FAMILY SITUATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE

The majority of Home Guard volunteers are men. In 2016, 86% of volunteers were men, and this share has been more or less constant since 2007, see table 2.1. We find a similar share of men among the active members and the reserve in 2016.

TABLE 2.1

Home Guard volunteers by gender, family situation and place of residence. 2007, 2011 and 2016 and separately for active and reserve in 2016. In per cent.

	2007	2011	2016		
	All	All	All	Active	Reserve
<i>Gender</i>					
Female	13.5	12.4	14.3	13.3	14.8
Male	86.5	87.6	85.7	86.7	85.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Family situation¹</i>					
Lives with spouse/partner	77.3	73.5**	64.8	66.0	64.1
Lives alone	17.6	14.8**	25.4	22.4	27.0
Has children below school age (0-6 years)	12.7	13.1*	7.5	8.6	7.0
Has children of school age (7-17 years)	26.4	27.9***	12.8	14.4	12.0
<i>Place of residence</i>					
In the capital/one of its suburbs	15.8	12.0	18.9	17.2	19.9
Provincial town/one of its suburbs	33.9	38.8	31.5	36.4	28.7
In a built-up area	18.6	19.8	20.9	22.4	20
In a rural area	31.7	29.4	28.7	24.0	31.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Calculation basis (min.)			702	523	179

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016 and between the active force and the reserve in 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level. **statistically significant at the 1% level.

***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

1. Does not add up to 100 as respondents had multiple response options.

The family situation of volunteers seems to be different in 2016 than in 2011. According to the questionnaire data, 25% of volunteers lived alone in 2016. This figure was only 15% in 2011. Similarly, in 2016 relatively fewer volunteers lived with a spouse or partner (65% in 2016 against 74% in 2011); have children of school age (13% against 28%); and have children below school age (8% against 13%). However, it should be noted that the over-representation among respondents aged above 50 (see

chapter 1) could be part of the reason for this differences found. Active members and volunteers in the reserve distribute relatively uniformly with regard family situation.

TABLE 2.2

Home Guard volunteers by gender, family situation and place of residence. Separately for each Home Guard branch. 2016. In per cent.

	AHG	NHG	AFHG
<i>Gender</i>			
Female	13.3	14.2	21.9
Male	86.7	85.8	78.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Family situation¹</i>			
Lives with spouse/partner	63.8	68.8	67.7
Lives alone	25.6	23.3	26.4
Has children below school age (0-6 years)	8.4	5.2	4.0
Has children of school age (7-17 years)	12.7	16.3	9.3
<i>Place of residence*</i>			
In the capital/one of its suburbs	19.7	14.6	18.3
Provincial town/one of its suburbs	29.8	47.1	25.2
In a built-up area	21.6	16.2	20.6
In a rural area	28.8	22.1	35.9
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0
Calculation basis (min.)	307	211	184

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences across the three Home Guard branches in 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

1. Does not add up to 100 as respondents had multiple response options.

The distribution of volunteers by place of residence has not changed considerably from 2011 to 2016. In 2016, 19% of volunteers lived in the capital city or in one of its suburbs; 32% lived in a provincial town or in one of its suburbs; 20.9% lived in a built-up area; while 29% live in a rural area. Active members and volunteers in the reserve also distribute relatively uniformly with regard place of residence.

Volunteers in the three Home Guard branches distribute more or less in the same way with regard to gender and family situation, see table 2.2. Although it looks as if there are relatively more women in the Air Force Home Guard than in the two other Home Guard branches, according to the statistical test, the difference is not notable.

Volunteers in the Naval Home Guard differ from volunteers in the other two Home Guard branches with regard to how they distribute by place of residence: 47% of Naval Home Guard volunteers live in a provincial town or a provincial town suburb as opposed to 40% of Army Home Guard volunteers and 25% of Air Force Home Guard volunteers. However, relatively fewer Naval Home Guard volunteers live in the capital or one of its suburbs (15% against 20% and 18%); in a built-up area (16% against 21% and 22%); or in a rural area (22% against 29% and 36%).

AGE

The survey shows that the average age of volunteers has increased over time, see table 2.3. While the average age was 47 years in 2007, it was 50 years in 2016. Looking more closely at the age distribution in individual years, we see that the percentage of volunteers aged over 50 (including, in particular, those aged over 70) has increased since 2007. However, it should be noted that the percentage of members under 30 years of age was at the same level in 2016 as in 2007.

The average age of volunteers has increased within all three Home Guard branches from 2007 to 2016, see figure 2.1. The average age has increased in the Air Force Home Guard in particular, i.e. from 50 years in 2007 to 56 years in 2016. The average age in the Army Home Guard increased from 46 years to 49 years, while in the Naval Home Guard it increased from 47 years to 51 years. Note, however, that the average age in the Naval Home Guard was more or less at the same level in 2011 as in 2016.

The average age has increased mainly for volunteers in the reserve. While the average age only increased marginally for active members, i.e. from 45 years to 46 years, from 2007 to 2016 (and even dipping below 45 in 2011), it *increased* from 48 years to 52 years for volunteers in the reserve.

The age trend for active members depends on which rank you look at. The average age went up from 47 years in 2007 to 51 years in 2016 for officers and from 45 years to 46 years for privates. However, the average age of non-commissioned officers fell from 47 years to 44 years in the same period.

TABLE 2.3

Army Home Guard volunteers by age, and their age on average.
2007, 2011 and 2016. In per cent.

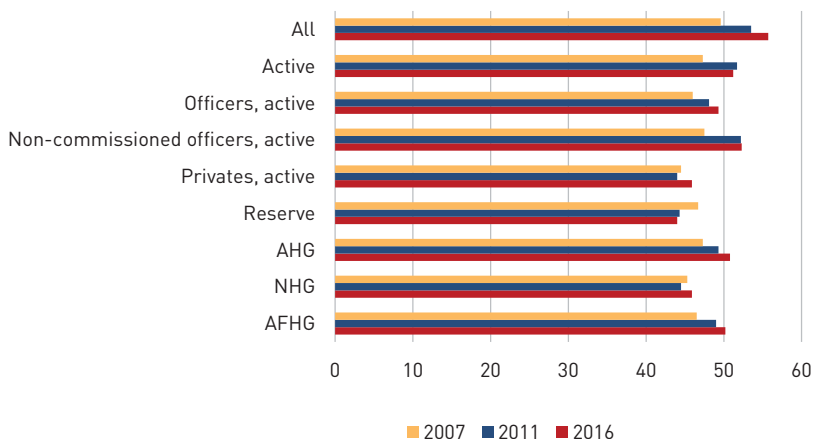
Age	2007	2011	2016
<i>Distribution</i>			
18-29 years old	8.5	8.0	8.6
30-39 years old	20.7	18.0	7.4
40-49 years old	34.3	31.4	18.7
50-59 years old	18.2	18.6	24.0
60-69 years old	16.4	13.7	20.8
70+ years	2.0	10.3	20.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100
<i>Average age in years</i>	46.5	49.0	50.2
Calculation basis	1,600	1,600	1,600

Note: Weighted figures.

Source: Home Guard members' register.

FIGURE 2.1

Average age of Home Guard volunteers. For all volunteers and separately for active members, subdivided by rank, for reserve members and by Home Guard branch. 2007, 2011 and 2016. Number of years.



Note: Weighted figures. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

Source: Home Guard members' register.

QUALIFICATIONS AND LABOUR MARKET ATTACHMENT

In this section, we look more closely at the educational qualifications of volunteers and their labour market attachment.

TABLE 2.4

Home Guard volunteers by educational qualifications and years of schooling for persons who have completed an educational programme (average). 2016, 2011 and 2007. Per cent and number of years.

Qualifications	2016	2011	2007
No qualifications	11.6	12.3	19.5
Semi-skilled worker qualification	4.5	4.3	4.7
Vocational qualification	22.7	27.8	29.4
Other technical qualifications	17.6	16.3	20.0
Short-cycle higher education	15.0	11.9	6.7
Medium-cycle higher education	19.8	16.1	12.1
Long-cycle higher education	8.8	11.4	7.7
Total	100.0	100.1	100.1
Calculation basis	711		
<i>Years of schooling for persons with completed education</i>	12.0	12.4	10.4
Calculation basis (min.)	715		

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

A large percentage (i.e. 40%) of volunteers have vocational or other technical qualifications, see table 2.4. More men than women have vocational or other technical qualifications in the Danish population in general (see Larsen et. al. 2016). Therefore, the large percentage of volunteers with this type of qualification could probably be explained by the large percentage of male volunteers in the Home Guard. A total of 12% of volunteers have medium-cycle higher education qualifications; 15% have short-cycle higher education qualifications; while 12% have no vocational education qualifications. While the level of education increased from 2007 to 2011 (see also Fridberg & Damgaard, 2012), there is no notable change from 2011 to 2016 in distribution by education or in the average number of years of schooling. Volunteers in 2016 who are not still attending school have an average of 12 years of schooling.

TABLE 2.5

Home Guard volunteers by labour market attachment, sector of employment (for volunteers who are employees), as well as structure of working hours and average weekly working hours (for volunteers with a job).

2016, 2011 and 2007. Per cent and number of hours.

	2016	2011	2007
<i>Labour market attachment</i>			
Salaried employee/civil servant	17.0	27.7	30.1
Skilled worker	18.8	15.9	20.7
Unskilled worker	12.7	12.6	15.8
Self-employed	6.0	7.5	8.6
Unemployed etc. ¹	7.3	6.1	3.5
Early-retirement pensioners and old-age pensioners	28.5	23.6	14.0
In education	2.5	2.6	2.5
Outside the labour market ²	5.7	3.8	4.8
Other and unspecified	1.4	0.3	0.2
Total	99.9	100.1	100.2
Calculation basis	713		
<i>Sector of employment</i>			
Private sector	67.8	65.9	74.4
Public sector	27.8	28.4	22.7
Other and unspecified	4.4	5.7	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Calculation basis	455		
<i>Weekly working hours</i>	40.4	42.3	43.1
<i>Structure of working hours</i>			
Permanent daytime hours	73.1	71.8	67.9
Irregular or odd working hours	14.5	20.8	16.7
Shifts	3.1	2.7	4.8
Other and unspecified	9.3	4.6	10.7
Total	100.0	99.9	100.1
Calculation basis	498		

Note: Weighted figures. Does not add up to 100 as respondents had multiple response options. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016.

1. 'Unemployed etc.' includes people who receive unemployment benefits, social cash benefits and people employed in flexible/light jobs.
2. 'Outside the labour market' includes disability pensioners and stay-at-home parents.

Looking at the labour market attachment of volunteers, we see that 29% of volunteers are early-retirement pensioners or old-age pensioners. A total of 19% of volunteers have skilled work, 17% are salaried employees or civil servants, while 13% have unskilled work, see table 2.5. The percentage of early-retirement pensioners and old-age pensioners seems to

have gone up slightly between 2011 and 2016, while the percentage of salaried employees and civil servants seems to have dropped. However, according to the statistical test performed, this trend cannot be said to be notable.

The three Home Guard branches differ with regard to the labour market attachment of volunteers, see table 2.6. There are relatively more salaried employees and civil servants in the Naval Home Guard than in the other two branches. Skilled workers are over-represented in the Army Home Guard, while self-employed persons, early-retirement pensioners and old-age pensioners are over-represented in the Air Force Home Guard.

Two-thirds of volunteers who are employees work in the private sector, see table 2.5. Men, in particular, are employed in the private sector (see Larsen et. al., 2016), and the distribution by sector therefore obviously reflects the fact that the majority of volunteers in the Home Guard are male. The distribution of volunteers by sector has not changed considerably since 2011. Furthermore, there are likewise no notable differences in how volunteers in the three Home Guard branches who are employees distribute by sector, see table 2.6.

The majority of volunteers with a job have permanent daytime working hours, see table 2.5. This figure was 73% in 2016, while 15% have odd working hours or irregular working hours. 'Odd working hours' includes permanent evening shifts or evening work, permanent night shifts or night work and permanent morning work. Only 3% of volunteers with a job have shift work. The distribution of volunteers with a job by structure of working hours is relatively uniform across the three Home Guard branches, see table 2.6.

TABLE 2.6

Home Guard volunteers by labour market attachment¹, sector of employment (for volunteers who are employees), as well as structure of working hours and average weekly working hours (for volunteers with a job).¹

Separately for each Home Guard branch. 2016. Per cent and number of hours.

	AHG	NHG	AFHG
<i>Labour market attachment*</i>			
Salaried employee/civil servant	16.1	27.4	18.5
Skilled worker	21.2	16.2	11.8
Unskilled worker	13.8	11.8	10.9
Self-employed	5.1	6.8	14.0
Unemployed etc. ²	8.2	6.6	4.2
Early-retirement pensioners and old-age pensioners	28.9	26.9	38.1
Outside the labour market ³	6.7	4.4	2.5
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0
Calculation basis	300	204	184
<i>Sector of employment</i>			
Private sector	68.1	65.8	78.2
Public sector	26.8	33.7	20.7
Other and unspecified	5.2	0.5	1.0
Total	100.1	100.0	99.9
Calculation basis	201	133	105
<i>Weekly working hours</i>			
	221	153	124
<i>Structure of working hours</i>			
	40.8	39.2	39.1
Permanent daytime hours	73.8	68.2	74.7
Irregular or odd working hours	12.7	22.1	16.9
Shifts	3.1	3.0	3.4
Other and unspecified	10.4	6.6	5.0
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0
Calculation basis (min.)	220	153	124

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences across the three Home Guard branches in 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

1. The categories under 'education' and 'other and unspecified' have been omitted due to a low number of observations.
2. 'Unemployed etc.' includes people who receive unemployment benefits, social cash benefits and people employed in flexible/light jobs.
3. 'Outside the labour market' includes disability pensioners and stay-at-home parents.

RANK, PARTICIPATION AND LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE HOME GUARD

In this section, we look at how volunteers distribute by rank, whether they are in the active force or in the reserve, as well as by years of service in the Home Guard.

TABLE 2.7

Home Guard volunteers by participation and rank, as well as by number of years in the Home Guard. For all volunteers 2007, 2011 and 2016, and separately for Home Guard branches in 2016. In per cent and number of years on average.

	2007	2011	2016			
	All	All	All	AHG	NHG	AFHG
<i>Participation and rank</i>						
Active:						
Officers	5.9	3.2	2.8	2.6	4.6	2.4
Non-commissioned officers	10.8	7.3	6.4	6.7	5.3	5.1
Privates	27.2	30.7	25.5	24.6	36.0	20.5
Active in total	43.9	41.2	34.7	33.9	45.9	28.0
Reserve	56.1	58.8	65.3	66.1	54.2	72.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0
<i>No. of years in the Home Guard</i>	23.1	24.3 **	27.6	27.8	22.9	31.7 *
Calculation basis (min.)			719	315	214	190

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016 and between the three Home Guard branches in 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

In 2016, 35% of volunteers were active, see table 2.7. This figure was 44% in 2007 and 41% in 2011. In other words, the percentage of volunteers in the reserve has increased in the period surveyed. The Naval Home Guard stands out as the branch with the relatively largest share of active members in 2016, i.e. 46%.

Looking at the 35% of volunteers who were active in 2016, we see that 26% of these are privates, 6% are non-commissioned officers, and 3% are officers. The largest share of active officers is in the Naval Home Guard. Here, the share is 5%, while it is 2-3% in the other branches. Active non-commissioned officers account for around 7% of volunteers in the Army Home Guard, while they account for around 5%

in the other two branches. Finally, active privates account for as much as 36% of volunteers in the Naval Home Guard, while they account for only around 21% in the Air Force Home Guard.

The years of service of Home Guard volunteers have increased in the period surveyed. On average, volunteers in 2016 had been members for 28 years compared with 23 years in 2007. Air Force Home Guard volunteers have been members for the largest number of years, i.e. 32, whereas this figure is 'only' 23 for the Naval Home Guard.

VOLUNTEER WORK

Finally, we will look closer at the extent to which volunteers in the Home Guard are also involved in other types of volunteer work. In line with the 2007 and 2011 questionnaire surveys, in 2016 volunteers were asked whether they also do other, specific types of volunteer work.

These different types of volunteer work fall into 13 different categories:

- Cultural: museums, cultural institutions, cultural associations, local historical societies and archives, cultural preservation societies and choirs.
- Sports: sports associations and clubs, dance associations, riding clubs, sports centres and facilities, leisure centres, public baths, skating centres and swimming pools.
- Leisure activities in general: hobby associations, children's and youth corps, scouts, youth clubs, hunting associations, allotment associations, gardening associations, genealogy associations, soldier and sailor associations, Rotary, the Lions' Club.
- Education, teaching and research: school boards, elementary schools, upper secondary schools, independent schools, after-school classes, continuation schools, evening schools, folk high schools, adult and leisure education, continuing education, handicraft and housekeeping associations, lecture associations, private research institutions and research centres.
- Healthcare: drug and alcohol recovery, patient and disability associations, hospitals, mental health, crisis counselling and blood donors.

- Social welfare: associations and clubs for children, young people and the elderly, old-age pensioners associations, private institutions (nursing homes, day care centres, youth homes, drug abuse institutions, shelters), other services for marginalised groups and refugee organisations.
- Housing and local communities: parish associations, citizen and neighbourhood associations, recycling and antenna associations, wind turbine guilds, associations for the promotion of regional infrastructure, economy, etc., housing, tenants and homeowners' associations, community and activity centres, tenants' houses.
- Professional, trade and business organisations: trade unions and trade associations, worker and employee organisations, craft and business associations, tourist associations, beekeeper associations, musicians' associations and other business and industry associations.
- Consulting and legal services: advocacy organisations, civil rights and human rights associations, associations for particular values, crime prevention associations, legal counselling associations and consumer organisations.
- Political associations and political parties: voter and party associations, political youth organisations, other political associations and grassroots organisations.
- International activities: international humanitarian organisations, peace and solidarity organisations, exchange organisations and development organisations.
- Religion and church: religious associations and communities, Sunday school, recognised churches, free churches and religious communities, i.e. outside the national church.
- Other: other activities not covered by the above.

table 2.8 shows that 55% of volunteers in the Home Guard are engaged in some form of volunteer work alongside their activity in the Home Guard. By contrast, only around 38% of the adult Danish population is engaged in volunteer work (Fridberg & Henriksen, 2014). Thus, volunteers in the Home Guard are much more involved in various forms of other volunteer work than Danes in general. However, the percentage of Home Guard volunteers who are engaged in other volunteer work has dropped slightly since 2007, which could be related to the fact that the average age of Home Guard volunteers has gone up since 2007.

TABLE 2.8

Share of Home Guard volunteers engaged in unpaid volunteer work outside the Home Guard. 2016, 2011 and 2007. In per cent.

Carried out volunteer work in:	2016	2011	2007
Cultural	8.0	7.5	6.3
Sports*	14.3	22.6	22.0
Other leisure activities	11.6	14.1	16.2
Education, teaching and research*	4.7	9.3	8.6
Healthcare	10.0	12.0	12.3
Social welfare	8.9	9.5	9.7
Environment	4.8	5.1	6.0
Housing and local community	9.5	9.4	15.4
Professional, trade and trade organisations*	3.7	7.6	9.0
Consulting and legal assistance	0.7	1.0	1.1
Political associations and political parties	5.7	7.0	7.7
International activities	2.0	3.6	2.2
Religion and church	3.1	4.0	6.7
Other areas	8.6	8.6	8.3
None of the above	44.5	38.1	39.6

Note: Weighted figures. Does not add up to 100 as respondents had multiple response options. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level.

As with the general population, Home Guard members primarily engage in volunteer work in sports and recreation. However, they are also relatively active as volunteers in healthcare, housing and the local community.

SUMMARY

In this chapter we examined the composition of Home Guard volunteers in terms of gender, age, family situation, place of residence, educational qualifications and labour market attachment. We also looked at the distribution of volunteers by rank and participation in the Home Guard, as well as by participation in other types of voluntary work. The main conclusions of this chapter can be summarised as follows:

- There are far more male than female volunteers in the Home Guard.
- The average age of volunteers is around 50. Since 2007, the average age has increased, primarily for volunteers in the reserve. In the

same period, the average age increased for all three Home Guard branches; however it remained more or less the same in the Naval Home Guard in 2011 and in 2016. The Air Force Home Guard has seen the largest increase.

- Members below 30 make up the same share in 2016 as in 2007.
- The majority of volunteers live with a spouse or partner.
- The primary place of residence of volunteers is in a provincial town or one of its suburbs, or in a rural area.
- A relatively large proportion of Home Guard volunteers have a vocational education qualification or similar, and relatively many volunteers are employed in the private sector. Both phenomena are related to the fact that the majority of Home Guard volunteers are male.
- The average level of education of volunteers was more or less the same in 2016 as in 2011.
- Relatively many volunteers are early-retirement pensioners or old-age pensioners.
- Active members account for a falling share of Home Guard volunteers.
- The average length of service in the Home Guard is 28 years. This is an increase from 2007, when it was 23 years. The average length of service varies across Home Guard branches. The Air Force Home Guard has the highest average length of service, i.e. 32 years of service, while the Naval Home Guard has the lowest, i.e. 23 years of service.
- As in 2007 and 2011, volunteers in 2016 are significantly more involved in other volunteer work than the general population.

WHY DO VOLUNTEERS VOLUNTEER? WHAT MOTIVATES THEM?

In this chapter we look at the what occasions volunteers to join the Home Guard and their motivations for joining, how much time they spend on the Home Guard and on various specific Home Guard activities, whether they used to be more active in the Home Guard, what might be keeping them from being more active in the Home Guard, and what reasons they may have for considering leaving or for having decided already to leave the Home Guard.

The chapter contains a descriptive and an analytical part. The descriptive part is a general description of the engagement of Home Guard volunteers, and how they spend their time. In the analytical part, we examine whether it is possible to isolate the individual factors (position in the Home Guard, demographic factors, socioeconomic factors and family circumstances, etc.) which explain the variations in the level of involvement of volunteers.

WHY VOLUNTEER?

What occasioned your joining the Home Guard? As in the previous surveys, we asked volunteers what initially occasioned their decision to join up, giving them 13 different reasons. Table 3.1. shows the distribution of

volunteers by reason for joining. The most common reason for joining the Home Guard is that the volunteer was encouraged by others to join. This is the case for 44% of volunteers. Personal reasons are the primary other reasons for joining; general interest; wanting to participate in national defence; wanting to make a difference; wanting to strengthen own military skills; wanting to be part of a community; and wanting to assist in the support of civil society.

Relatively few members, i.e. 3%, joined because they wanted to participate in international operations. However, this has only been an option since 2008.

Recruitment through the media and targetted advertisements have had significance for only a relatively small percentage of volunteers, i.e. a total of 5%.

TABLE 3.1

The share of Home Guard volunteers who state specific reasons for joining the Home Guard. 2016 and 2011. In per cent.

What occasioned your joining the Home Guard?	2016	2011
Was encouraged by others	44.3	45.7
Stemmed from own interest	35.7	37.3
Wanted to take part in national defence	29.3	33.5
Wanted to do good/make a difference	22.2	21.0
Stemmed from military service*	21.0	28.7
Wanted to strengthen own military skills ¹	15.6	-
Wanted to be part of a community	15.3	16.4
Wanted to contribute to civil society	15.0	15.3
Wanted to learn	10.6	7.8
Other	8.0	6.6
Saw an advertisement for members	4.2	3.9
Wanted to participate in international operations	3.1	3.6
Saw a TV feature, newspaper article or similar about the Home Guard	0.9	1.9
Calculation basis	723	

Note: Weighted figures. Does not add up to 100 as respondents had multiple response options. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level.

1. Not a response option in 2011.

The reasons for joining the Home Guard distribute almost in the same way in 2016 as in the 2007 and 2011 surveys. The results from 2011 are included in table 3.1. In the 2007 and 2011 surveys, volunteers also most frequently indicated that they had been encouraged by others to join.

The only statistically significant change is the smaller percentage of volunteers who in 2016 state military service as what occasioned them to join (21% against 29% in 2011). However, note that there was an increase from 2007 to 2011 (from 23% to 29%). The 2016 figure is therefore at the same level as the 2007 figure.

'Wanted to strengthen own military skills' was a new response option in 2016. A total of 16% of volunteers stated this option as their reason for joining the Home Guard.

These results are consistent with other studies on volunteering, which clearly show that being encouraged by others is a big factor in choosing to engage in volunteer work. Recruitment typically depends on the social network and social capital of volunteers, which increase the probability of volunteers being

encouraged and, thus, increase the probability of volunteers feeling that their volunteer effort is needed.

TYPES OF VOLUNTEER

This section describes the main reasons for why volunteers continue to be members of the Home Guard. Table 3.2 shows that the military defence of Denmark and the belief that the Home Guard performs important tasks for society are the most commonly cited reasons why members remain as volunteers for the Home Guard. These two reasons are consistent with the basic functions of the Home Guard and are also in line with the results from the 2007 and 2011 surveys. In addition, volunteers mention social interaction, personal development, an active recreational life, educational and leadership opportunities, the exercises and the materiel as important reasons for participating in the Home Guard.

The breakdown in table 3.2 shows that the reasons for being or remaining a member of the Home Guard are more varied than the reasons for joining. For example, social interaction gains greater significance after volunteers become members, whereas this is not cited as a major reason for becoming a member.

The breakdown and ranking of stated reasons for remaining a member of the Home Guard more or less correspond to the results from the 2007 and 2011 surveys. table 3.2 includes the responses from the

2011 survey. In the 2007 and 2011 surveys, volunteers also most frequently indicated the military defence of Denmark as their reason for remaining in the Home Guard.

TABLE 3.2

Share of Home Guard volunteers who state specific reasons for remaining in the Home Guard. 2016 and 2011. In per cent.

Most important reasons for remaining in the Home Guard:	2016	2011
The military defence of Denmark	60.6	58.7
The Home Guard performs important tasks for society*	46.9	57.5
The social life	40.2	43.1
Opportunity for an active recreational life	34.3	38.7
Personal development and skills development*	30.0	39.0
Educational opportunities	22.6	26.6
Maintain and strengthen own military skills ¹	22.5	-
I like being on exercises**	16.2	24.7
I am interested in the materiel	14.2	17.9
Leadership opportunities*	13.2	19.7
Other	5.5	11.7
Calculation basis	723	884

Note: Weighted figures. Does not add up to 100 as respondents had multiple response options. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level.

1. Not a response option in 2011.

'Maintain and strengthen own military skills' was a new response option in 2016. A total of 23% of volunteers stated this option as their reason for being the Home Guard.

Apart from 'The military defence of Denmark' option, slightly fewer have indicated the different response options as reasons. However, the change from 2011 is only significant for four of the reasons. In 2016, relatively fewer volunteers picked 'The Home Guard performs important tasks for society' as the reason for their membership, and slightly fewer picked 'Personal development and skills development', 'I like to be on exercises' and 'Leadership opportunities' as their reasons for being in the Home Guard. The 'Other' option was also picked by fewer volunteers, and this could reflect the fact that a new response option was added in the 2016 questionnaire.

Volunteers had the possibility of picking several reasons for being in the Home Guard. This makes it possible to examine whether there are patterns in the main reasons indicated in responses. Based on the

response pattern for the ten questions, it is possible to identify latent groups of volunteers. Each type of respondent places emphasis on the same reasons for remaining a member of the Home Guard. In the 2011 survey, four different response patterns were identified based on the same questions about what motivates volunteers to remain a member of the Home Guard. The four response patterns correspond to the following types of volunteers: the *traditionalists*, the *aspiring leaders*, the *social and recreational volunteers* and the *super-motivated*. In the 2016 survey, we see three general types, compared with four types in 2011, which means *aspiring leaders* have been included with the *super-motivated*. Table 3.3 summarises the reasons often picked by the three types of volunteers in 2016, as well as the options that are rarely picked. In addition, the table shows the percentages for the three types of volunteers of total active members.

TABLE 3.3
Active Home Guard volunteers by type according to their response to the ten questions about what motivates them to remain in the Home Guard. 2016. In per cent.

Types:	Often indicated	Rarely indicated	Share (in per cent)
Traditionalists	1	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	48.8
Social and recreational	2, 7, 8, 10	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9	31.0
The super-motivated	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10		20.3
Total			100.1

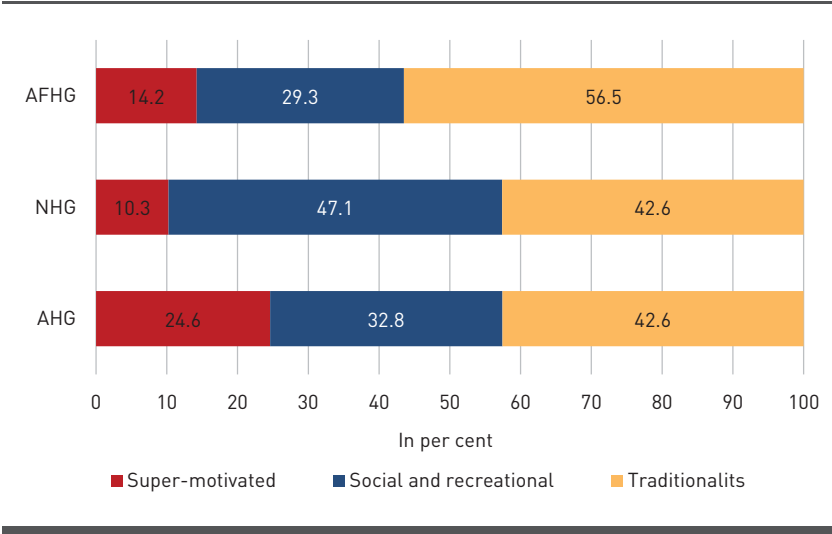
Note: Weighted figures. 'Often indicated' is defined as a conditional probability of at least 50% for picking a certain reason given latent class membership, see also appendix table B1.1. The ten reasons are: 1. The military defence of Denmark, 2. The Home Guard performs important services for society, 3. I like being on exercises, 4. Maintain and strengthen own military skills, 5. I am interested in the materiel, 6. The educational opportunities, 7. The social life, 8. Personal development and skills development, 9. Leadership opportunities, 10. Opportunities for an active recreational life. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

The largest group are *the traditionalists*, who are focused on the Home Guard's military duties. They are motivated by wanting to defend Denmark. However, this group rarely indicates any of the other reasons.

The next-largest group is called 'the social and recreational volunteers'. The persons in this group are motivated, in particular, by the important societal tasks performed by the Home Guard, and by the opportunity for social interaction, personal development and skills development, as well as opportunities for an active leisure life. A total of 31% of volunteers fall into this category.

The third and smallest group is the *super-motivated* members. People in this group are very likely to indicate many of the ten reasons for remaining in the Home Guard. The group is motivated by the defence and educational aspects of their membership, the social life and the opportunities for an active recreational life. The *super-motivated* members account for 20% of active members in the Home Guard.

FIGURE 3.1
Active Home Guard volunteers by type according to their response to the ten questions about what motivates them to remain in the Home Guard. Separately for each Home Guard branch. 2016. In per cent.



Note: Weighted figures. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of active members by type for each of the three Home Guard branches. Relatively many volunteers in the Air Force Home Guard are traditionalists (57% compared with 43% in the other branches), who focus on the military defence of Denmark. Social and recreational volunteers are found in the Naval Home Guard, in particular, where they account for 47%, compared with 29% and 33%, respectively, in the two other branches. The super-motivated, on the other hand, are most represented in the Army Home Guard, where they account for 25%, compared with 10% and 14%, respectively, in the two other branches.

TIME SPENT ON ACTIVITIES AND TRANSPORT

There are relatively large differences between how much time volunteers spend on Home Guard activities and on which activities they spend their time. Table 3.4 shows how much time volunteers spend on various activities as well as differences between the active members in the three branches and according to rank and status.

The table shows that volunteers spend an average of around eight hours a month on the Home Guard. There is a significant difference between active and reserve members behind the average figure. Active members spend an average of 21 hours, while members of the reserve spend on average less than half an hour a month. The overall average has fallen by more than half an hour since 2011, but it has risen by almost two hours for the active force. The overall decrease is solely due to the fact that members of the reserve accounted for a relatively larger share of Home Guard members in 2016 than in 2011.

The period from 2007 to 2011 also saw an increase in the average time active members spent on Home Guard activities. Thus, for active members, the overall average increased by more than three hours a month from 2007 to 2016.

ACTIVITIES

There are some differences between the three Home Guard branches with regard to the average monthly number of hours spent by active members on Home Guard activities. Active members in the Naval Home Guard spend most time on Home Guard activities, averaging 23 hours per month. Active members in the Air Force Home Guard spend the least time: they reported 19 hours per month on average. The two previous surveys also showed that volunteers have the highest time-spent figure in the Naval Home Guard and the lowest time-spent figure in the Air Force Home Guard; however the differences in time spent between the three branches have evened out somewhat since the 2007 and 2011 surveys. This is partly because the time-spent figure has increased in the Army Home Guard and in the Air Force Home Guard, in particular, and partly because the time-spent figure has fallen slightly in the Naval Home Guard. The trend towards a more even distribution means that, whereas active members in the Naval Home Guard spent 11 hours more per

month than active members in the Air Force Home Guard in 2007, in 2016 this difference had fallen to four hours.

TABLE 3.4

Time spent on Home Guard activities per month among volunteers, total for 2007, 2011 and 2016, and subdivided by activity. 2016. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches and ranks for active members, as well as by participation. Average number of hours.

	2007		2011		2016							
	Total		Total		Total	Exercises	Meetings	Training/education	Administration	Tasks for the armed forces	Deployment for civil society	Other
All, average	8.8		8.4		7.7	2.5	4.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9
<i>Branches, active members</i>												
AHG	17.8		19.2		21.4	7.1	5.3	6.2	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.3
NHG	24.8		24.3		22.7	10.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.0	1.5	2.3
AFHG	14.2		15.6		19.0	4.4	5.1	5.7	2.8	1.8	0.8	2.2
<i>Rank, active members</i>												
Officers	29.3		42.1		39.1	8.5	9.1	7.2	10.3	4.7	2.6	3.1
Non-commissioned officers	19.5		22.9		25.1	7.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	1.6	1.8	2.6
Privates	15.3		16.4		18.4	7.3	4.3	5.8	0.7	1.7	1.5	2.2
<i>Participation</i>												
Active	18.2		19.6		21.4	7.4	4.9	5.7	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.3
Reserve	1.7		0.4		0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calculation basis					706	671	678	662	663	652	645	628

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016 and by Home Guard branches, rank and participation in 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, ** statistically significant at the 1% level, *** statistically significant at the 0.1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

On the other hand, there are still considerable differences in time spent across ranks. Active privates spend around 18 hours a month on Home Guard activities, non-commissioned officers spend around 25 hours a month and officers spend more than 39 hours. For officers, we see a slight decrease since 2011, while for non-commissioned officers and privates we see increases since 2007. For officers, however, the average time spent has increased from 29 hours to 39 hours per month throughout the period from 2007 to 2016.

In addition to total time spent on Home Guard activities, there are also differences across branches and ranks with regard to what volunteers spend time on. Table 3.4 shows the hours spent per month on a variety of activities broken down by branch and rank, and figure 3.2 shows the relative time spent on each activity¹.

As can be seen from table 3.4, there are statistically significant differences between how much time active members from the three branches spend on exercises, meetings and civil society deployments, respectively. In absolute figures, active members of the Naval Home Guard are the group that spends most time on exercises (more than ten hours per month), just as they spend the largest relative share of their time (40%) on exercises (figure 3.2). Active members of the Air Force Home Guard spend the least time on exercises both in absolute figures (i.e. around four hours per month) as well as relative to their own total time spent on Home Guard activities (i.e. 19%). Active members of the Army Home Guard spend on average around seven hours per month on exercises, which corresponds to slightly more than a quarter of their total monthly time spent on Home Guard activities.

Active Naval Home Guard members, on the other hand, spend considerably less time on meetings than active members in the other Home Guard branches. Active Naval Home Guard members on average spend around three hours per month on meetings, compared with five around hours per month for active Army Home Guard members and active Air Force Home Guard members.

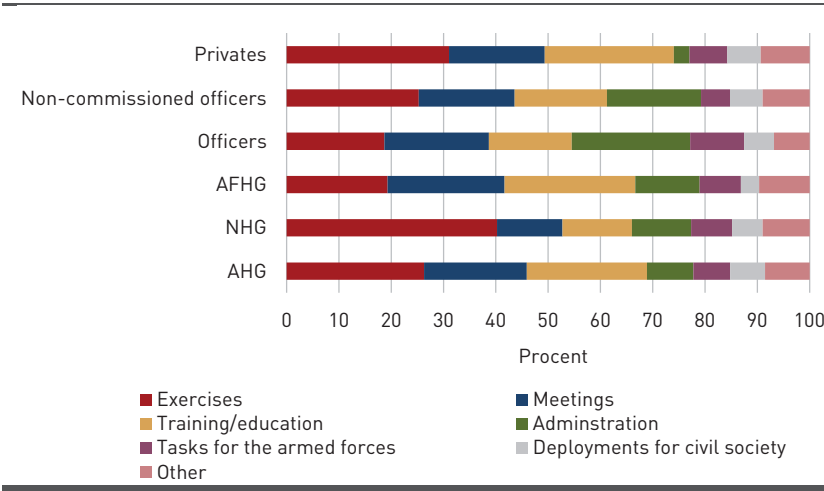
Active members also spend quite a lot of time on training activities. In the Army Home Guard and the Air Force Home Guard, active members spend on average around six hours per month on training ac-

1. The figures for total hours spent in table 3.4 do not correspond fully to the totals for the individual activities. This is because the numbers of hours respondents have indicated for each activity do not always match the total number they have indicated under total number of hours.

tivities, while active Naval Home Guard members spend on average around three hours per month.

Relative to active members in the other branches, civil society deployments take up most time for active Army Home Guard members, who report they spend on average around two hours per month on this activity. Active members of the Air Force Home Guard spend the least time on civil society deployments (i.e. around one hour), which corresponds to only 4% of their total monthly time spent on Home Guard activities.

FIGURE 3.2
Active Home Guard members broken down by the percentage size of average time spent on various activities. Separately for each Home Guard branch and rank. 2016. In per cent.



Note: Weighted figures. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

In addition to the differences between the activity profiles across branches, the activity profiles of privates, non-commissioned officers and officers also differ. As mentioned above, officers spend most time on Home Guard activities, while non-commissioned officers spend less time and privates the least time, on average. Furthermore, as can be seen from table 3.4 and figure 3.2, officers, in particular, spend their time on administrative tasks and meetings (a total of 43% of officers’ time is

spent on administration and meetings), while, on average, privates only spend 21% of their time on meetings and administrative tasks.

TRANSPORT

Active Home Guard members spend on average around eight hours per month on transport in connection with meetings, normal activities in their subdivision, training and education, at the firing range and other Home Guard activities. Just as the officers spend the most time on Home Guard activities (see above), they also spend the most time on transport (around 13 hours per month) in connection with these Home Guard activities, while privates, on average, spend least time per month (i.e. around six hours).

TABLE 3.5

Time spent on transport in the Home Guard, per month, subdivided by activity. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches and ranks for active members, as well as by participation. 2016. Average number of hours.

	Meetings	Normal activity, subdivision	Training ¹	Firing range practice	Other	Total
All, average	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.7
<i>Branches, active members</i>				***		
AHG	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	7.5
NHG	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.5	1.2	7.1
AFHG	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.1	9.5
<i>Rank, active members</i>	**	*	**			
Officers	3.2	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.5	13.2
Non-commissioned officers	1.9	2.6	3.2	1.3	1.1	10.0
Privates	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	0.5	6.3
<i>Participation</i>	***	***	***	***	***	
Active	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.4	0.7	7.6
Reserve	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Calculation basis	686	678	677	675	660	

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. Excl. firing range practice

Active Air Force Home Guard members spend on average slightly more time on transport than active members in the other branches. However,

the difference across Home Guard branches is only significant for transport to the firing range. This is because active Naval Home Guard members spent only half an hour on transport to the firing range.

DO VOLUNTEERS FEEL THEY SPEND TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE TIME ON HOME GUARD ACTIVITIES?

There is some variation among volunteers as to whether they feel they spend too much or too little time on Home Guard activities, as shown in table 3.6. Only about 2% of all volunteers feel they spend too much time on Home Guard activities, 64% feel they spend an appropriate amount of time, and 35% feel they spend too little time. Among active members, a slightly larger share (around 5%) feel they spend too much time. A total of 68% of active Home Guard members feel that they spend an appropriate amount of time, while 27% feel they spend too little.

TABLE 3.6
Home Guard volunteers broken down by whether they think they spend too much, an appropriate amount or too little time on Home Guard activities. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Too much	Appropriate	Too little	Total	Calculation basis
All	1.9	63.4	34.7	100.0	712
<i>Home Guard branches</i>					
AHG	1.7	64.8	33.5	100.0	313
NHG	3.4	59.8	36.8	100.0	209
AFHG	1.4	57.1	41.5	100.0	190
<i>Rank, active members**</i>					
Officers	16.1	72.0	11.9	100.0	149
Non-commissioned officers	6.8	70.2	23.0	100.0	151
Privates	3.2	67.1	29.7	100.0	235
<i>Participation***</i>					
Active	4.9	68.1	27.0	100.0	535
Reserve	0.2	60.8	39.1	100.1	177

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

There is no significant difference between the three branches with regard to whether volunteers feel they spend too much or too little time on

Home Guard activities. On the other hand, there are big differences across ranks. Officers more often feel they spend too much time on Home Guard activities than privates and non-commissioned officers. The figure 16% for officers compares with 7% and 3%, respectively, for non-commissioned officers and privates. However, 12% of officers feel they spend too little time. A total of 23% of non-commissioned officers feel they spend too little time, and 30% of all privates feel they spend too little time. In the reserve, around 39% feel they spend too little time on Home Guard activities.

HOW OFTEN DO VOLUNTEERS PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITIES?

Active Home Guard members participate in Home Guard activities fairly often. A total of 28% of active members take part in activities one or more times a week, and a further 46% participate one or more times a month. Thus, a total of three-quarters of active members participate in Home Guard activities at least once a month. A small share of active members state that they do not participate in activities more than 'one or more times a year'.

There are no notable differences in the degree to which active members across the three branches participate in activities. In the breakdown by rank, officers participate in activities most frequently. Half of officers participate in activities one or more times a week and a total of 94% of officers participate in Home Guard activities at least once a month. A total of 32% of non-commissioned officers participate one or more times a week, and a total of 82% of non-commissioned officers participate at least once a month. One-quarter of privates participate in activities one or more times a week, and more than two-thirds of active privates participate in activities at least once a month.

TABLE 3.7

Volunteers in the Home Guard divided by how often they participate in Home Guard activities. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches and ranks for active members, as well as by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	One or more times...				Never	Total	Calculation basis
	per week	per month	per quarter	per year			
All	9.8	17.5	7.6	8.8	56.3	100.0	718
<i>Branches, active members</i>							
AHG	28.1	44.5	19.3	6.0	2.1	100.0	235
NHG	28.6	49.5	13.2	6.7	2.1	100.1	156
AFHG	22.3	53.9	11.8	6.2	5.8	100.0	144
<i>Rank, active members*</i>							
Officers	50.2	43.5	5.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	148
Non-commissioned officers	31.9	49.7	12.5	4.4	1.5	100.0	151
Privates	24.1	45.4	20.5	7.3	2.7	100.0	236
<i>Participation</i>							
Active	27.7	46.0	17.8	6.2	2.4	100.1	535
Reserve	0.0	1.9	2.1	10.3	85.8	100.1	183

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

WHO SPENDS MOST TIME ON HOME GUARD VOLUNTEERING?

We conducted a multivariate analysis to determine the circumstances associated with how many hours volunteers spend on Home Guard activities. In addition to rank, branch and activity status, the multivariate analysis included a large number of demographic, socioeconomic and social variables to explain how many hours per month volunteers spend on Home Guard activities. The results of the multivariate analysis are shown in appendix table B1.2. Furthermore, table 3.8 summarises the main results. The dependent variable that we wanted to explain was the total monthly number of hours spent on Home Guard activities. To explain how many hours volunteers spend, we included the explanatory factors of rank, branch, status, demographic characteristics (gender and age), family situation (living alone or with others), socioeconomic variables (educational qualifications and labour market position) and place of residence (capital and suburbs, provincial town, built-up area, rural area).

Unlike the results in table 3.4, the multivariate analysis simultaneously takes account of the significance of all of the explanatory variables.

As shown in table 3.8 and appendix table B1.2, after controlling for other background variables, rank, branch and status are the most important explanatory factors for time spent by volunteers on Home Guard activities. Officers spend most hours per month on Home Guard activities, followed by non-commissioned officers, while privates spend least time. Naval Home Guard volunteers spend more hours than Army Home Guard volunteers. This is the case, even when taking account of the significance of other variables included in the analysis. Furthermore, active members naturally spend more hours than the reserve.

TABLE 3.8
Summary of variables related to the number of hours volunteers spend on Home Guard activities per month.

Variables:	Explanation:
Rank	Officers, in particular, but also non-commissioned officers, spend more time than privates.
Branches	Naval Home Guard volunteers spend more time than Army Home Guard volunteers.
Participation	Active members spend more time than volunteers in the reserve.
Age	70+ year-old volunteers spend more hours than volunteers aged 50-59.
Family situation	Volunteers who live alone spend fewer hours than other volunteers.
Place of residence	Volunteers who live in a provincial town or one of its suburbs spend fewer hours than volunteers who live in a built-up area.
Gender, educational qualifications and in a job/not in a job	No effect on level of activity.

Note: The table summarises the main results of a multivariate analysis prepared on the basis of a two-sided Tobit model (truncated at 0 and 100), in which the dependent variable is how many hours active members spend monthly on Home Guard activities. The results are given in appendix table B1.2, appendix 1.

The analysis also shows that volunteers aged 50-59 spend least time on Home Guard activities, while volunteers aged 70 or more spend significantly more hours on Home Guard activities. Volunteers who live in a built-up area spend more hours than volunteers who live in a provincial town, and volunteers who live alone spend fewer hours than other volunteers. In addition, there is no notable correlation between, on the one hand, the gender, qualifications and job situation of volunteers, and on

the other hand, how much time they spend on Home Guard activities, when taking account of the other variables in the analysis.

Overall, the analysis shows that rank and branch are the primary determinants for how much time volunteers spend on Home Guard activities. This corresponds with what has been evidenced from two previous surveys. Furthermore, the analysis also shows that the age, family situation and place of residence (urbanisation) of volunteers to some degree are determinant for how many hours they spend on Home Guard activities.

WHO USED TO BE MORE ACTIVE?

Table 3.9 shows that the vast majority of volunteers, i.e. 87%, estimate that they used to be more active. This share has remained unchanged since 2011 but was slightly smaller in 2007. The table includes both active members and reserve members. Almost everyone in the reserve (96%) states that they used to be more active, but 70% of active members also used to be more active in the Home Guard. In 2011, the percentage of active members that used to be more active was also 70.

As observed above, active members spent on average more hours on Home Guard activities in 2016 than in 2011 and 2007. We examined the average monthly number of hours spent by active members who answered either 'yes' or 'no' to the question of whether they used to be more active in the Home Guard. We found that active members who answered 'yes' spent considerably less time than active members who answered 'no', i.e. 18.6 hours against 27.3 hours. This suggests that the most active members, with high hours of service, compensate for the falling activity among the remaining active members.

TABLE 3.9

Home Guard volunteers by whether they used to be more active in the Home Guard, and the percentage of volunteers who used to be more active and who are now being prevented from spending more time due to specific circumstances.

2016, 2011 and 2007. In per cent.

	2016	2011	2007
<i>Used to be more active in the Home Guard</i>			
Yes	87.2	86.5	90.0
No	12.8	13.5	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>What is preventing active members who used to be more active, from spending more time on Home Guard activities?</i>			
Not enough time/would rather spend time on something else	41.1	48.9	52.6
Health problems ¹	28.0	22.5	15.0
It no longer interests me	15.0	20.3	14.0
Lack of relevant tasks ²	8.7	-	-
Not enough recognition	7.7	5.8	11.4
Military-skills level too low ²	7.5	-	-
Bad leaders ²	7.4	-	-
Have had some bad experiences	6.7	7.3	11.2
Increased requirements on volunteers	3.2	5.1	10.3
Not satisfied with my tasks	2.1	3.2	8.0

Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis, 2016: 717. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level.

1. In 2007 and 2011 the response option was 'Illness or disability'.
2. Not a response option in 2007 and 2011.

Volunteers give different reasons for why they are not as active as before. The main reason is that they do not have the time or would rather spend their time on something else, which 41% indicate as a reason. An increasing percentage of volunteers indicate health problems as a reason. In 2007, 15% of volunteers who used to be more active stated health problems as a reason. In 2011, this share had increased to 23%, and in 2016 it was 28%. A total of 15% of volunteers who used to be more active picked 'It no longer interests me' as a reason. Other reasons, each of which were picked by 7-8% of members who used to be more active, include lack of relevant tasks, not enough recognition, low military-skills level, bad leaders and bad experiences. Increased requirements and dissatisfied with own tasks are also picked by some volunteers as circum-

stances keeping them from spending more time on Home Guard activities.

A multivariate analysis was performed to determine who used to be more active. The results of the multivariate analysis are shown in appendix table B1.3, and table 3.10 summarises the main results of this analysis.

TABLE 3.10	
Summary of variables related to whether volunteers used to be more active in the Home Guard. 2016.	
Variables:	Explanation:
Rank	Non-commissioned officers used to be more active to a greater extent than officers.
Branches	Naval Home Guard volunteers used to be more active to a lesser extent than Army Home Guard volunteers.
Participation	Volunteers in the reserve used to be more active to a greater extent than active members.
Age	Volunteers above 40 used to be more active to a greater extent than volunteers aged 18-39.
Place of residence	Volunteers who live in a provincial town or one of its suburbs used to be more active to a greater extent than other volunteers.
Qualifications	Volunteers with higher education qualifications used to be more active to a greater extent than volunteers without qualifications.
Gender, family situation and in a job/not in a job	No correlation to whether volunteers used to be more active.

Note: The table summarises the main results of a multivariate analysis prepared on the basis of a probit model, in which the dependent variable is whether or not, at the time of the interview, volunteers could say that they used to be more active in the Home Guard. The results are in appendix table B1.3 in appendix 1.

Although volunteers in the reserve are far more likely than active members to have been more active previously, it appears that non-commissioned officers to a greater extent than officers used to be more active. Furthermore, Army Home Guard volunteers used to be more active to a greater extent than Naval Home Guard volunteers.

The analysis also reveals that, in particular, volunteers aged above 40, volunteers living in a provincial town and volunteers with higher education qualifications generally used to be more active. There is no correlation between, on the one hand, the gender, family situation and job situation of volunteers, and on the other hand, whether they used to be more active.

HOW MANY VOLUNTEERS ARE CONTEMPLATING STOPPING, INCLUDING WHO AND WHY?

In this section, we look more closely at volunteers' desire to continue to be volunteers in the Home Guard. Are the majority of volunteers satisfied with being members of the Home Guard, or are they considering leaving? Volunteers in this survey were asked about their thoughts on their future involvement in the Home Guard. Table 3.11 describes whether volunteers are considering, or have already decided to leave, the Home Guard, and why.

A total of 49% of volunteers have not considered stopping being a member of the Home Guard. However, 43% sometimes consider leaving, and the remaining 8% have already decided to leave. Since 2007, a growing percentage never consider leaving and a lower percentage sometimes consider leaving.

Volunteers who are either considering leaving or have decided to leave the Home Guard give a number of reasons for this, see table 3.11. The most frequently indicated reason for leaving is that volunteers no longer feel they have time for the Home Guard or that they would rather spend their time on something else. A total of 40% of volunteers who are considering or have already decided to leave give this reason. This is a significantly smaller share than in 2007 and in 2011. However, the percentage of volunteers who are considering leaving due to health problems has increased considerably. In 2016, 29% of volunteers gave this reason for why they are considering leaving. In 2007, this figure was only 12%. However, it should be noted that in 2007 and 2011, the 'health problems' response option was called 'Illness and health'. This change could be part of the reason for the observed increase in the percentage of volunteers who indicated health problems as the reason for considering stopping in 2016.

TABLE 3.11

Volunteers broken down by whether they sometimes consider stopping as a member of the Home Guard, and the percentage of volunteers who sometimes consider stopping and state specific reasons for this. 2016, 2011 and 2007. In per cent.

	2016	2011	2007
<i>Sometimes considers stopping as a member of the Home Guard</i>			
Never considers stopping	48.7	39.8	33.7
Sometimes considers stopping	43.0	43.7	53.6
Have decided to stop	8.3	16.5	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Calculation basis	724		
<i>Reasons for sometimes considering stopping</i>			
Does not have time/would rather spend time on something else**	40.4	56.0	53.3
Health problems ¹	28.5	19.3	12.3
Lost interest	19.4	24.8	21.4
Bad leaders ²	13.9	-	-
Not enough recognition	12.1	8.4	14.2
Lack of relevant tasks ²	8.8	-	-
Increased administrative requirements	8.5	6.0	8.9
Military-skills level too low	8.0	-	-
Have had some bad experiences	7.6	8.6	12.7
Increased training requirements	6.8	5.7	8.6
The requirement for 24 hours' service	5.2	6.5	7.8
The Home Guard is no longer necessary	1.6	2.1	4.3

Note: Weighted data. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level.

1. This response option was worded 'Illness or disability' in 2007 and 2011.
2. Not a response option in 2007 and 2011.

Volunteers who are either considering leaving or have decided to leave the Home Guard give a number of reasons for this, see table 3.11. The most frequently indicated reason for leaving is that volunteers no longer feel they have time for the Home Guard or that they would rather spend their time on something else. A total of 40% of volunteers who are considering or have already decided to leave give this reason. This is a significantly smaller share than in 2007 and in 2011. However, the percentage of volunteers who are considering leaving due to health problems has increased considerably. In 2016, 29% of volunteers gave this reason for why they are considering leaving. In 2007, this figure was only 12%. However, it should be noted that in 2007 and 2011, the 'health problems' response option was called 'Illness and health'. This change could be part

of the reason for the observed increase in the percentage of volunteers who indicated health problems as the reason for considering stopping in 2016.

Other reasons to stop are loss of interest in the Home Guard (19%), bad leaders (14%) and lack of recognition (12%). Some volunteers mention lack of relevant tasks, increased administrative requirements, low military-skills level, bad experiences and increased training requirements. For each of these reasons, the percentage of volunteers who said they are considering leaving is between 7% and 9%. In a text field for stating other reasons, volunteers in particular indicate age as a reason for stopping or considering stopping.

TABLE 3.12

Summary of variables related to whether volunteers sometimes consider leaving, or already have decided to leave the Home Guard. 2016.

Variables:	Explanation:
Rank	Officers consider stopping to a greater extent than privates.
Branches	Air Force Home Guard volunteers have decided to stop to a greater extent than Army Home Guard volunteers.
Participation	Volunteers in the reserve are considering stopping and have decided to stop to a greater extent than active members.
Gender	Women are considering stopping and have decided to stop to a greater extent than men.
Age	Volunteers aged 40-59 are considering stopping to a greater extent than volunteers aged 70+.
Place of residence	Volunteers who live in a provincial town or one of its suburbs have decided to stop to a greater extent than volunteers who live in a built-up area.
Qualifications	Volunteers with vocational education qualifications are considering stopping to a greater extent than volunteers without qualifications.
Family situation and in a job/not in a job	No correlation

Note: The table summarises the main results of a multivariate analysis prepared on the basis of a multinomial logit model. The independent variable is whether volunteers 1) have decided, 2) sometimes considers or 3) never considers (reference) leaving the Home Guard. The results are in appendix table B1.4 in appendix 1.

Furthermore, we performed a multivariate analysis of the variables related to whether a volunteer considers stopping or has already decided to stop. The results of these analyses are shown in appendix table B1.4 and the main conclusions are summarised in table 3.12. The analysis shows that officers to a greater extent than privates are considering leaving the Home Guard, and that Air Force Home Guard volunteers to a greater

extent than Army Home Guard volunteers have already decided to leave. Volunteers in the active force are much less likely both to consider and to have decided to leave than volunteers in the reserve.

TABLE 3.13

Home Guard volunteers broken down by whether or not they have decided to stop, or sometimes consider stopping, being a member of the Home Guard. For all volunteers and separately for age, participation and rank for active members. 2016. In per cent.

	Never considers	Sometimes considers or have decided ¹	Total	Calculation basis
All	48.7	51.3	100.0	724
<i>Age**</i>				
18-29 years old	79.9	20.1	100.0	45
30-39 years old	34.7	65.3	100.0	75
40-49 years old	42.1	57.9	100.0	149
50-59 years old	36.6	63.4	100.0	216
60-69 years old	51.1	48.9	100.0	128
70+ years	59.1	40.9	100.0	111
<i>Participation***</i>				
Active	68.4	31.6	100.0	537
Reserve	38.0	62.0	100.0	187
<i>Rank, active members**</i>				
Officers	52.7	47.3	100.0	148
Non-commissioned officers	59.6	40.4	100.0	151
Privates	72.4	27.6	100.0	238

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by age, participation and rank. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level.

1. 'Yes, I sometimes consider leaving' and 'Yes, I have decided to leave' have been merged due to a low number of observations for some of the sub categories.

As was the case with the activity level of volunteers, only few of the socioeconomic, family-related and demographic variables are related to whether volunteers are considering leaving the Home Guard. However, as can be seen from table 3.12, women to a greater extent than men are considering leaving and have decided to leave, respectively, and volunteers with vocational education qualifications are considering leaving to a slightly greater extent than volunteers without qualifications. Furthermore, there is some correlation with age, as can be seen in table 3.13. For the middle age groups, slightly larger shares of volunteers sometimes

consider stopping or have already decided to stop. The table also shows that 62% of the reserve sometimes consider leaving or have already decided to leave. A total of 32% of active members sometimes consider leaving the Home Guard or have already decided to leave. For both groups, there were fewer volunteers in 2011 than in 2016 who reported they sometimes considered or that they had decided to leave. In 2011, 75% of volunteers in the reserve and 40% of active members stated that they had sometimes considered leaving or had decided to leave.

SUMMARY

This chapter highlighted volunteers' motivations for joining the Home Guard, how much time they spend on the Home Guard, the activities they participate in, how frequently they participate in the various activities, and whether they have decided to stop being a member or are considering stopping. The main conclusions of this chapter can be summarised as follows:

- Volunteers' main reason for joining the Home Guard is that they were encouraged by others to join. Other reasons are that they were interested in the Home Guard, that they wanted to participate in the country's defence, and that they wanted to make a difference. The pattern of reasons for joining the Home Guard fully corresponds to the results of the 2007 and 2011 surveys.
- Home Guard volunteers can be divided into three groups based on their motivation for being a member of the Home Guard. The *traditionalists* are especially motivated by wanting to defend Denmark. The *social and recreational* volunteers place more emphasis on performing important societal tasks, and on the opportunity for social interaction and an active leisure life. The *super-motivated* give numerous reasons why they are in the Home Guard.
- Active members spend an average of 21 hours a month on Home Guard activities. The number of hours spent has gone up by almost two hours since 2011 and by more than three hours since 2007. Officers are more active than non-commissioned officers, who, in turn, are more active than privates.

- A total of 27% of volunteers in the active force and 40% of volunteers in the reserve feel they spend too little time on Home Guard activities.
- There are differences across the branches and ranks with regard to what volunteers spend their time on. Volunteers in the Naval Home Guard spend more time on exercises, and volunteers in Army Home Guard spend more time on civil deployments than the other branches. With respect to rank, officers spend up to half of their time on administration and meetings, while privates only spend about a fifth of their time on these activities. On the other hand, privates spend more time on exercises, deployments and tasks for the national armed forces.
- Active Home Guard members spend on average around eight hours per month on transport in connection with Home Guard activities. Active Air Force Home Guard members spend slightly more time on transport than active members in the other branches.
- Active Home Guard members participate in Home Guard activities fairly often. More than one quarter of active members participate in activities one or more times a week and a total of three quarters of active members participate in Home Guard activities at least once a month.
- The majority of volunteers used to be more active. This suggests that the most active members, with high hours of service, compensate for the falling activity among the remaining active members.
- What keeps volunteers from spending more time on the Home Guard is, in particular, that they do not have the time or would rather spend the time on something else. Furthermore, an increasing proportion of volunteers indicate health problems as a reason. Compared with privates, officers and non-commissioned officers are less inclined to become less active over time.
- A total of 43% of volunteers sometimes consider leaving the Home Guard, and around 8% have decided to leave. The latter figure is slightly fewer than in 2011. The main reason for wanting to leave indicated by volunteers is not enough time or wanting to spend time on something else. The number of volunteers who are considering leaving because of health problems has gone up since 2007.

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT, PREJUDICES, TASKS AND ORGANISATION

The Home Guard is a public institution that volunteers, media and citizens relate to in various ways. Volunteers in the Home Guard were asked how they think society views the Home Guard and its role in Danish society. What are the prejudices among family, friends and colleagues against 'Home Guard soldiers'? The general theme of this chapter is the Home Guard and its external environment.

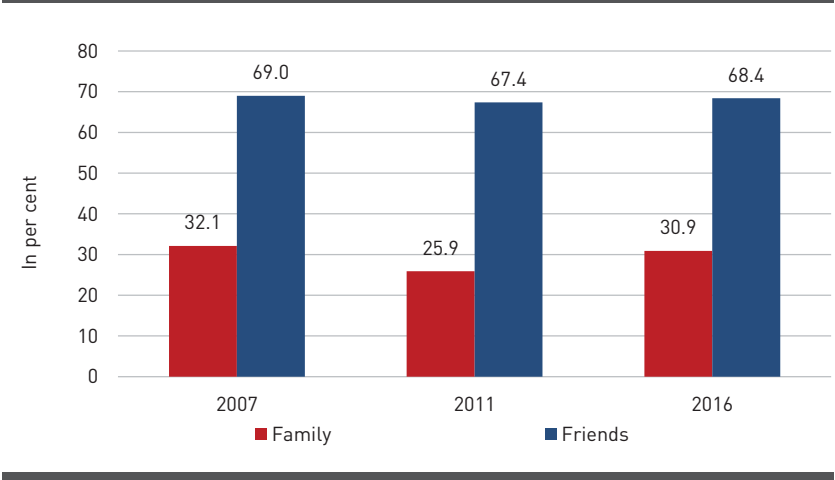
The chapter examines three aspects. The first concerns the reactions that volunteers receive from family, friends and colleagues because of their involvement in the Home Guard. Are their attitudes towards the involvement of volunteers in the Home Guard negative or positive, or are they almost indifferent? The second aspect relates to how volunteers perceive the Home Guard's role in society. Do volunteers believe that the Home Guard is first and foremost a military organisation, or that the military role of the Home Guard has been replaced by more important civilian tasks? The third aspect concerns what volunteers know and think about the structure and organisation of the Home Guard, as well as what they think about possible changes in the independence of the Home Guard. Where possible, we compare the results of this survey with the results of the 2007 and 2011 surveys in order to examine developments in the external environment's perception of the Home Guard as experienced by the volunteers.

FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN THE HOME GUARD?

In this section, we look at volunteers’ social relations in the Home Guard. Volunteers were asked which other Home Guard members they know. Two important social arenas are family and friends. Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of volunteers with family and friends in the Home Guard.

FIGURE 4.1

The percentage of Home Guard volunteers with family and friends who are also members of the Home Guard. 2007, 2011 and 2016. In per cent.



Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis, 2016: 719. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. For 'family', we see a statistically significant difference at the 1% level between the two years.

Figure 4.1 shows that a fairly large number of volunteers have family and friends who are also members of the Home Guard. There are more volunteers with friends in the Home Guard than with family in the Home Guard. A total of 31% of volunteers have family who are also members of the Home Guard, while 68% have friends who are members. The percentages are at the same level as in the 2007 and 2011 surveys.

We conducted two multivariate analyses to examine whether any socioeconomic and social characteristics of volunteers are related to whether they have social relations within the Home Guard. We examined which volunteers are highly likely to have family and friends in the Home Guard. The results are shown in appendix table B2, and table 4.1 summarises the main results.

TABLE 4.1

Summary of variables related to whether volunteers have family or friends who are members of the Home Guard. 2016.

Variables:	Has family in the Home Guard	Has friends in the Home Guard
Rank	Officers have family in the Home Guard to a greater extent than non-commissioned officers.	No correlation.
Participation	Active members have family in the Home Guard to a greater extent than volunteers in the reserve.	Active members have friends in the Home Guard to a greater extent than volunteers in the reserve.
No. of years in the Home Guard	Volunteers with many years of service have family in the Home Guard to a greater extent than volunteers with few years of service.	Volunteers with many years of service have friends in the Home Guard to a greater extent than volunteers with few years of service.
Gender	Women have family in the Home Guard to a greater extent than men.	No correlation.
Age	Volunteers aged 18-39 have family to a greater extent than volunteers aged 70 or above.	Volunteers aged 18-39 have friends to a greater extent than volunteers aged 50 or above.
Family situation	Volunteers who live alone have family in the Home Guard to a greater extent than other volunteers.	No correlation.
Children	Volunteers without children have family in the Home Guard to a greater extent than volunteers with children.	No correlation.
Place of residence	Volunteers who live in the capital or one of its suburbs have family in the Home Guard to a lesser extent than other volunteers.	Volunteers who live in the capital or one of its suburbs have friends in the Home Guard to a lesser extent than volunteers who live in a rural area.
Qualifications	No correlation.	Volunteers with no qualifications have friends in the Home Guard to a lesser extent than other volunteers.
Branch and whether in a job or not	No correlation.	No correlation.

Note: The table summarises the main results of two multivariate analyses prepared on the basis of a probit model, in which the dependent variable is whether volunteers responded yes to having a) family or b) friends in the Home Guard. The results are in appendix table B2.1 in appendix 2.

Table 4.1 shows that there are differences in terms of the variables that determine whether volunteers have friends or family in the Home Guard. Officers are more likely than both privates and non-commissioned officers to have family who are members of the Home Guard; however, they are not more likely to have friends who are members. There is no differ-

ence between the three branches as regards the extent of volunteers' social contacts. Volunteers in the active force are more likely than reserve members to have family and friends in the Home Guard. Furthermore, the higher the seniority of volunteers, the more likely they are to have family and friends in the Home Guard. The probability of having family and friends in the Home Guard decreases with age. Female volunteers are more likely than male volunteers to have family members in the Home Guard. Furthermore, volunteers with children are less likely to have family in the Home Guard than volunteers who do not have children. However, these variables do not determine whether volunteers have friends in the Home Guard. Volunteers who live in the capital or one of its suburbs have family in the Home Guard to a lesser extent than other volunteers. The variables 'branch' and 'in a job/not in a job' do not influence the probability of having friends or family who are members of the Home Guard.

The results in table 4.1 correspond more or less to the results of the 2007 and 2011 surveys. The 2011 survey showed that officers were more likely to have both family and friends in the Home Guard. In 2016, this was the case only with regard to family.

OPINIONS ABOUT THE HOME GUARD

In this section, we describe what the external environment thinks of Home Guard members and what members think of themselves.

HOW THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT PERCEIVES VOLUNTEERS

The questionnaire asked volunteers how their families, friends and colleagues view their being members of the Home Guard. The response rates for these questions are shown in table 4.2.

Around 66% said that their families have a positive attitude towards their involvement in the Home Guard. Slightly fewer, about 55%, indicated that their friends see their voluntary membership of the Home Guard as a positive thing. A total of 40% indicated that their colleagues look positively at their membership; however they indicated far more often that colleagues are unaware of their involvement in the Home Guard. The percentages of family, friends and of colleagues, respectively,

who perceive Home Guard membership as a positive thing were greater in 2016 than in 2007 and 2011.

TABLE 4.2

Volunteers in the Home Guard by how they categorise their families', friends' and colleagues' opinion of their Home Guard involvement. 2016, 2011 and 2007. In per cent.

	They are positive	They are indifferent	They make fun of it	They are negative	They don't know about it	Total	Calculation basis
<i>Family</i>							
2016	65.8	26.6	4.0	1.0	2.5	99.9	714
2011	60.1	31.1	5.2	1.6	2.1	100.1	
2007	60.6	31.1	3.4	2.6	2.2	99.9	
<i>Friends**</i>							
2016	55.2	31.2	8.1	0.1	5.4	100.0	714
2011	44.7	35.5	6.8	0.9	12.1	100.0	
2007	46.1	42.1	6.2	0.6	5.0	100.0	
<i>Colleagues</i>							
2016	40.3	32.0	5.0	0.2	22.5	100.0	682
2011	35.3	32.4	7.4	0.9	24.0	100.0	
2007	35.4	39.5	6.9	0.7	17.5	100.0	

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

As in the two previous surveys, it turns out that the people closest to volunteers are generally the most positive towards volunteers' membership of the Home Guard, while the positive attitude is slightly reduced the further away one moves from the closest family. Furthermore, the table shows that all three groups include a few who make fun of Home Guard involvement, and that all three groups include only very few who are against Home Guard involvement.

EMPLOYERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE HOME GUARD INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

By far the majority of volunteers who have an employer indicate that their employer knows about their Home Guard membership. (see table 4.3). Around 30% of volunteers in the active force do not have an employer. A total of 61% of everyone in the active force state that their

employer knows about their membership. This corresponds to 87% of volunteers in the active force who have an employer. That the employer in general knows about the involvement of active members in the Home Guard applies to officers as well as to non-commissioned officers and privates. A large percentage of volunteers in the reserve, however, state that their employer does not know about their membership, or that they do not know whether their employer knows about their membership.

TABLE 4.3

Home Guard volunteers by whether their employer knows about their Home Guard involvement. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Do not have an employer	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Calculation basis
All	35.8	34.5	16.1	13.5	99.9	718
<i>Branches**</i>						
AHG	34.8	33.8	15.8	15.6	100.0	317
NHG	29.6	46.7	16.8	6.9	100.0	213
AFHG	50.5	26.3	18.3	5.0	100.1	188
<i>Rank, active members***</i>						
Officers	6.4	88.8	3.6	1.1	99.9	148
Non-commissioned officers	8.8	79.9	2.2	9.1	100.0	151
Privates	37.3	53.4	5.5	3.7	99.9	236
<i>Participation***</i>						
Active	29.6	61.2	4.7	4.5	100.0	535
Reserve	39.3	19.8	22.5	18.5	100.1	183

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

STATEMENTS ABOUT THE HOME GUARD

This section looks at how volunteers perceive the general population's opinion about the Home Guard, and what they themselves believe is the Home Guard's primary role in society. Volunteers were asked the same seven questions as were asked in the 2007 and 2011 surveys. The breakdown of responses from all three surveys has been included in table 4.4.

TABLE 4.4

Home Guard volunteers broken down by whether they agree with a number of statements about the Home Guard. 2016, 2011¹ and 2007. In per cent.

To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the Home Guard?	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Completely disagree	Total
<i>An important task of the Home Guard is to contribute to the population's will to defend the nation***</i>					
2016	53.7	43.0	2.9	0.4	100.0
2011	30.9	57.6	8.6	3.0	100.1
2007	29.3	57.9	10.6	2.2	100.0
<i>The Home Guard is primarily a military organisation which is part of the Danish armed forces***</i>					
2016	52.3	42.4	4.5	0.8	100.0
2011	41.9	39.4	17.1	1.6	100.0
2007	41.0	46.1	10.8	2.1	100.0
<i>There are many prejudices against Home Guard volunteers in society.</i>					
2016	30.0	49.8	18.3	1.9	100.0
2011	29.2	52.2	17.6	1.0	100.0
2007	23.2	59.4	16.1	1.3	100.0
<i>The Home Guard is generally well respected</i>					
2016	14.5	62.7	20.8	2.0	100.0
2011	13.3	62.3	23.3	1.2	100.1
2007	8.2	63.3	26.4	2.1	100.0
<i>The military structure of the Home Guard is necessary to provide effective and rapid response to natural disasters and similar</i>					
2016	52.8	41.7	4.3	1.2	100.0
2011	42.5	49.3	6.5	1.7	100.0
2007	42.3	49.4	7.5	0.9	100.1
<i>The societal duties of the Home Guard, such as providing assistance in the event of accidents or major events, are just as important as its military duties</i>					
2016	36.9	47.5	11.1	4.5	100.0
2011	33.2	45.0	18.2	3.7	100.1
2007	36.1	46.4	13.5	4.0	100.0

(Table continues)

TABLE 4.4 CONTINUED

Home Guard volunteers broken down by whether they agree with a number of statements about the Home Guard. 2016, 2011¹ and 2007. In per cent.

To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the Home Guard?	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Completely disagree	Total
<i>The perception of the Home Guard has improved in recent years after the deployment of Home Guard personnel on international operations²</i>					
2016	28.8	48.2	18.7	4.4	100.1
2011	30.1	48.9	18.0	3.0	100.0

Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis [min.], 2016: 697. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

1. Figures for 2011 deviate from figures in Fridberg & Damgaard (2011), as 'don't know' responses have been left out of the calculation basis in order to allow for comparability with 2007 and 2016.
2. This statement was not included in 2007.

The first two statements are about the Home Guard's overall role in society. Almost all Home Guard volunteers agree or strongly agree that contributing to the population's will to defend the country is an important Home Guard task, and that the Home Guard is primarily a military organisation which is part of the Danish armed forces. A total of 97% of members agree or strongly agree that contributing to the population's will to defend the country is an important task of the Home Guard, and 95% agree or strongly agree that the Home Guard is primarily a military organisation which is part of the Danish armed forces. The percentage of members who agree with these two statements has gone up since the previous two surveys, and only very few members disagree with these statements. Thus, the military duties of the Home Guard have become more important for more of the volunteers.

The next two questions relate to the Home Guard's reputation and people's prejudices about volunteers in the Home Guard. Around 80% of Home Guard volunteers agree or strongly agree with the first statement that there are many prejudices about Home Guard volunteers in society. Around 77% of volunteers agree or strongly agree that the Home Guard is generally well respected. The remaining 23% believe that the Home Guard is not well respected. As in the two previous surveys, these results suggest that most volunteers think that the Home Guard as

an institution is generally well respected, but at the same time, that volunteers as individuals are often subject to prejudices from society.

The next two statements deal with the Home Guard's civilian duties. The first statement concerns whether the military structure of the Home Guard is necessary to provide effective and rapid response to natural disasters and similar. Here, almost everyone (94%) of volunteers agree or strongly agree that the military structure of the Home Guard is necessary. The other statement is that the societal duties of the Home Guard, such as providing assistance in the event of accidents or major events, are just as important as its military duties. A total of 87% of volunteers agree or strongly agree that the Home Guard's civilian duties are as important as its military duties, and only a minority insists that the military duties have priority.

The last statement also relates to the Home Guard's reputation. This statement is that the perception of the Home Guard has improved in recent years after Home Guard personnel have been deployed on international operations. A total of 77% indicate that they agree or strongly agree in this statement, while 23% do not believe that the international engagement has improved the perception of the Home Guard.

A VOLUNTARY MILITARY ORGANISATION

The section above showed that 95% of volunteers agree or strongly agree that the Home Guard is primarily a military organisation which is part of the Danish armed forces. Volunteers were also asked whether they find it important for their membership that the Home Guard is a voluntary military organisation. In other words, we examined their opinions on the voluntary and military aspects of the organisation (see table 4.5).

A total of 80% of volunteers believe it is important or very important for their membership that the Home Guard is a voluntary military organisation. In 2011, this figure was 83%; however the difference in results across the two years is not statistically significant. There are no big differences in terms of rank and status. However, it appears that slightly fewer active members and officers believe it is very important for their membership that the Home Guard is a voluntary military organisation.

TABLE 4.5

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how important it is for their membership that the Home Guard is a voluntary military organisation. For all volunteers in 2016 and 2011 and separately for Home Guard branches, as well as by rank for active members and participation 2016. In per cent.

	Very important	Important	Not particularly important	Not important at all	Total	Calculation basis
<i>All</i>						
2016	48.8	31.7	14.1	5.5	100.1	717
2011	54.5	28.4	10.6	6.5	100.0	
<i>Home Guard branches</i>						
AHG	50.1	31.2	13.6	5.2	100.1	315
NHG	41.4	36.1	17.0	5.5	100.0	213
AFHG	47.4	31.0	14.6	7.0	100.0	189
<i>Rank, active members*</i>						
Officers	71.2	16.4	10.3	2.0	99.9	149
Non-commissioned officers	61.7	22.9	10.9	4.5	100.0	150
Privates	50.9	33.3	12.9	2.9	100.0	236
<i>Participation</i>						
Active	54.6	30.0	12.3	3.1	100.0	535
Reserve	45.5	32.7	15.0	6.8	100.0	182

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016 and by Home Guard branch, rank (active), and participation, 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS

The previous sections suggested that volunteers prioritise both the Home Guard's traditional military duties and its civil, societal duties. The survey asked the volunteers how important they believed different tasks were. The answers to these questions are shown in table 4.6.

A general distinction can be made between a *focus on emergency response* (including disaster relief, maritime search and rescue, maritime surveillance and pollution abatement); a *focus on civil deployment* (including traffic regulation, clearance assistance (dangerous fireworks); and a *focus on defence* (including the military defence of Denmark, support for the training and exercises of the other armed forces, as well as support for Defence Command Denmark's international operations).

TABLE 4.6

Home Guard volunteers by how important they assess a number of tasks to be for the Home Guard. 2016. In per cent.

In your opinion, how important are the following tasks for the Home Guard?	Very important	Important	Not particularly important	Not important at all	Total
The military defence of Denmark	61.7	29.7	6.8	1.8	100.0
Maritime search and rescue	55.2	37.0	5.3	2.5	100.0
Support for the training and exercises of the other armed forces	52.4	41.4	5.4	0.8	100.0
Maritime surveillance	48.3	42.0	5.2	4.4	99.9
Support for the police	47.6	43.8	6.7	1.9	100.0
Clearance assistance (dangerous fire-works)	37.2	43.4	15.3	4.2	100.1
Pollution abatement	34.3	44.1	16.2	5.4	100.0
Support for Defence Command Denmark's international operations	29.0	45.6	18.4	7.0	100.0
Heavy snowfall emergency services	28.8	49.6	15.7	5.9	100.0
Traffic regulation	26.7	46.4	18.4	8.4	99.9

Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis (min): 690. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

Overall, volunteers believe that all of the tasks listed are important or very important for the Home Guard. Between 90% and 92% of members believe that the military defence of Denmark, maritime search and rescue, support for the training and exercises of the other armed forces, maritime surveillance and support for the police, respectively, are either important or very important tasks for the Home Guard. Volunteers show least support for traffic regulation, in that 27% believe this is not a particularly important task or not an important task at all for the Home Guard.

The highest and the lowest ranking tasks correspond largely with the ranking in the two previous surveys. However, the list of tasks was slightly different in the previous surveys. Disaster relief was the task picked by most volunteers in 2011 as either important or very important. This task was not included in the 2016 survey. In 2011, traffic regulation enjoyed least backing (as in 2016), along with events and concerts, which were not a part of the list of tasks in 2016.

TABLE 4.7

Three types of opinion about which tasks are particularly important for the Home Guard. 2016.

	Emergency response	Rescue and surveillance	Defence
Believes the following tasks are particularly important for the Home Guard	Support for the police, pollution abatement, traffic regulation, clearance assistance (dangerous fire-works), heavy snow-fall emergency services	Maritime search and rescue and maritime surveillance	Support for the training and exercises of the other armed forces, support for Defence Command Denmark's international operations, the military defence of Denmark

Note: The table is based on a factor analysis with three factors. The results of the analysis are in appendix table 2.2.

The assessments by the volunteers of the importance of ten different tasks have been divided into three general opinions regarding which tasks are considered important for the Home Guard. The three types of opinion are characterised by volunteers placing special emphasis on some tasks and less emphasis on others. The difference between the three types of opinion is summarised in table 4.7, and the results from the underlying statistical analysis are shown in appendix table B2.2. The same analysis was performed in 2007 and 2011, and we see more or less same trend in 2016 as in the two previous surveys, even though the list of tasks was not exactly the same in 2016 as in the two previous surveys.

The first type of opinion focusses on *emergency response*. Volunteers focussing on emergency response place particular emphasis on the Home Guard participating in support for the police, pollution abatement, traffic regulation, clearance assistance (dangerous fireworks) and heavy snowfall emergency services. On the other hand, these volunteers do not place as much emphasis on the Home Guard's traditional defence tasks.

The other type of opinion focusses on *rescue and surveillance*. Volunteers focussing on rescue and surveillance place particular emphasis on the importance of the Naval Home Guard's maritime search and rescue and maritime surveillance tasks.

The third type focusses on *defence*. Volunteers with this focus believe that the Home Guard's traditional defence role is particularly important. These volunteers place particular emphasis on the military defence of Denmark as well as on support for the training and exercises of

the other armed forces and support for Defence Command Denmark's international operations.

KNOWLEDGE AND OPINIONS ABOUT THE ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE VARIOUS HOME GUARD BRANCHES

This survey includes questions about how much volunteers know about the different Home Guard branches and how important it is for them to keep the three branches as distinct branches rather than merge them into a single Home Guard.

TABLE 4.8
Home Guard volunteers analysed by how much they know about the different branches of the Home Guard. 2016. In per cent.

How much do you know about the different branches of the Home Guard?	Has in-depth knowledge	Has some knowledge	Only has little knowledge	Has no knowledge	Total
The Army Home Guard	54.7	33.0	9.5	2.8	100.0
The Police Home Guard (part of the Army Home Guard)	22.3	39.9	29.4	8.4	100.0
The Infrastructure Home Guard (part of the Army Home Guard)	5.2	24.9	44.6	25.3	100.0
The Naval Home Guard	15.7	41.3	35.2	7.8	100.0
The Air Force Home Guard	14.2	28.0	45.3	12.5	100.0

Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis (min.): 690.

Table 4.8 shows the distribution of the familiarity of Home Guard volunteers with the different parts of the Home Guard. Many volunteers state that they have in-depth knowledge or some knowledge about the different parts of the Home Guard. Volunteers have least knowledge about the Infrastructure Home Guard. A total of 70% of volunteers stated that they only have little knowledge about the Infrastructure Home Guard or no knowledge at all. Volunteers have best knowledge about the Army Home Guard, which reflects the fact that the Army Home Guard has the largest number of members.

Table 4.9 shows the percentage of volunteers in the three branches who only have little knowledge or no knowledge about the different parts of the Home Guard. The table shows that many volunteers

in the Home Guard only have little knowledge about other parts of the Home Guard than their own subdivision. Furthermore, it appears that volunteers have least knowledge about the Infrastructure Home Guard. Although the Infrastructure Home Guard is a part of the Army Home Guard, 67% of Army Home Guard members only have little knowledge or no knowledge at all about the Infrastructure Home Guard. A total of 77% of Air Force Home Guard volunteers and 81% of Naval Home Guard volunteers only have little or no knowledge at all about the Infrastructure Home Guard. Similarly, relatively many volunteers in the Army Home Guard as well as in the Naval Home Guard only have little knowledge or have no knowledge at all about the Air Force Home Guard. On the other hand, knowledge about the Army Home Guard and the Naval Home Guard is somewhat greater among Air Force Home Guard volunteers.

TABLE 4.9

The percentage of Home Guard volunteers who only have little knowledge or have no knowledge at all about the different Home Guard branches. Separately for each Home Guard branch. 2016. In per cent.

Only has little knowledge or has no knowledge at all:	AHG	NHG	AFHG
The Army Home Guard	5.3	39.2	38.0
The Police Home Guard (part of the Army Home Guard)	34.1	50.1	53.5
The Infrastructure Home Guard (part of the Army Home Guard)	67.4	81.1	76.7
The Naval Home Guard	48.3	3.0	51.2
The Air Force Home Guard	62.5	70.0	6.7

Note: Weighted figures. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

However, the majority of Home Guard volunteers believe that it is important or very important that the Home Guard keep its three separate Home Guard branches rather than merging these into a single Home Guard. This applies to 65% of all volunteers, see table 4.10. The largest share of volunteers who prefer three branches rather than a single Home Guard is in the Naval Home Guard: 80% of Naval Home Guard members indicate that it is important or very important for them to keep the three branches. The largest share of volunteers who do not find this important are in the Army Home Guard. Here, a total of 38% state that it is not particularly important or that it is not important at all.

TABLE 4.10

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how important it is for them to keep the three branches as distinct branches rather than merge them into a single Home Guard. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches. 2016. In per cent.

	Very important	Important	Not particularly important	Not important at all	Total	Calculation basis
All	35.3	30.2	24.9	9.5	99.9	708
<i>Branches***</i>						
AHG	30.9	31.2	27.5	10.5	100.1	311
NHG	56.5	23.4	12.5	7.6	100.0	212
AFHG	44.4	31.1	20.1	4.3	99.9	185

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

HOW IMPORTANT VOLUNTEERS BELIEVE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE HOME GUARD TO BE AND TO WHAT DEGREE THIS MOTIVATES THEIR MEMBERSHIP

This section examines how important volunteers believe the independence of the Home Guard to be and to what degree this motivates their membership. Today, the Home Guard has its own management and its own budget under the Danish Finance Act. If this was not the case, the Home Guard could be placed under Defence Command Denmark or the Danish fire and rescue service.

However, by far the majority of Home Guard volunteers state that it is important or very important that the Home Guard have its own school/own education system, its own legislation (the Home Guard Act), its own management and its own materiel, and that it is responsible for its own finances, see table 4.11. Up to 50% of volunteers believe that the independence of the Home Guard in these matters is very important, and a total of 80% believe it is either very important or important that the Home Guard keep its independence with regard to each of these matters.

Furthermore, volunteers were also asked to what extent it would affect their motivation for volunteering for the Home Guard if the

Home Guard were to be merged with Defence Command Denmark or the Danish fire and rescue service. Just over one-in-four Home Guard volunteers (27%) state that they would be less or much less motivated to volunteer. Around 43% state that their motivation would not be affected, and 8% state that they would be more or much more motivated. Around 22% responded 'don't know' to the question, see table 4.12.

TABLE 4.11

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how important it is for them that the Home Guard keeps its independence with regard to specific aspects of the organisation. 2016. In per cent.

How important is it that the Home Guard has its own...	Very important	Important	Not particularly important	Not important at all	Total
School/education system	49.6	28.6	17.6	4.3	100.1
Legislation/Home Guard Act	44.5	39.3	12.9	3.3	100.0
Budget and finance	43.2	38.3	14.0	4.5	100.0
Management	46.2	39.3	10.0	4.5	100.0
Materiel	42.6	37.8	15.0	4.6	100.0

Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis (min.): 695 Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

There is no big difference across the three branches in this context. However, a slightly larger share of officers than of non-commissioned officers believe that they would be less or much less motivated to volunteer if the Home Guard were to be merged with Defence Command Denmark or the Danish fire and rescue service.

TABLE 4. 12

Home Guard volunteers broken down by to what extent it would affect their motivation for volunteering for the Home Guard if the Home Guard were to be merged with Defence Command Denmark or the Danish fire and rescue service. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Would be much less motivated	Would be less motivated	Would be more motivated	Would be much more motivated	Would not affect my motivation	Don't know	Total	Calculation basis
All	16.6	10.8	5.1	2.6	43.3	21.6	100.0	705
<i>Home Guard branches</i>								
AHG	17.1	9.6	5.4	2.5	44.8	20.7	100.1	311
NHG	15.0	14.7	2.8	3.0	41.6	22.8	99.9	210
AFHG	14.8	16.1	5.4	2.6	33.8	27.3	100.0	184
<i>Rank, active members*</i>								
Officers	18.4	24.9	1.7	4.6	34.1	16.3	100.0	149
Non-commissioned officers	10.0	12.9	6.1	4.8	45.0	21.2	100.0	148
Privates	14.0	17.5	7.9	4.0	42.7	13.9	100.0	233
<i>Participation *</i>								
Active	13.6	17.3	7.0	4.2	42.4	15.5	100.0	530
Reserve	18.3	7.2	3.9	1.6	43.9	25.1	100.0	175

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, ** statistically significant at the 1% level, *** statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EQUIPMENT AND MATERIEL

Finally, this section looks at the degree to which volunteers believe that up-to-date equipment and up-to-date materiel are important for their willingness to volunteer for the Home Guard. By far the majority of volunteers believe that both up-to-date equipment and up-to-date materiel are important or very important for their willingness to volunteer for the Home Guard (see table 4.13). A total of 87% of volunteers believe that up-to-date equipment is important or very important, and 86% believe that up-to-date materiel is important or very important for their willingness to volunteer for the Home Guard. There is no big difference across the three branches and across ranks for active members for this question. However, a significantly larger percentage of active non-commissioned officers than of privates believe that up-to-date equipment is important or very important for their willingness to volunteer for the Home Guard.

TABLE 4.13

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how important up-to-date equipment and materiel are for their willingness to volunteer for the Home Guard. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches and ranks for active members, as well as by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Very im- portant	Im- portant	Not particularly important	Not important at all	Total	Calculation basis
EQUIPMENT						
All	48.2	38.6	8.6	4.6	100.0	702
<i>Home Guard branches</i>						
AHG	49.2	38.1	8.5	4.3	100.1	310
NHG	47.6	40.0	6.4	6.1	100.1	210
AFHG	41.1	40.9	12.4	5.7	100.1	182
<i>Rank, active members*</i>						
Officers	53.6	40.1	6.2 ¹	-	99.9	149
Non-commissioned of- ficers	62.7	35.1	2.2 ¹	-	100.0	149
Privates	50.3	37.6	9.1	2.9	99.9	231
<i>Participation</i>						
Active	52.9	37.4	7.4	2.3	100.0	529
Reserve	45.5	39.3	9.3	6.0	100.1	173
MATERIEL						
All	42.4	44.0	10.2	3.4	100.0	696
<i>Home Guard branches</i>						
AHG	42.0	44.7	10.5	2.9	100.1	308
NHG	51.5	36.3	6.2	6.0	100.0	207
AFHG	35.2	47.9	12.8	4.1	100.0	181
<i>Rank, active members</i>						
Officers	53.0	43.0	4.0 ¹	-	100.0	149
Non-commissioned of- ficers	57.6	37.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	149
Privates	43.2	46.1	9.6	1.1	100.0	229
<i>Participation</i>						
Active	46.7	44.2	8.2	0.9	100.0	527
Reserve	40.0	43.9	11.4	4.8	100.1	169

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. 'Not particularly important' and 'not important at all' have been merged due to a low number of observations.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this chapter has been to analyse volunteers' social relations in the Home Guard, their perception of others' opinions of the Home Guard and of Home Guard volunteers, as well as the opinions of the volunteers themselves with regard the Home Guard's various duties. Furthermore, the chapter looked at the role of the Home Guard in society and, finally, at aspects related to what volunteers know and think about the structure and organisation of the Home Guard, as well as what they think about possible changes in the independence of the Home Guard. The main conclusions can be summarised as follows:

- A total of 31% have family who are members of the Home Guard, and 68% have friends who are also members. The percentages are at the same level as in the 2007 and 2011 surveys.
- Officers are more likely than both privates and non-commissioned officers to have family who are members. There is no difference between the three branches as regards the extent of volunteers' social contacts in the Home Guard.
- Family, friends and colleagues generally have a positive view of volunteers' membership of the Home Guard. Only very few people are negative about volunteers' involvement in the Home Guard.
- By far the majority of volunteers who have an employer indicate that their employer knows about their Home Guard membership.
- A large proportion of volunteers experience that people respect the Home Guard as an institution. On the other hand, volunteers also believe there are many prejudices about Home Guard volunteers as individuals.
- A total of 80% of volunteers believe that the perception of the Home Guard has improved in recent years after Home Guard members have been deployed on international operations.
- Volunteers find that both the military and civilian duties of the Home Guard are important.
- In terms of what they feel are the Home Guard's most important duties, volunteers can be divided into three groups: 1) those focused on *emergency response*, who mainly emphasise that the Home Guard should contribute by providing assistance to the police, pollution abatement, traffic regulation, clearance assistance (dangerous fire-

works) and heavy snowfall emergency services; 2) those who focus on the Naval Home Guard's duties of *maritime search and rescue and maritime surveillance*; and 3) those focused on *defence*, who emphasise the military defence of Denmark and support for the training and exercises of the other armed forces, as well as support for Defence Command Denmark's international operations.

- A total of 80% of volunteers believe it is very important or important for their membership that the Home Guard is a voluntary military organisation.
- Many volunteers in the Home Guard only have little knowledge about other parts of the Home Guard of which they are not a member. Volunteers have least knowledge about the Infrastructure Home Guard.
- The majority of Home Guard volunteers (65%) believe that it is important or very important that the Home Guard keep its three separate Home Guard branches rather than merging these into a single Home Guard.
- By far the majority of Home Guard volunteers state that it is important or very important that the Home Guard have its own school/own education system, its own legislation (the Home Guard Act), its own management and its own materiel, and that it is responsible for its own finances.
- Just over one-in-four Home Guard volunteers (27%) state that they would be less or much less motivated to volunteer if the Home Guard were to be merged with Defence Command Denmark or the Danish fire and rescue service. Around 43% state that their motivation would not be affected.
- By far the majority of volunteers believe that both up-to-date equipment and up-to-date materiel are important or very important for their willingness to volunteer for the Home Guard.

COMPETENCES AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

In this Chapter, we look at the competences of volunteers and at their participation in international work. In our focus on competences we look at a number of different topics. We look at to what extent volunteers apply the competences from their civilian career (educational background or work experience) in the Home Guard and the other way around; whether privates consider embarking on a leadership training programme; whether they feel the requirements for competences placed on them with regard to their functions are fair; and whether they feel they lack anything with regard to being able to perform their function in the Home Guard.

With regard to the Home Guard's participation in international work, we look at what volunteers know about this participation and what they think about it. We also look into whether volunteers themselves would like to participate in such work. Furthermore, we look at the variables related to whether or not they would like to participate. We distinguish between international operations and international stabilisation operations. In both types of operation the Home Guard contributes with uniformed support for the armed forces. The two types of operation have been described in more detail below.

The questions that were asked with regard to competences and international work were not asked in the 2007 survey and only to a lim-

ited extent in the 2011 survey. Therefore, we can only examine developments from 2011 to 2016 from the perspective of a single topic. However, we have compared figures across branches, rank for active members and participation whenever possible and relevant.

COMPETENCES

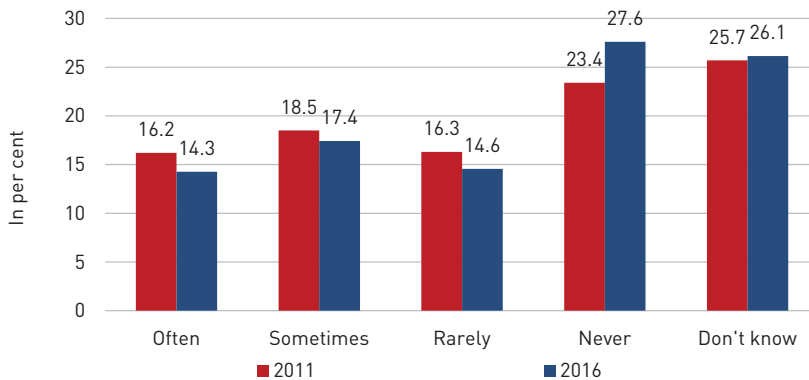
We introduce this section on competences by looking at to what extent volunteers apply competences from civilian career (educational background or work experience) in the Home Guard. Then, we look at whether volunteers apply their competences from the Home Guard in their civilian job functions.

VOLUNTEERS' USE OF THEIR COMPETENCES

The Home Guard is a voluntary military organisation and, as is the case in other voluntary organisations, volunteers can use competences from their civilian life in their voluntary work.

FIGURE 5.1

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how often they use competences from their civilian career (educational background or work experience) in their Home Guard functions. 2011 and 2016. In per cent.



Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis, 2016: 705. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. There are no statistically significant differences across the two years.

A total of 14% of volunteers state that they often use competences from their civilian career (educational background or work experience) in their Home Guard functions, see figure 5.1. A total of 17% estimate that this is the case sometimes; 15% estimate that it rarely is the case; and 28% estimate that this never occurs. The remainder, i.e. 26%, have responded 'Don't know'. These responses do not deviate notably from responses to the same question in the 2011 survey.

There is no notable correlation between the branch volunteers belong to and how often they apply competences from their civilian career in the Home Guard, see table 5.1.² However, it *does* play a role whether volunteers are active members or in the reserve and, if an active member, which rank volunteers have.

TABLE 5.1

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how often they use competences from their civilian career (educational background and/or work experience) in their Home Guard functions. Separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members, and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total	Calculation basis
<i>Home Guard branches</i>						
AHG	19.3	22.4	20.0	38.4	100.1	276
NHG	20.8	32.7	17.5	29.0	100.0	185
AFHG	17.3	21.0	20.8	40.9	100.0	157
<i>Rank, active members**</i>						
Officers	45.4	32.9	15.4	6.3	100.0	148
Non-commissioned officers	25.8	35.8	24.8	13.6	100.0	149
Privates	19.2	32.6	27.3	20.8	99.9	217
<i>Participation***</i>						
Active	22.7	33.3	25.8	18.2	100.0	514
Reserve	16.2	14.8	14.2	54.8	100.0	104

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

2. 'Don't know' responses have been omitted from the calculations due to a low number of observations. Therefore, the figures in table 5.1 are not directly comparable with figures in figure 5.1.

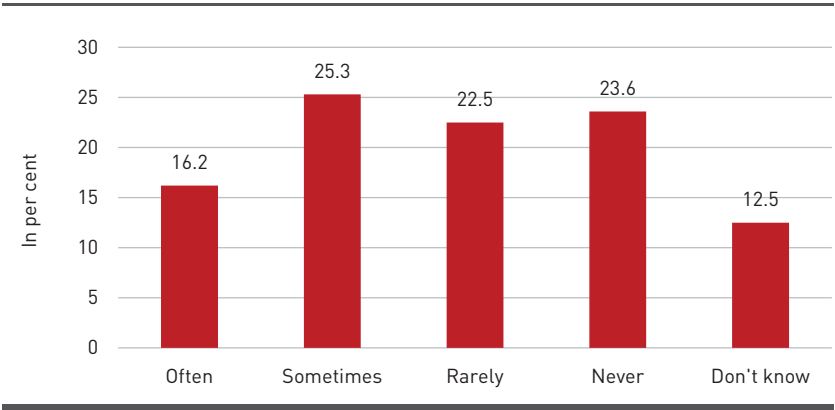
Volunteers who are active members, in particular, use competences from their civilian career in the Home Guard. Only 18% of this group say that this is never the case, while in the reserve the figure is 55%.

The higher the rank, the more often active members use competences from their civilian career in their Home Guard functions. As many as 45% of active officers say that this is often the case, while only 6% say that it is never the case. For non-commissioned officers the figures are 26% and 14%, respectively, while for privates they are 19% and 21%, respectively.

For some volunteers, some of the competences acquired in the Home Guard can be transferred to their civilian worklife. For volunteers in a job, we therefore examined how often they apply competences from the Home Guard in their civilian job functions. The results are in figure 5.2. A total of 16% indicate that this is the case 'often'; 25% report that it is the case 'sometimes'; 23% that it 'rarely' is the case; 24% that it 'never, is the case; while 13% indicate that they 'don't know'.

FIGURE 5.2

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how often they use competences from the Home Guard in their civilian functions. 2016. In per cent.



Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis: 487.

The use of competences from the Home Guard varies depending on branch, rank for active members and participation. Army Home Guard volunteers use their competences from the Home Guard in their civilian

functions more often than Naval Home Guard volunteers, see table 5.2.³ Furthermore, we see that active members more often than reserve members are able to transfer what they have learned in the Home Guard to their civilian work. We see the same difference when comparing active officers with active non-commissioned officers and privates.

TABLE 5.2

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how often they use competences from the Home Guard in their civilian functions. Separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members, and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total	Calculation basis
<i>Branches*</i>						
AHG	21.2	26.2	28.1	24.6	100.1	206
NHG	11.1	35.3	17.5	36.1	100.0	141
AFHG	7.9	40.3	19.2	32.5	99.9	114
<i>Rank, active members*</i>						
Officers	37.4	41.2	18.5	2.9	100.0	132
Non-commissioned officers	21.0	38.2	31.6	9.2	100.0	127
Privates	20.1	37.0	24.4	18.5	100.0	131
<i>Participation**</i>						
Active	22.3	37.8	25.4	14.4	99.9	390
Reserve	14.8	20.3	25.9	39.0	100.0	71

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

VOLUNTEERS' THOUGHTS ABOUT LEADERSHIP TRAINING

In the following, we look into whether privates are considering taking leadership training in the Home Guard with a view to becoming a non-commissioned officer or officer. We see that relatively few privates are considering taking leadership training: Only 8% report that they are considering training to become a non-commissioned officer, while only 4% are considering training to become an officer, see table 5.3.

More or less all privates (98%) in the Air Force Home Guard report that they are not considering taking leadership training. In the Army Home Guard, 9% want to train to become a non-commissioned

3. 'Don't know' responses have been omitted from the calculations due to a low number of observations. Therefore, the figures in table 5.2 are not directly comparable with figures in figure 5.2.

officer, while a corresponding 9% in the Naval Home Guard want to train to become an officer.

TABLE 5.3

Home Guard privates broken down by whether they are considering taking leadership training to become either a non-commissioned officer or an officer. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Wants to train to become a non-commissioned officer	Wants to train to become an officer	No desire	Total	Calculation basis
All	8.0	4.2	87.8	100.0	369
<i>Branches*</i>					
AHG	9.2	3.9	86.8	99.9	144
NHG	5.0	9.4	85.6	100.0	115
AFHG	2.2	0.0	97.8	100.0	110
<i>Participation***</i>					
Active	17.4	10.0	72.6	100.0	223
Reserve	3.8	1.6	94.6	100.0	146

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

Not surprisingly, it is among active members, in particular, that we find privates who want to take leadership training. In this group, 17% want to train to become a non-commissioned officer, while 10% want to train to become an officer. In the reserve, the corresponding percentage shares are 4% and 2%, respectively.

FAIR COMPETENCE REQUIREMENTS

We also asked volunteers whether they believe the requirements expected of them with regard to training and education, professionalism and knowledge in connection with their Home Guard function are fair.

By far the majority of volunteers find that the requirements are 'fair' or 'very fair' (92% of all volunteers), see table 5.4. This is a general result across branches, ranks for active members, and across active/reserve members. It looks as if there are relatively more Naval Home Guard volunteers than volunteers in the two other Home Guard

branches who find that the requirements are unfair. However, according to the statistical test, this difference is not notable.

TABLE 5.4

Volunteers broken down by how fair they believe to be the requirements expected of them with regard to training and education, professionalism and knowledge in connection with their Home Guard function. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Very unfair	Unfair	Fair	Very fair	Total	Calculation basis
All	6.5	1.2	47.6	44.7	100.0	648
<i>Home Guard branches</i>						
AHG	6.3	0.7	47.1	45.8	99.9	288
NHG	9.6	4.0	46.0	40.4	100.0	195
AFHG	4.2	1.3	53.6	40.9	100.0	165
<i>Rank, active members</i>						
Officers	5.0	4.6	42.1	48.3	100.0	146
Non-commissioned officers	3.5	2.5	54.5	39.5	100.0	149
Privates	6.4	2.2	42.9	48.5	100.0	225
<i>Participation</i>						
Active	5.8	2.4	45.0	46.8	100.0	520
Reserve	7.4 ¹	-	49.6	43.1	100.1	128

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. 'Very unfair' and 'unfair' have been merged due to the low number of observations.

WHAT VOLUNTEERS FEEL THEY LACK IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR FUNCTION

The last topic related to competences is whether volunteers find they lack something in connection with the performance of their function. A considerably larger share of active members than of reserve members report that they feel they lack something, see table 5.5. The two factors respondents stated most frequently they lacked are 'training/education' and 'better possibilities to have Home Guard service expenses reimbursed'. These factors are indicated by one-in-three active members.

There are also relatively many active members, i.e. one-in-four, who report that they lack 'support and advice from immediate superior' and 'support and backing from others in the unit'. Almost one-in-five

active members report that they lack 'being able to apply civilian competences', while one-in-seven reply that they lack 'support from civilian employer'.

TABLE 5.5

Percentage of Home Guard volunteers who feel they lack certain things in connection with performance of their Home Guard function. For all volunteers and separately for participation. 2016. In per cent.

Lacks in connection with performance of function:	All	Participation	
		Active	Reserve
Training/education***	17.6	32.8	8.6
Better possibilities to have Home Guard service expenses reimbursed***	17.2	35.7	6.3
Support and advice from immediate superior**	15.1	24.2	9.7
Support and better backing from others in the unit***	13.2	25.7	5.9
Being able to apply civilian competences**	12.6	19.4	8.7
Support from civilian employer**	7.2	14.4	2.9
Other	3.4	6.0	1.9
Calculation basis (min.)	666	503	163

Note: Weighted figures. Does not add up to 100 as respondents had multiple response options. Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level.

We also examined whether results for active members vary depending on branch and rank (not shown in any of the tables). There are no differences across branches. On the other hand, there are some differences across ranks: One-in-three active non-commissioned officers and privates, compared with one-in-seven active officers, lack training/education. We also see that the higher the rank, the greater the number of active members who lack a better possibilities to have Home Guard service expenses reimbursed. As many as 61% of active officers report this, compared with 46% of non-commissioned officers and 31% of privates.

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

In this section, we look at Home Guard participation in international work. As mentioned above, we make a distinction between 'international

operations' and 'international stabilisation operations'. For a more detailed description of the two categories of operation, see box 5.1.

BOX 5.1

Home Guard international operations and international stabilisation operations.

International operations include all Defence Command Denmark's operations abroad in which the Home Guard participates with uniformed support.

International stabilisation operations include the operations performed by Defence Command Denmark to stabilise or to contribute with capacity development abroad and in connection with which Home Guard soldiers are deployed on a voluntary basis with a view to supporting development work and based on their military training and civilian competences.

First, we look at whether volunteers have knowledge about Home Guard participation in the two types of operations. Then, we look at international operations and at what volunteers think about the contribution of the Home Guard in this context, and whether they themselves would like to participate in this type of operation, including being deployed. For volunteers who would like to be deployed internationally, we look at the length of deployment they would prefer. Furthermore, we look more closely at international stabilisation operations and at what volunteers think about the contribution of the Home Guard in this context, as well as whether they themselves would like to participate in this type of operation. Finally, we look at the variables related to whether volunteers would like to participate in the two types of international work.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOME GUARD INTERNATIONAL WORK

The majority, i.e. 61%, of volunteers, according to their own assessment, have knowledge about Home Guard participation in international operations, see table 5.6. The percentage of volunteers who have knowledge about this participation is more or less the same in all three branches. However, the share of active members who know is larger than the share of reserve members who know (i.e. 70% against 56%). Furthermore, the higher the rank, the greater the knowledge for active members: As much as 95% of active officers say they have knowledge about Home Guard participation in international operations, as opposed to only 63% of active privates.

Only 20% of volunteers have knowledge about Home Guard participation in international stabilisation operations. Also here, the higher the rank the greater the knowledge: A total of 59% of active members know about Home Guard participation in these operations, while 43% of active non-commissioned officers and 17% of active privates know. However, there are no big differences across branches or with regard to whether volunteers are active members or part of the reserve.

TABLE 5.6

The percentage of Home Guard volunteers who say they have knowledge about Home Guard participation in international operations and international stabilisation operations. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	International operations	International stabilisation operations	Calculation basis (min.)
All	61.0	20.1	690
<i>Home Guard branches</i>			
AHG	61.9	20.0	303
NHG	59.4	18.7	205
AFHG	55.5	22.7	180
<i>Rank, active members</i>	***	***	
Officers	95.1	59.2	143
Non-commissioned officers	85.2	42.9	145
Privates	62.9	17.0	229
<i>Participation</i>	*		
Active	69.6	25.2	517
Reserve	56.0	17.2	170

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

This section focusses on international operations and, first, looks into what volunteers think about the Home Guard's contribution to international operations. Then we look at the extent to which volunteers would like to participate in Home Guard international operations and would like to be deployed internationally in this context. Finally, for volunteers

indicating they would like to be deployed internationally, we look at the length of deployment they would prefer.

TABLE 5.7

Volunteers by what they think about the Home Guard contribution to international operations. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Very good	Good	Not particularly good	Not good at all	Don't know	Total	Calculation basis
All	39.4	38.2	7.2	7.3	7.9	100.0	707
<i>Branches*</i>							
AHG	42.5	36.5	5.6	7.4	8.0	100.0	312
NHG	27.9	44.9	16.9	5.1	5.3	100.1	210
AFHG	29.1	43.2	9.0	9.1	9.6	100.0	185
<i>Rank, active members</i>							
Officers	56.2	31.9	6.5	3.3	2.1	100.0	149
Non-commissioned officers	47.5	39.6	6.71	-	6.2	100.0	149
Privates	47.4	36.1	8.3	5.2	3.0	100.0	233
<i>Participation*</i>							
Active	48.2	36.4	7.7	4.2	3.5	100.0	531
Reserve	34.5	39.2	7.0	9.0	10.3	100.0	176

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. 'Not particularly good' and 'Not good at all' have been merged for non-commissioned officers due to a low number of observations.

A total of 78% of all volunteers think the Home Guard contribution to international operations is very good or good. see table 5.7. A total of 15% think it is 'Not particularly good' or 'Not good at all', while 8% replied 'Don't know'.

TABLE 5.8

Home Guard volunteers broken down by whether they would like to participate in the Home Guard's international operations and be deployed internationally in this context. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches and participation, as well as by rank, gender and age for active members. 2016. In per cent.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Calculation basis
All	17.6	68.5	13.9	100.0	718
<i>Branches*</i>					
AHG	18.4	66.6	14.9	99.9	315
NHG	19.1	68.2	12.8	100.1	213
AFHG	9.4	82.7	7.9	100.0	190
<i>Participation***</i>					
Active	37.3	47.8	14.9	100.0	536
Reserve	6.5	80.1	13.4	100.0	182
<i>Rank, active members</i>					
Officers	45.3	39.0	15.8	100.1	149
Non-commissioned officers	46.2	40.1	13.6	99.9	151
Privates	34.1	50.7	15.2	100.0	236
<i>Gender, active members</i>					
Male	36.5	48.5	15.0	100.0	455
Female	42.2	43.6	14.2	100.0	81
<i>Age, active members***</i>					
18-29 years old	64.6	15.0	20.3	99.9	40
30-39 years old	49.8	31.9	18.3	100.0	64
40-49 years old	52.3	32.7	15.0	100.0	118
50-59 years old	36.2	52.1	11.7	100.0	169
60-69 years old	6.8	78.6	14.6	100.0	84
70+ years	13.9	74.3	11.8	100.0	61

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch and participation, as well as by rank, gender and age for active members. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

Relatively speaking, there are slightly more volunteers in the Army Home Guard than in the other branches (79% against 72-73%) who think the

Home Guard's contribution to international operations is good or very good. Furthermore, a relatively larger percentage of active members than of reserve members are positive about Home Guard international operations (85% against 74%). However, there is no notable rank-determined difference across active Home Guard members with regard to their view of the Home Guard's international operations.

A total of 18% of volunteers would like to participate in Home Guard international operations and would like to be deployed internationally in this context, see table 5.8. A total of 69% of volunteers would *not* like to participate, while 14% answered 'Don't know' to this question.

Further to this, we examined what characterises volunteers who *would* like to be deployed in connection with Home Guard international operations. We examined the significance of each of the variables: branch, participation, rank for active members, gender and age. In this connection it should be noted that, when taking account of all of these variables at the same time in the analysis below in this chapter, we get slightly different results on some aspects.

For example, on the face of it, there seems to be fewer volunteers in the Air Force Home Guard who would like to participate in international operations than in the other Home Guard branches. However, this difference across branches disappears when we take account of other variables such as age, see below.

Not surprisingly, a relatively larger percentage of active members than of reserve members would like to be deployed in connection with Home Guard international operations (37% against 7%). Within the group of active members, privates make up the smallest share of volunteers who would like to be deployed. These results are reproduced when taking account of other variables in our analysis below.

There does not seem to be any great difference across active male and active female members with regard to whether volunteers would like to be deployed in connection with international operations. The analysis below, however, suggests that female volunteers are less inclined to want to be deployed than male volunteers. For more about this, see below. Finally, more young members than older members would like to be deployed. This result is reproduced in the analysis below. In this connection, it should be noted that as many as 65% of volunteers aged 18-29 stated that they would like to be deployed.

Among the active members who would like to be deployed in connection with Home Guard international operations, 34% stated that they would prefer to be deployed for three months, see table 5.9. A total of 18% said they would like to be deployed for six months; 3% said 12 months, while as many as 46% said that the duration of the deployment did not matter. There are no rank-related differences among active members in this context.

TABLE 5.9
Home Guard volunteers who would like to be deployed in connection with Home Guard international operations broken down by for how long they would prefer to be deployed. For all volunteers, for active members, and separately by rank for active members.¹ 2016. In per cent.

	3 months	6 months	1 year	Doesn't matter how long	Total	Calculation basis
All	38.8	13.4	3.6	44.3	100.1	210
Active	33.8	17.5	2.6	46.1	100.0	197
<i>Rank, active members</i>						
Officers	37.8	12.2	2.0	48.0	100.0	71
Non-commissioned officers	40.9	12.9	0.0	46.2	100.0	62
Privates	30.8	19.8	3.6	45.8	100.0	64

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by rank for active members. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

1. The tables does not include figures for volunteers in the reserve or for volunteers by branch due to too few observations.

INTERNATIONAL STABILISATION OPERATIONS

In this section, we focus on the international stabilisation operations; on what volunteers think about the contribution of the Home Guard to these operations; as well as on how many of the volunteers would like to participate in this type of operation.

TABLE 5.10

Volunteers by what they think about the Home Guard's contribution to international stabilisation operations. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Very good	Good	Not particularly good	Not good at all	Don't know	Total	Calculation basis
All	27.3	38.2	7.0	5.6	21.8	99.9	700
<i>Branches*</i>							
AHG	29.2	38.1	5.2	5.9	21.5	99.9	309
NHG	21.5	37.8	15.3	3.7	21.7	100.0	208
AFHG	19.0	39.2	11.0	5.9	24.9	100.0	183
<i>Rank, active members</i>							
Officers	44.3	34.0	5.4	4.4	11.9	100.0	149
Non-commissioned officers	37.9	32.1	4.5 ¹	-	25.5	100.0	148
Privates	32.6	37.7	5.6	5.1	19.2	100.2	229
<i>Participation</i>							
Active	34.5	36.3	5.0	4.4	19.7	99.9	526
Reserve	23.3	39.3	8.1	6.3	23.0	100.0	174

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

2. 'Not particularly good' and 'Not good at all' have been merged for non-commissioned officers due to a low number of observations.

The majority of volunteers (i.e. two-in-three) think that it is good or very good that the Home Guard contributes to international stabilisation operations, see table 5.10. Relatively speaking, there are slightly more volunteers in the Army Home Guard than in the other branches (67% against 58-59%) who are positive about it. However, there is no notable difference with regard to whether volunteers are active members or part of the reserve, or across ranks for active members.

A total of 19% of volunteers would be willing to take part in an international stabilisation operation, see table 5.11. A total of 60% of volunteers indicated that they would not like to participate, while 21% answered 'Don't know'.

We also find that Air Force Home Guard volunteers are less willing than volunteers in the other Home Guard branches to take part in international stabilisation operations. As was also the situation with regard to international operations, this difference, however, is not reproduced when taking into account variables such as age, see the analysis below. The other results in table 5.11, however, do reflect the results we arrive at in the analysis below.

A relatively larger number of active members than volunteers in the reserve would be willing to take part in an international stabilisation operation. The group of active members has relatively more officers than privates who would like to participate. This is also the case for men compared with women and for the younger age groups compared with the older age group. Amongst other things, it should be noted that as many as 56% of 18-29-year-old volunteers indicate that they would like to take part in an international stabilisation operation.

TABLE 5.11

Home Guard volunteers broken down by whether they would be willing to take part in an international stabilisation operation. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches and participation, as well as by rank, gender and age for active members. 2016. In per cent.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Calculation basis
All	18.7	59.9	21.4	100.0	703
<i>Branches*</i>					
AHG	19.7	58.5	21.8	100.0	311
NHG	19.7	58.9	21.5	100.1	209
AFHG	9.4	73.0	17.6	100.0	183
<i>Participation***</i>					
Active	32.8	43.5	23.6	99.9	528
Reserve	10.7	69.2	20.1	100.0	175
<i>Rank, active members*</i>					
Officers	48.7	33.2	18.0	99.9	149
Non-commissioned officers	41.3	35.9	22.8	100.0	148
Privates	28.9	46.6	24.5	100.0	231
<i>Gender, active members**</i>					
Male	34.8	44.7	20.5	100.0	449
Female	19.6	35.8	44.6	100.0	79
<i>Age, active members***</i>					
18-29 years old	56.0	12.9	31.1	100.0	37
30-39 years old	44.1	23.5	32.4	100.0	62
40-49 years old	41.7	27.5	30.8	100.0	118
50-59 years old	36.0	46.8	17.3	100.1	168
60-69 years old	6.3	71.9	21.8	100.0	83
70+ years old	11.8	75.3	12.8	99.9	60

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch and participation, as well as by rank, gender and age for active members. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

WHO WOULD LIKE TO PARTICIPATE?

Finally, we present the results of our analyses of which variables are related to whether volunteers would like to participate in the two types of international operations. In this context, we analyse whether the following variables influence the results: rank, branch, participation (reserve/active status), gender, age, family situation (lives alone or not, has children or not), place of residence, qualifications, in a job or not. Unlike the tables above (i.e. table 5.8 and table 5.11), the purpose here is to ex-

amine the individual variables in isolation, e.g. to examine whether, *all else being equal*, gender plays a role. In other words, the results relating to gender are based on a comparison of male and female volunteers who have the same rank, are in the same branch, have the same active/reserve status, are in the same age group, have the same family situation (including whether they have children or not), place of residence, qualifications and job situation (in a job or not). The analysis results are in table 5.12.

A number of the variables analysed play the same role for whether volunteers would like to participate, irrespective of which type of international operation we look at (international operation or international stabilisation operation):

- *Officers* are more likely than privates to want to participate.
- *Active members* are more likely than volunteers in the reserve to want to participate.
- *Men* are more likely than women to want to participate.
- *Volunteers aged 18-39* are more likely than volunteers aged above 50 (international operations) or above 60 (international stabilisation operations) to want to participate.
- *Volunteers who live alone* are more likely than other volunteers to want to participate.

Some of the variables only play a role with regard to international stabilisation operations:

- *Volunteers without children* are more likely than volunteers with children to want to participate.
- *Volunteers with vocational education qualifications* are more likely than volunteers with higher education qualifications to want to participate.
- *Volunteers without a job* are more likely than volunteers with a job to want to participate.

TABLE 5.12

Summary of variables related to whether volunteers would like to participate in a) Home Guard international operations and be deployed in this context and in b) an international stabilisation operation. 2016.

Variables:	International operations	International stabilisation operations
Rank	Privates would like to participate to a lesser extent than officers	Privates would like to participate to a lesser extent than officers
Home Guard branch	No correlation	No correlation
Participation	Active members would like to participate to a greater extent than volunteers in the reserve	Active members would like to participate to a greater extent than volunteers in the reserve
Gender	Women would like to participate to a lesser extent than men	Women would like to participate to a lesser extent than men
Age	Volunteers aged 18-39 would like to participate to a greater extent than volunteers aged 50 and above	Volunteers aged 18-39 would like to participate to a greater extent than volunteers aged 60 and above
Family situation	Volunteers who live alone would like to participate to a greater extent than other volunteers.	Volunteers who live alone would like to participate to a greater extent than other volunteers.
Children	No correlation	Volunteers without children would like to participate to a greater extent than other volunteers.
Place of residence	No correlation	No correlation
Qualifications	No correlation	Volunteers with vocational education qualifications would like to participate to a greater extent than volunteers with higher education qualifications
In a job or not	No correlation	Volunteers in a job would like to participate to a lesser extent than other volunteers.

Note: The table summarises the main results of two multivariate analyses prepared on the basis of a probit model, in which the dependent variable is whether or not volunteers responded yes to wanting to participate. The results are in appendix table B3.1 in appendix 3.

The latter variables - whether volunteers have children or not, their level of qualifications, and whether they are in a job or not - do not have a notable correlation with whether they would like to participate in the Home Guard's international operations.

SUMMARY

The purpose of the chapter was to examine various aspects of the competences of volunteers, their knowledge and opinion of the Home Guard's international work, and whether they themselves would like to participate in this work. The main conclusions are summed up in the following:

- Up to half of volunteers state that they use their competences from their civilian career (educational background or work experience) to a greater or lesser extent in their Home Guard functions.
- Almost two-in-three volunteers with a civilian job say that they use their competences from the Home Guard to a greater or lesser extent in their civilian job functions.
- The higher the rank, the more often volunteers make use of the competences they possess from their civilian career in the Home Guard, and the competences they have obtained in the Home Guard in their civilian job.
- One-in-six active privates are considering completing a leadership training programme to become a non-commissioned officer, while one-in-ten are considering completing such a programme to become an officer.
- By far the majority of volunteers find that the requirements expected of them with regard to training and education, professionalism and knowledge in connection with their Home Guard function are fair.
- One-in-four active members report that they lack 'support and advice from immediate superior' and 'support and backing from others in the unit'.
- One-in-three active non-commissioned officers and privates lack training/education.
- Six-in-ten active officers lack better possibilities to have Home Guard service expenses reimbursed.
- Six-in-ten volunteers have knowledge about Home Guard participation in international operations, while one-in-five have knowledge about Home Guard participation in international stabilisation operations.

- Up to eight-in-ten volunteers are positive about the Home Guard's participation in international operations, while two-in-three are positive about the Home Guard's participation in international stabilisation operations.
- Officers, active members, male volunteers, volunteers aged 18-39 and volunteers who live alone, in particular, would like to participate in the Home Guard's international operations and its international stabilisation operations.
- Furthermore, volunteers who do not have children, volunteers with vocational education qualifications and volunteers who are not in a job are also among volunteers who would like to participate in Home Guard international stabilisation operations.
- For up to half of active members who would like to participate in the Home Guard's international operations, the duration of deployment is not decisive, while one-in-three prefer a three-month deployment.

SATISFACTION AND RECOGNITION

In this chapter, we examine the degree to which Home Guard volunteers are satisfied with the Home Guard as a whole and with the activities in which they participate. The chapter analyses four aspects. The first aspect is the satisfaction of volunteers with various aspects of their service (education and training, tasks, etc.). The second aspect is the satisfaction of volunteers with the specific tasks (exercises, meetings, etc.) in which they take part. The third aspect is the satisfaction of volunteers with the way the Home Guard functions as a whole. The fourth aspect concerns whether volunteers feel that their effort is appreciated in their subdivision and in the Home Guard as a whole.

SATISFACTION WITH ACTIVITIES

Table 6.1 shows the degree to which volunteers are satisfied with different aspects of the service. The table shows that satisfaction of volunteers with education and training, influence on own tasks, possibilities for further development, immediate superiors, materiel, and social life is very high, just as in the 2007 and 2011 surveys. By far the majority of volunteers are either satisfied or very satisfied with the various aspects of the service.

TABLE 6.1

Home Guard volunteers by the degree to which they are satisfied with various aspects of the service. 2016, 2011 and 2007. In per cent.

Satisfied with...	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat dissatis- fied	Very dissatis- fied	Total
<i>The training/education I've received in the Home Guard**</i>					
2016	43.5	47.5	7.3	1.8	100.1
2011	30.6	62.0	5.2	2.2	100.0
2007	26.1	65.1	7.2	1.6	100.0
<i>My influence on own tasks in the Home Guard</i>					
2016	21.7	61.4	11.3	5.7	100.1
2011	18.0	69.3	9.2	3.4	99.9
2007	15.5	68.8	11.0	4.8	100.1
<i>My possibilities for further development in the Home Guard</i>					
2016	21.9	64.5	8.9	4.7	100.0
2011	21.5	68.8	7.4	2.3	100.0
2007	13.7	74.2	9.6	2.5	100.0
<i>My immediate superior (e.g. squad leader)</i>					
2016	32.2	48.7	11.0	8.1	100.0
2011	23.8	60.5	12.4	3.3	100.0
2007	25.6	57.6	13.2	3.7	100.1
<i>The personal equipment provided¹</i>					
2016	17.4	59.3	16.5	6.7	99.9
<i>The other materiel¹</i>					
2016	10.5	71.1	15.3	3.1	100.0
<i>The materiel²</i>					
2011	11.4	69.7	15.9	3.1	100.1
2007	11.0	66.3	18.5	4.1	99.9
<i>The social life</i>					
2016	40.1	51.4	4.8	3.7	100.0
2011	32.2	61.7	4.6	1.5	100.0
2007	26.9	64.1	8.5	0.5	100.0

Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis (min.), 2016: 693. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

1. This question was not asked in 2016.
2. This question was not asked in 2016.

A total of 91% of volunteers are either satisfied or very satisfied with the *training/education* they have received in the Home Guard. This is in line with results from the previous surveys; however the percentage of volunteers who are very satisfied with their training/education in the Home Guard is following an upward trend.

A total of 83% of volunteers are either satisfied or very satisfied with the *influence* they have on *own tasks* in the Home Guard. Also here, there is a trend toward more volunteers indicating that they are very satisfied, however this is not a significant change.

A total of 86% of volunteers are either satisfied or very satisfied with their *possibilities for personal development* in the Home Guard. This figure is unchanged in relation to previous surveys.

A total of 81% of volunteers are either satisfied or very satisfied with their *immediate superior* (e.g. their squad leader). In 2016, the percentage of volunteers who are very satisfied and not just satisfied with their immediate superior has gone up slightly relative to the two previous surveys. A total of 8% of volunteers are very dissatisfied with their immediate superior.

A total of 77% of volunteers are either satisfied or very satisfied with the *personal equipment provided*, and 82% are either satisfied or very satisfied with the *other materiel*. The two previous surveys did not distinguish between *personal equipment provided* and *other materiel*, however satisfaction with the materiel in the two previous surveys was at the same level as was reported for the two questions in the 2016.

A total of 92% of volunteers are either satisfied or very satisfied with *the social life*. There is a trend toward a greater share of volunteers indicating that they are very satisfied with the social life; however this is not a significant change.

As can be seen from table 6.2, in some areas, the degree of satisfaction varies across the branches. Thus, the Air Force Home Guard has the largest share of volunteers who are somewhat or very dissatisfied with their possibilities to influence their own tasks and for personal development in the Home Guard. Slightly fewer volunteers in the Naval Home Guard than in the two other branches are somewhat or very dissatisfied with the other materiel.

Furthermore, slightly fewer privates than officers and non-commissioned officers are somewhat or very dissatisfied with their possibilities for personal development and with the other materiel.

Finally, there are some differences between active members and reserve members. More volunteers in the reserve than among active members report being dissatisfied with the training/education they have received, their possibilities for personal development and the social life.

TABLE 6.2

The percentage of Home Guard volunteers who are somewhat or very dissatisfied with various aspects of the service. Separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members, and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

Dissatisfied with...	Branches				Rank, active members			Participation	
	AHG	NHG	AFHG	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Privates	Active	Reserve	
The training/education I've received in the Home Guard	8.1	11.8	12.5	5.4	6.4	4.0	4.5	11.6**	
My influence on own tasks in the Home Guard	14.7	22.3	27.8*	21.2	14.1	11.9	13.1	19.2	
My possibilities for further development in the Home Guard	11.5	17.2	25.4*	12.4	10.2	4.7*	6.4	17.9**	
My immediate superior (e.g. squad leader)	19.2	21.0	16.3	23.9	15.1	16.7	17.0	20.4	
The personal equipment provided	23.1	26.9	20.8	36.6	33.5	27.5	29.3	19.7	
The other materiel	19.7	11.2	17.2*	36.3	33.3	19.1**	23.1	15.6	
The social life	8.2	11.4	7.2	6.0	3.6	5.0	4.8	10.6*	
Calculation basis (min.)	301	204	184	149	148	229	527	161	

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, ** statistically significant at the 1% level, *** statistically significant at the 0.1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH BEING IN THE HOME GUARD

As mentioned above, by far the majority of volunteers are either very satisfied or satisfied with the various aspects of service in the Home Guard. Therefore, by far the majority of volunteers also report that they are overall satisfied or very satisfied with being a member of the Home Guard (see table 1.3). As many as 83% of Home Guard volunteers are overall satisfied or very satisfied with being a volunteer in the Home Guard. There is no big difference across the three branches with regard to the satisfaction of volunteers with being in the Home Guard. Nor are there any significant differences across ranks. However, the share of very satisfied active members is slightly larger than among the reserve.

TABLE 6.3

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how satisfied they are overall with volunteering for the Home Guard. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation, 2016. In per cent.

	Very sat- isfied	Satis- fied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dis- satisfied	Total	Calculation basis
All	30.1	53.1	12.8	4.0	100.0	712
<i>Home Guard branches</i>						
AHG	30.5	53.5	12.1	3.9	100.0	311
NHG	30.1	51.3	14.4	4.1	99.9	211
AFHG	27.0	52.2	15.9	5.0	100.1	190
<i>Rank, active members</i>						
Officers	28.9	55.9	12.2	3.0	100.0	149
Non-commissioned officers	34.4	48.8	13.9	2.9	100.0	149
Privates	44.1	45.8	10.1 ¹	-	100.0	234
<i>Participation**</i>						
Active	41.1	47.2	10.2	1.5	100.0	532
Reserve	23.9	56.4	14.2	5.5	100.0	180

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. 'Somewhat dissatisfied' and 'Very dissatisfied' have been merged due to a low number of observations.

The question about the overall satisfaction of volunteers with being in the Home Guard was not included in the 2007 and 2011 surveys. The two previous surveys instead included a question about the degree to which volunteers were generally satisfied with the way in which the Home Guard worked. Volunteers could indicate their answer on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 indicating "Extremely dissatisfied" and 10 indicating "Extremely satisfied". The answers revealed that a large proportion of volunteers were satisfied with the way the Home Guard worked in general. However, these results cannot be compared with the results of the 2016 survey.

RECOGNITION

As in the previous surveys, volunteers were asked about the degree to which they felt that their effort is appreciated within their subdivision.

As can be seen from table 6.4, 30% of volunteers reported they feel their effort is being highly appreciated within their subdivision. Just under half of volunteers (i.e. 47%) reported they feel their effort is being appreciated to some degree, while 23% believe their effort is only being somewhat or very little appreciated. Compared with 2011, slightly more volunteers reported they feel their effort is being highly appreciated but also slightly more volunteers reported they feel their effort is only being very little appreciated. Active members, in particular, feel highly appreciated within their subdivision, while volunteers in the reserve, in particular, feel they are being appreciated to a very little degree. The trend toward a relatively larger share of volunteers feeling appreciated to a very little degree could therefore follow from the fact that relatively more Home Guard volunteers are in the reserve, see chapter 1.

There are no significant differences across the three branches with regard to the degree to which volunteers feel appreciated. There are also no differences across officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the group of active members.

TABLE 6.4

Home Guard volunteers broken down by the degree to which they feel that their effort is being appreciated within their subdivision. For all volunteers in 2016, 2011 and 2007 and separately for Home Guard branches, as well as by rank for active members and participation 2016. In per cent.

	To a high degree	To some degree	Only to some degree	To a very little degree	Total	Calculation basis
<i>All volunteers*</i>						
2016	30.3	46.8	11.3	11.6	100.0	700
2011 ¹	26.3	53.9	14.7	5.1	100.0	
2007	28.2	48.1	16.3	7.5	100.1	
<i>Home Guard branches</i>						
AHG	30.0	46.9	10.6	12.5	100.0	305
NHG	35.3	42.8	15.0	6.8	99.9	209
AFHG	26.8	50.6	12.1	10.5	100.0	186
<i>Rank, active members</i>						
Officers	50.4	39.1	6.8	3.6	99.9	149
Non-commissioned officers	51.2	35.7	9.9	3.2	100.0	149
Privates	49.7	39.5	7.8	3.0	100.0	236
<i>Participation***</i>						
Active	50.0	38.8	8.1	3.1	100.0	534
Reserve	18.2	51.7	13.3	16.8	100.0	166

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016 and by Home Guard branch, rank (active), and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. The breakdown for 2011 deviates from the breakdown in Fridberg & Damgaard (2011), as 'Don't know' responses have been left out of the calculation basis in order to allow for comparability with 2007 and 2016.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this chapter was to analyse the degree to which volunteers are satisfied with their service and activities in the Home Guard, the overall satisfaction with being a Home Guard volunteer, as well as the degree to which they feel recognised within their subdivision. The main conclusions of this chapter can be summarised as follows:

- Volunteers are overall very satisfied with the training they have received in the Home Guard; with their influence on their own tasks; with their possibilities for continued development in the Home

Guard; with their immediate superiors; with the materiel; and with social life in the Home Guard.

- There are some differences between branches. Thus, the Air Force Home Guard has the largest share of volunteers who are somewhat or very dissatisfied with their possibilities to influence their own tasks and for personal development in the Home Guard. Slightly fewer volunteers in the Naval Home Guard than in the two other branches are somewhat or very dissatisfied with the other materiel.
- By far the majority also state that they are overall satisfied or very satisfied with being a volunteer in the Home Guard.
- A total of 30% of volunteers feel highly appreciated for their effort by their subdivision. Just under half of volunteers (i.e. 47%) reported they feel their effort is being appreciated to some degree, while 23% believe their effort is only being somewhat or very little appreciated. Active members feel appreciated to a considerably higher degree than volunteers in the reserve.
- Both the percentage of volunteers that feel they are highly appreciated and the percentage that feel they are poorly appreciated have gone up since 2011. The latter figure may relate to the fact that the percentage of Home Guard volunteers in the reserve has increased over the same period.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

The Home Guard uses different means – oral communication and printed and electronic media – to communicate with its members. In this chapter, we examine which media Home Guard volunteers use to keep themselves informed about what is happening in the Home Guard, whether they are given an appropriate amount of information, how volunteers prefer to receive information, their access to the internet as well as their use of email, their dedicated e-mail address and the Home Guard website.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Where do volunteers receive information about the Home Guard? Table 7.1 shows how often volunteers used various sources of information in 2016 compared with 2007 and 2011. The most popular source of information is the Home Guard Magazine (HJV-magasinet). A total of 69% often read the magazine, 27% read it sometimes, and only 4% never read it. There is a small drop from 2007 to 2011 in the percentage of volunteers who use the Home Guard Magazine, but this change is not significant. A total of 24% of volunteers state that they often receive information from the hvj.dk website, and 29% state that they use the website

sometimes. Almost half (47%) never use the website. Use of the website has remained unchanged since 2011.

TABLE 7.1

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how often they use various sources of information about the Home Guard. 2016, 2011¹ and 2007. In per cent.

Where do volunteers receive information about the Home Guard?	Often	Sometimes	Never	Total
<i>The Home Guard Magazine</i>				
2016	69.1	27.2	3.7	100.0
2011	70.1	26.7	3.2	100.0
2007	76.5	22.2	1.5	100.2
<i>The Home Guard website, hjv.dk</i>				
2016	23.6	29.4	47.0	100.0
2011	26.2	30.3	43.5	100.0
2007	15.2	34.0	50.9	100.1
<i>Ordinary conversations with others*</i>				
2016	23.6	40.4	35.9	99.9
2011	16.0	51.8	32.1	99.9
2007	18.9	54.0	27.1	100.0
<i>Meetings in the subdivisions, 2016</i>				
2016	22.8	23.1	54.1	100.0
2011	20.6	24.3	55.2	100.1
2007	29.1	33.3	37.6	100.0
<i>Newsletters/leaflets from the subdivisions***</i>				
2016	20.2	33.8	45.9	99.9
2011	18.6	50.1	31.4	100.1
2007	30.9	53.4	15.7	100.0
<i>Newsletters/leaflets from the districts**</i>				
2016	13.2	39.9	47.0	100.1
2011	18.9	48.8	32.3	100.0
2007	21.2	61.2	17.7	100.1
<i>Articles and reports on TV, radio and in newspapers²</i>				
2016	12.4	62.9	24.7	100.0
<i>Courses</i>				
2016	7.2	28.1	64.6	99.9
2011	9.7	31.9	58.4	100.0
2007	9.9	41.3	48.7	99.9
<i>Official Home Guard Facebook page²</i>				
2016	6.8	15.9	77.2	99.9

(Table continues)

TABLE 7.1 CONTINUED

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how often they use various sources of information about the Home Guard. 2016, 2011¹ and 2007. In per cent.

Where do volunteers receive information about the Home Guard?	Often	Sometimes	Never	Total
<i>District meetings</i>				
2016	6.3	20.2	73.5	100.0
2011	5.9	18.9	75.2	100.0
2007	8.8	28.4	62.8	100.0
<i>Other newsletters/leaflets³</i>				
2016	5.0	29.1	65.9	100.0
Meetings of subdivision councils				
2016	4.5	13.2	82.3	100.0
2011	3.7	11.1	85.3	100.1
2007	3.4	12.0	84.6	100.0
<i>vistillerop.dk, 2016²</i>	2.2	16.5	81.3	100.0

Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis (min.), 2016: 683. We have tested for differences between 2011 and 2016. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

1. Figures for 2011 deviate from figures in Fridberg & Damgaard (2011), as 'Don't know' responses have been left out of the calculation basis in order to allow for comparability with 2007 and 2016.
2. This response option was only included in 2016.
3. This response option was also included in 2007 and 2011, but as the response options otherwise differ, the content of this response option in 2016 deviates from the content in 2011 and 2007.

Slightly more volunteers in 2016 state that they often receive their information about the Home Guard from *ordinary conversations* with others, but 36% also state that they never receive their information from ordinary conversations.

Almost half of the volunteers often or sometimes receive their information from *meetings in the subdivisions*. This figure is unchanged in relation to previous surveys.

As a source of information, *newsletters* both *from the subdivisions* and *from the districts* have decreased from 2007 to 2011 and again from 2011 to 2016. Thus in 2016 almost half of the volunteers state that they never receive information about the Home Guard from newsletters from subdivisions and districts, respectively.

A total of 75% of volunteers state that they often or sometimes receive information about the Home Guard from *articles and reports on TV, radio and in newspapers*. This question was not part of the previous surveys.

A total of 35% of volunteers state *courses* as a source of information sometimes or often. This is a slight decrease since 2011 and 2007, but the change is not significant.

A total of 23% of volunteers state that they receive information from the *official Home Guard Facebook page*. This question is also new in relation to 2011 and 2007.

A total of 26% of volunteers state that they often or sometimes receive information through *meetings in the districts*. This percentage has remained unchanged since 2011.

Other newsletters/ leaflets is a source of information for a total of 34% of volunteers.

Only few volunteers state that they often receive information from *meetings of subdivision councils*, but a total of 18% of volunteers sometimes or often receive information from these meetings.

Similarly, only few volunteers state that they often receive information from the *vistillerop.dk* website, but a total of 19% often or sometimes receive information from this source.

Table 7.2 shows the sources that active and reserve members often, sometimes and never use to receive information about the Home Guard. Both active members and members of the reserve read the Home Guard Magazine, although there is a large difference between active and reserve members with regard to almost every other source of information about the Home Guard. Thus almost all active members (88%) use the website often or sometimes, whereas this is only the case for 31% of members of the reserve. Similarly, almost all active members mention meetings in the subdivisions, whereas only 19% of reserve members state that they receive information about the Home Guard from meetings in the subdivisions, and most of these have replied that this only happens sometimes.

The only source of information that is not mentioned more by active members than by reserve members is articles and reports on TV, radio and in newspapers. In both groups of members, around 75% state that they receive information about the Home Guard from this source.

Almost half of the active members report that they often or sometimes receive information from the official Home Guard Facebook page. However, 10% of the members in the reserve also use the Official Facebook page.

TABLE 7.2

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how often they use various sources of information about the Home Guard. Separately by participation. 2016. In per cent.

Where do volunteers receive information about the Home Guard?	Active				Reserve			
	Often	Some-times	Never	Total	Often	Some-times	Never	Total
The Home Guard Magazine	73.7	23.3	3.0	100.0	66.6	29.3	4.1	100.0
Home Guard website, hjv.dk***	51.4	36.7	11.9	100.0	7.9	25.2	66.8	99.9
Ordinary conversations with others***	47.3	46.7	6.0	100.0	10.5	37.0	52.5	100.0
Meetings in the subdivisions***	59.6	34.7	5.7	100.0	2.1	16.6	81.3	100.0
Newsletters/leaflets from the subdivisions***	33.5	44.1	22.4	100.0	13.0	28.2	58.8	100.0
Newsletters/leaflets from the districts**	22.9	54.7	22.5	100.1	7.9	31.8	60.3	100.0
Articles and reports on TV, radio and in newspapers	13.2	62.6	24.1	99.9	11.9	63.1	25.0	100.0
Courses***	19.3	63.5	17.2	100.0	0.6	8.7	90.7	100.0
Official Home Guard Facebook page***	17.5	29.3	53.3	100.1	1.0	8.7	90.3	100.0
Meetings in the districts***	17.0	38.3	44.8	100.1	-	10.6 ¹	89.4	100.0
Other newsletters/leaflets***	7.4	43.4	49.2	100.0	3.6	21.3	75.1	100.0
Meetings of subdivision councils***	12.4	26.4	61.3	100.1	-	6.1 ¹	93.9	100.0
vistillerop.dk***	5.9	24.4	69.7	100.0	0.2	12.2	87.6	100.0
Other	2.7	10.1	87.2	100.0	3.6	9.2	87.2	100.0
Calculation basis (min.)				498				166

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

1. 'Often' and 'sometimes' have been merged due to a low number of observations.

The only source of information that is not mentioned more by active members than by reserve members is articles and reports on TV, radio and in newspapers. In both groups of members, around 75% state that they receive information about the Home Guard from this source.

Almost half of the active members report that they often or sometimes receive information from the official Home Guard Facebook page. However, 10% of the members in the reserve also use the official Facebook page.

TWO WAYS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION

We use information about the most popular sources of information to identify two different ways in which volunteers receive information about the Home Guard. Both these two ways of keeping updated involve using some sources of information and deselecting others. The differences between the two approaches are summarised in table 7.3, and the results of the underlying analysis are shown in appendix table B4.1.

TABLE 7.3

Two ways to receive information about the Home Guard. 2016.

	Orally and electronically	Printed media
Mainly receive information from:	www.hjv.dk, www.vistillerop.dk, official Home Guard Facebook page, meetings in the subdivisions, subdivision-council meetings, the districts, courses and ordinary conversations with others	Newsletters/leaflets from the subdivisions and districts or other newsletters/leaflets

Note: This table is based on a factor analysis using two factors. The results are shown in appendix table 4.1.

The type of member who receives information orally and electronically typically receives it at meetings in the subdivisions, subdivision councils and districts, as well as from courses and in ordinary conversations with others. These members also obtain information from the website and thus are the members who most commonly use the Home Guard website. The other type mainly receives information from printed media. Volunteers in this category inform themselves through the Home Guard Magazine, newsletters from their subdivision or district and other newsletters/leaflets. This pattern fully corresponds to the results of the 2011 survey.

SATISFACTION WITH THE INFORMATION?

As table 7.4 shows, most volunteers are satisfied with the amount of information they receive from the Home Guard. A total of 68% are satisfied, and a further 15% are very satisfied. There is no difference in the level of satisfaction with information from the Home Guard between

active members and reserve members. Nor are there differences across Home Guard branches or across ranks among active members.

The level of satisfaction in 2016 with the amount of information is not fully comparable with the results of the 2011 survey when the question was slightly different. In 2011, nine out of ten volunteers felt that they received an appropriate amount of information about the Home Guard. A total of 9.7% felt that they received too little information, and 3.1% felt that they received too much information (Fridberg & Damgaard, 2011, p. 97). In this new survey, a total of 83% of Home Guard volunteers are either satisfied or very satisfied with the amount of information from the Home Guard.

TABLE 7.4
Home Guard volunteers broken down by how satisfied they are with the amount of information from the Home Guard. For all volunteers and separately by participation, 2016. In per cent.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Total	Calculation basis
All	15.0	67.5	14.7	2.7	99.9	704
<i>Participation</i>						
Active	13.7	71.7	13.6	1.0	100.0	530
Reserve	15.7	65.1	15.4	3.7	99.9	174

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

In 2016, volunteers were also asked whether they lack information about the Home Guard. A total of 10% of volunteers feel that they lack information about the Home Guard, see table 7.5. The percentage is slightly higher in the Naval Home Guard, although the difference between the Home Guard branches is not significant. Slightly more officers than non-commissioned officers and privates state that they lack information.

In all three groups, the experience of lacking information primarily relates to specific information about activities in their own subdivision or district, about new materiel, new procedures, new organisation and similar. Secondly, it relates to more general information, e.g. when the Home Guard appears in the media, and information about conclusions by, and expectations from, politicians and the Home Guard Command concerning the status of initiatives, e.g. with regard to terrorist

surveillance and border checks. Several respondents mention that the information should not only include good news, but also bad news. Especially officers need this more general information about Home Guard activities, but privates and non-commissioned officers also request more information about Home Guard activities.

TABLE 7.5

Percentage of Home Guard volunteers who lack information about the Home Guard. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Lack information	Calculation basis
All	9.6	697
<i>Home Guard branches</i>		
AHG	9.4	307
NHG	13.1	207
AFHG	7.3	183
<i>Rank, active members*</i>		
Officers	23.9	144
Non-commissioned officers	11.9	148
Privates	12.7	230
<i>Participation</i>		
Active	13.4	522
Reserve	7.4	175

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

In all three groups, the experience of lacking information primarily relates to specific information about activities in their own subdivision or district, about new materiel, new procedures, new organisation and similar. Secondly, it relates to more general information, e.g. when the Home Guard appears in the media, and information about conclusions by, and expectations from, politicians and the Home Guard Command concerning the status of initiatives, e.g. with regard to terrorist surveillance and border checks. Several respondents mention that the information should not only include good news, but also bad news. Especially officers need this more general information about Home Guard activities, but privates and non-commissioned officers also request more information about Home Guard activities.

PREFERRED INFORMATION CHANNELS

The survey also asked volunteers how they would prefer to receive information about the Home Guard, and asked them to state their 1st, 2nd and 3rd priorities among the options in table 7.6. The Home Guard Magazine, the hjv.dk website and newsletters by e-mail from the Home Guard Command are clearly the most preferred sources of information about the Home Guard. A total of 70% of volunteers state the Home Guard Magazine as their 1st, 2nd or 3rd priority. A total of 68% state hjv.dk, and 57% state newsletters by e-mail from the Home Guard Command as their 1st, 2nd and 3rd priority. However, the official Home Guard Facebook page is also mentioned by a total of 17% of volunteers.

TABLE 7.6

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how they would prefer to receive information about the Home Guard, stated as their 1st, 2nd and 3rd priority. 2016. In per cent.

Preferred way to receive information about the Home Guard:	1 st priority	2 nd priority	3 rd priority
The Home Guard Magazine	34.3	21.5	14.1
hvj.dk	23.9	18.9	24.8
Newsletter by e-mail from the Home Guard Command	10.4	22.2	24.4
App	2.1	3.9	5.6
Official Home Guard Facebook page	1.4	7.8	8.6
Facebook otherwise (incl. closed groups)	1.4	5.1	9.3
Other ¹	3.3	8.0	9.2
Don't know	23.3	12.6	4.0
Total	100.1	100.0	100.0
Calculation basis	695	505	457

Note: Weighted figures. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0.

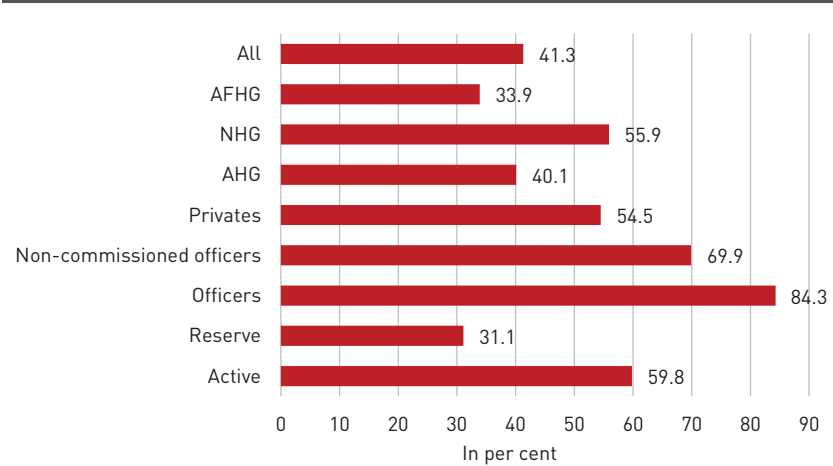
1. Twitter and Instagram are included in 'Other' due to a low number of observations.

Especially among active members, many respondents state that they want to receive newsletters with general information about the Home Guard to their hjv.dk e-mail – their dedicated email address. A total of 60% of active members want this. The figure for reserve members is somewhat lower, i.e. 31% state that they want to receive newsletters with general information about the Home Guard to their hjv.dk e-mail (see figure 7.1). A rather large percentage of officers want this, and just over half of active privates also state that they want to receive newsletters

through this channel. Here, active members differ within the three Home Guard branches. Such newsletters have the highest level of support in the Naval Home Guard, in which 56% of all members would like to receive newsletters. Only 34% of all members in the Air Force Home Guard want to receive newsletters with general information about the Home Guard to their hvj.dk e-mail.

FIGURE 7.1

Percentage of Home Guard volunteers who want to receive newsletters with general information about the Home Guard to their hvj.dk e-mail. For all volunteers and separately for each Home Guard branch, as well as by rank for active members and participation.¹ 2016. In per cent.



Note: Weighted figures. Calculation basis for all: 708. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. Significant differences by Home Guard branches (**), rank for active members (***) and participation (***)

Nearly every active member of the Home Guard has access to the internet and uses e-mail. However, as stated in table 7.7, 12% of members of the reserve do not have access to the internet, and 19% do not use e-mail. Among active members, every officer and nearly every non-commissioned officer have both access to the internet and use e-mail. A small group of active privates does not use e-mail (7%), and a very small group in this category does not have access to the internet (2%).

Finally, the results show that a slightly larger percentage of all members in the Air Force Home Guard than within the other Home Guard branches do not have access to the internet and do not use e-mail.

TABLE 7.7

Percentage of Home Guard volunteers who have access to the internet, and total percentage of Home Guard volunteers who use e-mail broken down by whether this is at work, at home or through subdivisions or districts. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	Home Guard branches				Rank, active members			Participation		
	All	AHG	NHG	AFHG	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Privates	Reserve		
								Active	Reserve	
<i>Has access to the internet:</i>										
At work	51.6	50.6	62.8	46.5*	86.5	73.0	52.8***	59.3	47.3*	
At home	89.7	90.6	92.2	79.8*	99.6	97.7	94.6*	95.6	86.5**	
Through subdivisions or districts	28.6	27.5	40.2	23.4**	85.3	67.8	54.1***	59.2	11.7***	
Total	91.9	92.4	95.5	84.5*	100.0	98.8	98.2	98.5	88.3***	
<i>Uses e-mail:</i>										
At work	44.4	43.1	57.1	39.9*	85	58.1	47.5***	52.6	39.9*	
At home	84.6	84.6	90.9	77.0*	97.4	97.3	91.3*	92.9	80.1***	
Through subdivisions or districts	16.5	14.9	26.5	16.8***	76.6	52.5	31.7***	39.4	3.9***	
Total	85.5	85.3	93.0	77.8*	100.0	97.5	93.3	94.7	80.5***	
Calculation basis [min.]	698	308	207	181	149	148	227	524	174	

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level.

TABLE 7.8

Home Guard volunteers broken down by which platform they most often log on to hjv.dk. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation. 2016. In per cent.

	PC	Tablet	Smartphone	Never logs on	Total	Calculation basis
All	53.2	5.0	4.5	37.3	100.0	696
<i>Home Guard branches***</i>						
AHG	50.3	5.5	4.6	39.6	100.0	308
NHG	68.5	2.9	6.2	22.3	99.9	208
AFHG	57.8	3.4	1.7	37.2	100.1	180
<i>Rank, active members*</i>						
Officers	88.1	4.4	4.9	2.7	100.1	146
Non-commissioned officer	78.9	5.3	11.6	4.2	100.0	148
Privates	74.5	4.1	10.2	11.2	100.0	229
<i>Participation***</i>						
Active	76.4	4.3	10.0	9.2	99.9	523
Reserve	40.0	5.3	1.4	53.3	100.0	173

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

As mentioned, most Home Guard members have access to the internet, and most active members also use the Home Guard website, hjv.dk (see table 7.8). A total of 9% of active members state that they never log on to hjv.dk. Especially among privates in the active force, members never log on to hjv.dk. In the reserve, just over half of the members never use hjv.dk.

Most of the members who use hjv.dk log on from a PC. Thus 88% of officers in the active force state that they log on via a PC. A total of 4% use a tablet, and 5% of officers state that they use a smartphone. Among privates in the active force, 10% use a tablet and 11% use a smartphone to log on to hjv.dk.

A total of 72% of members in the active force use their dedicated e-mail account (hjv.dk e-mail) on hjv.dk. A few of them state that they neither have access at home nor at work, and 25% of active members state that they never use their dedicated e-mail account on hjv.dk (see table 7.9). However, 7% of active members use their dedicated e-mail account every day, and a total of 30% of active members use the

account at least once a week. Looking at all members, the results also show that slightly more of the Air Force Home Guard members than members of the two other Home Guard branches do not have access to the internet.

TABLE 7.9

Home Guard volunteers broken down by how often they use their dedicated e-mail on hjv.dk (hjv.dk e-mail). For all volunteers, for active members and separately for each Home Guard branch, 2016. In per cent.

How often dedicated e-mail is used on hjv.dk:	All	Active	Home Guard branches***		
			AHG	NHG	AFHG
No access at home or at work	4.8	2.5	4.1	2.4	12.9
Every day	2.5	7.1	2.3	4.5	2.4
Several times a week	4.1	11.0	2.8	11.9	4.2
Once a week	4.9	11.9	5.3	3.9	2.9
Several times a month	5.6	14.8	4.8	11.0	4.9
Once a month	4.8	11.0	4.2	7.0	7.3
Less than once a month	12.9	16.2	13.3	9.6	13.5
Never	60.4	25.4	63.1	49.8	52.0
Total	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.1
Calculation basis	710	531	312	213	185

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

As stated above, most Home Guard members have access to the internet, and most active members also use the Home Guard website, hjv.dk. Table 7.10 shows that many of the members in the active force also use the website quite often. A total of 7% use hjv.dk every day and a total of 41% use hjv.dk at least once a week. However, 10% of active members never use hjv.dk.

TABLE 7.10

Home Guard volunteers¹ broken down by how often they use hiv.dk. For all volunteers, for active members and separately for each Home Guard branch and by rank for active members. 2016. In per cent.

How often is hiv.dk used:	All	Active	Home Guard branches*				Rank, active members***		
			AHG	NHG	AFHG	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Privates	
Every day	2.6	7.3	2.4	4.9	1.6	23.0	8.6	5.2	
Several times a week	8.0	21.7	7.4	12.9	6.2	46.7	28.5	17.2	
Once a week	5.8	11.6	5.7	8.6	3.6	10.2	12.5	11.5	
Several times a month	9.0	20.9	7.9	14.3	11.6	7.8	25.1	21.3	
Once a month	6.0	11.0	5.7	7.7	6.4	6.1	8.6	12.2	
Less than once a month	25.9	17.3	27.2	19.4	23.7	6.4 ²	9.3	20.8	
Never	42.5	10.2	43.6	32.1	46.9	-	7.4	11.7	
Total	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.2	100.0	99.9	
Calculation basis	699	526	309	211	179	148	149	229	

Note:

Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch and rank for active members. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. Volunteers who do not have access to hiv.dk, neither at home nor at work, have been left out due to a low number of observations.

2. 'Less than once a month' and 'never' have been merged due to a low number of observations.

The relatively largest percentage is among privates (12%). On the other hand, a total of 80% of officers state that they use hjv.dk at least once a week, and 23% every day.

Volunteers in the active force mainly use hjv.dk to sign up for activities such as exercises and training. This applies in particular to privates. A total of 71% of privates in the active force state that they mainly use hjv.dk to sign up for various activities (see table 7.11). A total of 9% of privates mainly use hjv.dk to read news from their subdivisions. Only 3% of privates state that they mainly use hjv.dk to check their dedicated e-mail (hjv.dk e-mail). Considerably larger percentages of non-commissioned officers and officers mainly use hjv.dk to check their dedicated e-mail. For officers, this figure is 19%.

A total of 11% of officers moreover state that they spend most of their time on hjv.dk registering their function-related service hours.

A total of 13% of officers stated 'other' which includes e.g. that they would have liked to answer yes to several of the options in table 1.11.

Members of the reserve mainly use hjv.dk to read general news about the Home Guard. Responses under 'other' for this group relate in particular to the fact that they do not use hjv.dk.

TABLE 7.11

Home Guard volunteers broken down by what they mainly use hjv.dk for. For all volunteers and separately for each Home Guard branch, as well as by rank for active members and participation, 2016. In per cent.

Hjv.dk is mainly used for:	Home Guard branches					Rank, active members***			Participation***	
	All	AHG	NHG	AFHG	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Privates	Active	Reserve	
Sign up for activities (exercise, training)	30.5	31.0	34.5	21.8	47.3	61.1	70.9	67.0	7.7	
Check dedicated e-mail (hjv.dk e-mail)	4.6	4.2	6.2	5.5	18.6	16.1	3.4	7.1	3.0	
Register function-related service hours	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.8	10.9	3.5	1.4	2.6	0.0	
Read news from subdivisions	5.7	5.4	8.4	4.7	0.6	3.2	8.6	6.9	5.0	
Read general news about the Home Guard	23.9	22.3	26.6	32.4	5.7	1.6	4.7	4.2	36.2	
Other ¹	25.7	27.1	17.1	26.2	13.3	7.8	7.3	7.9	36.9	
Don't know	8.5	9.0	5.5	8.6	3.6	6.8	3.8	4.3	11.2	
Total	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	
Calculation basis	678	294	205	179	148	148	225	521	157	

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. 'To book vehicles' is included under 'other' due to a low number of observations.

OPINIONS ABOUT CAMPAIGNS

The questionnaire asked volunteers what they think of the Home Guard recruitment campaigns. A total of 15% state that the campaigns are very good and 56% state that they are good (see table 7.12). A total of 71% of Home Guard volunteers thus find the campaigns to be very good or good.

TABLE 7.12

Home Guard volunteers broken down by what they think of the Home Guard campaigns. For all volunteers and separately for Home Guard branches, by rank for active members and by participation, 2016. In per cent.

	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	Don't know	Total	Calculation basis
All	15.5	55.9	6.6	1.2	20.8	100.0	717
<i>Home Guard branches</i>							
AHG	15.7	56.2	7.4	1.3	19.3	99.9	317
NHG	14.2	53.8	4.8	1.3	25.9	100.0	212
AFHG	15.2	56.0	2.3	0.5	26.0	100.0	188
<i>Rank, active members***</i>							
Officers	6.4	61.0	16.8	3.6	12.1	99.9	149
Non-commissioned officers	11.2	52.5	11.1	6.0	19.1	99.9	150
Privates	20.2	59.5	8.4 ¹	-	11.8	99.9	234
<i>Participation</i>							
Active	17.5	58.4	9.4	1.6	13.2	100.1	533
Reserve	14.5	54.6	6.1 ¹	-	24.9	100.1	184

Note: Weighted figures. We have tested for differences by Home Guard branch, rank for active members and participation. * statistically significant at the 5% level, **statistically significant at the 1% level, ***statistically significant at the 0.1% level. Due to rounding, figures do not add up to 100.0. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. 'Very bad' and 'bad' have been merged due to the low number of observations.

The same question was also included in the surveys from 2007 and 2011, but the response options were not exactly the same, so the responses are not directly comparable across the surveys. In 2011, 40% stated that the campaigns were good, about 53% stated that they were neither good nor bad, whereas the remaining 7% stated that the campaigns were good. In 2007, 48% of all respondents stated that the campaigns were good.

In this survey, privates in the active force are most satisfied with the campaigns. A total of 20% of privates state that they are very good, and a further 60% state that they are good. Officers are not quite as satisfied with the campaigns, as only 6% of them state that the campaigns are very good, and at total of 20% state that they are bad.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this chapter has been to illustrate how volunteers obtain information about the Home Guard, whether they think they receive too much or too

little information, how often they use the Home Guard website, www.hjv.dk, and the development from 2007 to 2011. The main conclusions of this chapter can be summarised as follows:

- Both active members and members of the reserve read the Home Guard Magazine, although there is a large difference between active and reserve members with regard to almost every other source of information about the Home Guard.
- Almost everyone in the active force uses the Home Guard website (www.hjv.dk) often or sometimes, while this is only the case for every third member of the reserve. Similarly, almost all active members mention meetings in the subdivisions, whereas only 19% of reserve members state that they receive information about the Home Guard from meetings in the subdivisions.
- Almost half of the active members report that they often or sometimes receive information from the official Home Guard Facebook page. However, 10% of the members in the reserve also use the official Facebook page.
- Most volunteers are satisfied with the amount of information they receive from the Home Guard. A total of 10% of volunteers feel that they lack information about the Home Guard. This includes general information when the Home Guard appears in the media and information about the status of current Home Guard initiatives in society.

- The Home Guard Magazine, the hjv.dk website and newsletters by e-mail from the Home Guard Command are the most preferred sources of information about the Home Guard.
- Especially among active members, many respondents want to receive newsletters with general information about the Home Guard to their hjv.dk e-mail – their dedicated email address.
- Nearly every active member of the Home Guard has access to the internet and uses e-mail. However, 12% of members of the reserve do not have access to the internet, and 19% do not use e-mail.
- A total of 72% of members in the active force use their dedicated e-mail account (hjv.dk e-mail) on hjv.dk. A total of 7% of active members use their dedicated e-mail account every day, and a total of 30% of active members use the account at least once a week.
- Volunteers in the active force mainly use hjv.dk to sign up for activities such as exercises and training. This applies in particular to privates.
- A total of 71% of Home Guard volunteers find the Home Guard recruitment campaigns to be very good or good. Among active members, officers are most critical towards the campaigns.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 APPENDIX TABLES FOR CHAPTER 3

APPENDIX TABLE B1.1

Latent class model, three classes: Conditional probabilities of *active members*

mentioning the various reasons for being in the Home Guard, given latent class membership.

Reasons:	Social and recreational	Super-motivated	Traditionalists
The military defence of Denmark	0.49	0.91	0.60
The Home Guard performs important tasks for society	0.75	0.83	0.48
I like being on exercises	0.32	0.75	0.07
Maintain and strengthen own military competences	0.31	0.98	0.20
I am interested in the materiel	0.19	0.57	0.07
Educational opportunities	0.49	0.94	0.04
The social life	0.78	0.89	0.48
Personal development and skills training	0.76	0.90	0.11
Leadership opportunities	0.27	0.84	0.02
Opportunity for an active recreational life	0.70	0.91	0.21
Class proportion in percentages	31.0	20.3	48.8

Note: Latent class analysis with three latent classes. The log likelihood for the model: -1323.26.

APPENDIX TABLE B1.2

Two-sided Tobit model for number of hours spent on Home Guard activities per month. Marginal effect and standard error.

	Marginal effect	Standard error
<i>Rank (reference = private)</i>		
Officers	8.78	1.43 ***
Non-commissioned officers	3.39	1.17 ***
<i>Branch (reference = AHG)</i>		
NHG	1.88	0.92 **
AFHG	1.38	1.17
<i>Participation (reference = the reserve)</i>		
Active	16.48	1.54 ***
<i>Gender (reference = male)</i>		
Female	-0.38	0.59
<i>Age (reference = 50-59 years old)</i>		
18-39 years old	1.33	1.36
40-49 years old	0.89	1.20
60-69 years old	2.13	1.59
70+ years	3.38	1.76 *
<i>Family situation (reference = lives with others)</i>		
Lives alone	-2.41	1.23 *
<i>Place of residence (reference = in a built-up area)</i>		
In the capital or one of its suburbs	-1.52	1.60
In a provincial town or one of its suburbs	-2.85	1.18 **
In a rural area	1.91	1.32
<i>Educational qualifications (reference = no educational qualifications)</i>		
Vocational qualification	-0.92	1.47
Higher education	-1.37	1.89
<i>Job situation (reference = not in a job)</i>		
In a job	0.46	1.39

Note: *Weighted figures. *statistically significant at the 10% level, ** statistically significant at the 5% level, *** statistically significant at the 1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

APPENDIX TABLE B1.3

Probit model for whether Home Guard volunteers used to be more active in the Home Guard. Marginal effect and standard error.

	Marginal effect	Standard error
<i>Rank (reference = officer)</i>		
Privates	0.04	0.03
Non-commissioned officers	0.05	0.03*
<i>Participation (reference = the reserve)</i>		
Active	-0.21	0.03***
<i>Branch (reference = AHG)</i>		
NHG	-0.05	0.02**
AFHG	-0.04	0.04
<i>Gender (reference = male)</i>		
Female	0.03	0.02
<i>Age (reference = 18-39 years old)</i>		
40-49 years old	0.11	0.04***
50-59 years old	0.12	0.03***
60-69 years old	0.09	0.05*
70+ years	0.16	0.05***
<i>Family situation (reference = lives with others)</i>		
Lives alone	-0.01	0.04
<i>Place of residence (reference = in a provincial town or one of its suburbs)</i>		
In the capital or one of its suburbs	-0.07	0.03**
In a built-up area	-0.07	0.04*
In a rural area	-0.07	0.04*
<i>Educational qualifications (reference = no educational qualifications)</i>		
Vocational qualification	0.03	0.03
Higher education	0.13	0.04***
<i>Job situation (reference = not in a job)</i>		
In a job	0.04	0.04

Note: Weighted figures. * statistically significant at the 10% level, ** statistically significant at the 5% level, *** statistically significant at the 1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

APPENDIX TABLE B1.4

Multinomial logit model for whether Home Guard volunteers a) have decided or b) sometimes consider leaving the Home Guard. Marginal effect and standard error.

	Has decided		Is considering	
	Marginal effect	Standard error	Marginal effect	Standard error
<i>Rank (reference = private)</i>				
Officers	-0.04	0.04	0.09	0.06 *
Non-commissioned officer	-0.52	23.48	0.32	13.03
<i>Participation (reference = the reserve)</i>				
Active	-0.10	0.02 ***	-0.22	0.05 ***
<i>Branch (reference = AHG)</i>				
NHG	0.01	0.02	-0.05	0.04
AFHG	0.04	0.02 **	-0.06	0.05
<i>Gender (reference = male)</i>				
Female	0.02	0.01 *	0.05	0.03 *
<i>Age (reference = 70+ years)</i>				
18-39 years old	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.08
40-49 years old	-0.02	0.03	0.20	0.08 **
50-59 years old	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.07 **
60-69 years old	-0.02	0.03	0.07	0.07
<i>Family situation (reference = lives with others)</i>				
Lives alone	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04
<i>Place of residence (reference = in a provincial town or one of its suburbs)</i>				
In the capital or one of its suburbs	-0.02	0.02	-0.05	0.05
In a built-up area	-0.05	0.03 *	-0.05	0.05
In a rural area	-0.03	0.02	-0.03	0.05
<i>Educational qualifications (reference = no educational qualifications)</i>				
Vocational qualification	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.06 *
Higher education	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.09
<i>Job situation (reference = not in a job)</i>				
In a job	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05

Note: Weighted figures. *statistically significant at the 10% level, ** statistically significant at the 5% level, *** statistically significant at the 1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

APPENDIX 2 APPENDIX TABLES FOR CHAPTER 4

APPENDIX TABLE B2.1

Probit model for whether Home Guard volunteers have a) family or b) friends who are in the Home Guard. Marginal effect and standard error.

	Has family in the Home Guard		Has friends in the Home Guard	
	Marginal effect	Standard error	Marginal effect	Standard error
<i>Rank (reference = officer)</i>				
Non-commissioned officers	-0.14	0.06**	-0.04	0.07
Privates	-0.07	0.06	0.00	0.08
<i>Branch (reference = AHG)</i>				
NHG	0.05	0.05	-0.05	0.05
AFHG	0.01	0.06	-0.06	0.06
<i>Participation (reference = the reserve)</i>				
Active	0.10	0.06*	0.29	0.05***
No. of years in the Home Guard	0.01	0.00**	0.01	0.00***
<i>Gender (reference = male)</i>				
Female	0.13	0.03***	0.05	0.03
<i>Age (reference = 18-39 years old)</i>				
40-49 years old	0.01	0.10	-0.07	0.09
50-59 years old	-0.10	0.10	-0.20	0.09**
60-69 years old	-0.09	0.13	-0.30	0.11***
70+ years	-0.25	0.14*	-0.26	0.12**
<i>Family situation (reference = lives with others)</i>				
Lives alone	0.14	0.07*	0.09	0.06
<i>Children (reference = has no children)</i>				
Has children	-0.13	0.07**	-0.01	0.08
<i>Place of residence (reference = in the capital or one of its suburbs)</i>				
In a provincial town or one of its suburbs	0.14	0.08*	0.02	0.07
In a built-up area	0.20	0.09**	0.12	0.08
In a rural area	0.15	0.09*	0.19	0.08**
<i>Educational qualifications (reference = no educational qualifications)</i>				
Vocational qualification	-0.04	0.08	0.21	0.06***
Higher education	-0.08	0.12	0.24	0.10**
<i>Job situation (reference = not in a job)</i>				
In a job	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.07

Note: Weighted figures. * statistically significant at the 10% level, ** statistically significant at the 5% level, *** statistically significant at the 1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

APPENDIX TABLE B2.2

Factor model for how important Home Guard volunteers assess the various types of task to be for the Home Guard. Model with three factors. Factor weights, eigenvalue and percentage explained variation.

Types of task:	Emergency response	Rescue and surveillance	Defence
Support for the training and exercises of the other armed forces			0.64
Support for Defence Command Denmark's international operations	0.35		0.37
The military defence of Denmark		0.36	0.60
Support for the police	0.52	0.39	0.37
Pollution abatement	0.71		
Traffic regulation	0.70		
Clearance assistance (dangerous fireworks)	0.48	0.39	
Heavy snowfall emergency services	0.48		
Maritime search and rescue		0.78	
Maritime surveillance		0.75	
Eigenvalue	1.97	1.89	1.25
Explained variation (percentage)	42	40	26

Note: Weighted figures. Model estimated on the basis of factor analysis. The estimation method is a principal factor analysis with orthogonal varimax rotation.

APPENDIX 3 APPENDIX TABLES FOR CHAPTER 5

APPENDIX TABLE B3.1

Probit model¹ for whether Home Guard volunteers would like to participate in a) the Home Guard's international work and that they would like to be deployed internationally in this context, and in b) international stabilisation operations. Marginal effect and standard error.

	Marginal effect	Standard error	Marginal effect	Standard error
<i>Rank (reference = officer)</i>				
Non-commissioned officers	-0.02	0.03	-0.06	0.04
Privates	-0.07	0.04 *	-0.10	0.04 **
<i>Branch (reference = AFHG)</i>				
AHG	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05
NHG	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
<i>Participation (reference = the reserve)</i>				
Active	0.17	0.03 ***	0.15	0.03 ***
<i>Gender (reference = male)</i>				
Female	-0.04	0.02 **	-0.11	0.02 ***
<i>Age (reference = 18-39 years old)</i>				
40-49 years old	-0.06	0.05	-0.05	0.05
50-59 years old	-0.14	0.05 ***	-0.07	0.05
60-69 years old	-0.32	0.05 ***	-0.36	0.07 ***
70+ years	-0.20	0.05 ***	-0.33	0.07 ***
<i>Family situation (reference = lives with others)</i>				
Lives alone	0.07	0.03 **	0.08	0.04 **
<i>Children (reference = has no children)</i>				
Has children	-0.06	0.04	-0.08	0.04 *
<i>Place of residence (reference = in a rural area)</i>				
In the capital or one of its suburbs	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05
In a provincial town or one of its suburbs	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05
In a built-up area	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.05
<i>Educational qualifications (reference = no educational qualifications)</i>				
Vocational qualification	-0.04	0.05	-0.05	0.05
Higher education	-0.07	0.06	-0.10	0.05 *

(Table continues)

APPENDIX TABLE B3.1 CONTINUED

Probit model for whether Home Guard volunteers would like to participate in a) the Home Guard's international work and that they would like to be deployed internationally in this context, and in b) international stabilisation operations. Marginal effect and standard error.

	Marginal effect	Standard error	Marginal effect	Standard error
<i>Job situation (reference = not in a job)</i>				
In a job	0.04	0.04	-0.09	0.06*

Note: Weighted figures. *statistically significant at the 10% level, ** statistically significant at the 5% level, *** statistically significant at the 1% level. AHG: The Army Home Guard; NHG: The Naval Home Guard; AFHG: The Air Force Home Guard.

1. The dependent variable is 1 for volunteers who answer 'yes' and 0 for volunteers who answer 'no' or 'don't know'.

APPENDIX 4 APPENDIX TABLES FOR CHAPTER 7

APPENDIX TABLE B4.1

Factor model for which sources Home Guard volunteers use in particular to receive information about the Home Guard. 2016. Model with two factors. Factor weights, eigenvalue and percentage explained variation.

Sources of information:	Orally and electronically	Written
Articles and reports on TV, radio and in newspapers		
The Home Guard Magazine		0.27
The Home Guard website, hjv.dk	0.56	0.22
vistillerop.dk	0.28	
Official Home Guard Facebook page	0.39	
Meetings in the subdivisions	0.82	0.21
Meetings of subdivision councils	0.50	
District meetings	0.59	0.25
Courses	0.76	
Newsletters/leaflets from the subdivisions	0.33	0.60
Newsletters/leaflets from the district	0.34	0.62
Other newsletters/leaflets	0.24	0.35
Ordinary conversations with others	0.52	
Eigenvalue	2.94	1.24
Explained variation (percentage)	60.5	25.4

Note: Weighted figures. Model estimated on the basis of factor analysis. The estimation method is a principal factor analysis with orthogonal varimax rotation.

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The report was commissioned and financed by the Danish Home Guard Command.