



FACT

ACT

“When the politicians have good and objective information about important political topics – they will make better decisions.”

Claus Kähler,
Chairman of the Rockwool Foundation 1981-1991

The Rockwool Foundation

Kronprinsessegade 54, 2. tv
DK - 1306 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Tel +45 46 56 03 00
Fax +45 46 59 10 92
E-mail rockwool.fonden@rockwool.org
Web rockwoolfonden.dk

Table of contents

The Annual Report 2012

6	2012 in Brief A brief introduction to the facts and actions of 2012	34	Social Capacity Building A teaching programme that has the potential to make a difference
8	The members of the Board, the Research Programme Committee and the Management	40	Undeclared Work Undeclared work declining in Germany
10	Research and Practical Interventions go Hand in Hand The principles behind the activities of the Foundation	44	International Peace-building Young people can break the circle of conflict
12	Punishment The 2000s reforms had a major impact on offenders	50	Emigration Polish emigrants secured better pay for their fellow-citizens at home
18	Health Interventions Involving the parents is a prerequisite for tackling child obesity	52	Publications An overview of the publications produced by The Rockwool Foundation in 2012
22	Time Use and Consumption We are working less than we used to - but we feel that we work more	53	Colophon
26	Food Security and Poverty Alleviation Tanzania and Malawi	54	The Annual Accounts
30	Mental Disorders People with severe mental disorders suffer huge social consequences		

2012 in brief

During 2012 the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit worked on 39 projects, six of which were completed during the year. Within the area of practical interventions 2012 was also a busy year, with the Foundation working on 18 new or continuing interventions.

In numerical terms the Rockwool Foundation made donations totalling DKK 34.1 million in 2012, compared to DKK 49.9 million and 32.1 million in the previous two years. Income before donations was DKK 64.4 million. Net financial assets at the end of 2012 totalled DKK 3.3 billion.

The Research Unit

The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit continued in 2012 to provide input to the public debate through a large number of publications, including seven books, twelve working papers and nine issues of the Newsletter. Four press conferences were held to launch publications, with the participation of politicians and experts in the relevant fields.

The year began with a presentation of new analyses of the significance of alternative forms of sentence for offenders' later labour market participation and ability to support themselves. At the same time the Research Unit shed light on the effects of an active labour market policy on the probability of vulnerable groups engaging in criminal activities.

Within the well-established research area 'Black Activities and the Law of the Land', the Research Unit published an analysis of the extent of and developments in undeclared work in Germany. In addition to documenting the structure and dynamics of

moonlighting (doing work with a tacit or verbal consensus that it will not be reported as taxable income) in Germany, the researchers analysed the influence of the perceived risk of being caught on the extent of this work.

On the basis of the Research Unit's work in the field of 'Time Use and Consumption', a comprehensive study was published of Danes' time use at work, for leisure and on work in the home. Other publications by the Research Unit in 2012 have included a broad analysis of participation in society and conditions of life for people suffering from severe mental disorders. Among publications related to the Research Unit's research in immigration and integration can be mentioned an analysis of the way in which large scale emigration from Poland affected the wages of the people who stayed behind.

More detailed descriptions of the Research Unit's publications can be found in this Annual Report and on the Research Unit website at www.rff.dk.

Research outside the Research Unit

External research in 2012 produced findings which resulted in the publication of the book *Klimaets sociale tilstand* (The social state of the climate). The book reports on attitudes to climate change among young people in Denmark.

Practical intervention projects

The Rockwool Foundation seeks to generate new knowledge through practical interventions. The Rockwool Foundation works through four strategic programme areas: 'Food Security and

Poverty Alleviation', 'Social Capacity Building', 'International Peace Building' and 'Health Interventions'. Projects within all four programme areas aim at building a knowledge base for practical solutions that could help meet some of the challenges faced by society in Denmark and abroad, as well as contributing data for new research initiatives.

Under 'Food Security and Poverty Alleviation', the Rockwool Foundation is supporting the development of sustainable small-scale farming in Tanzania as well as the establishment and evaluation of Savings and Loans groups in Malawi. Both projects are aimed at promoting household self-sufficiency and creating the basis for long-term economic growth.

Under the programme area 'Social Capacity Building', the Rockwool Foundation is engaged in developing and testing teaching material to develop social and personal skills among pupils in schools in Denmark and in providing help to self-help for HIV/AIDS-affected families in Zambia.

The 'International Peace-building' efforts of the Rockwool Foundation continue to focus on promoting peace through young people. In projects in Burundi, Uganda and Nepal, young people play a leading role in reducing conflict and promoting peaceful co-existence. In Lebanon, television dramas and football clubs are used to convey messages of peace to children and young people.

One of the main achievements of the 'Health Interventions' programme area has been the establishment of the Healthy Schools Network, which promotes the

health and fitness of children in Danish state schools. The network currently comprises 193 schools and more than 85,000 pupils. Based on the experiences from this initiative, the Foundation is now developing a targeted approach to improving the health of obese and overweight school children through the involvement of their parents.

More detailed descriptions of the various projects can be found in this Annual Report. Descriptions of the individual programme areas can be found on the Foundation's website at www.rockwoolfonden.dk/programme+areas.

Donations for smaller projects

The Rockwool Foundation also supports initiatives and smaller projects which have the potential to lead to new solutions to the challenges faced by societies. During the year, the Foundation received and processed around 1,300 applications within the category 'Donations for smaller individual projects'. Of these applications, the Foundation approved a total of ten.

Thanks from the Board and the Management

The Board and the Management wish to express their gratitude to all the external researchers and organisations with whom the Foundation co-operated in 2012, to the members of the Programme Committee, and to the very committed staff for their fine work performed during the past year.

Tom Kähler
Chairman

Elin Schmidt
President

The members of the Board

... with their extensive knowledge and experience within international business and politics are crucial for the strategic development of the Foundation, working in collaboration with the Management. Each Board member also actively participates in one of the four Board Committees that cover the intervention projects, giving them the opportunity to contribute their broad expertise.



Tom Kähler
Chairman. Chairman of the Board of Directors of Rockwool International A/S. Former CEO of Rockwool International A/S.



Lars Nørby Johansen
Deputy-Chairman. Chairman of the Danish Growth Council. Former CEO of Falck, Group-4Falck and G4S.*



Mariann Fischer Boel
Former European Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development and former Danish Minister for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.*



Anders Eldrup
Former CEO of DONG Energy. Former Permanent Secretary of State at the Danish Ministry of Finance. Chairman or member of a number of boards.*



Frank Jensen
Lord Mayor, City of Copenhagen. Former Danish Minister of Justice and Minister of Research.*



Klaus Franz
Senior Vice-President, Innovation and Business Development, Rockwool International A/S.



Bo Kähler
CEO of Fundator A/S. Former Director of Research, Information Technology and Telematics, SINTEF.



Lise-Lotte Kähler
Head of Administration, Scandinavian Highlands Holding A/S.



Søren Kähler
Graduate Engineer with a former international career with FLSmidt & Co. and Rockwool International A/S.



Dorthe Lybye
Programme Manager, Rockwool International A/S. Member of the Board, Rockwool International A/S. Elected by employees.

* Member of the Executive Committee.

The members of the Research Programme Committee

... ensure that high academic standards are maintained and that the use of resources is optimised by being applied only to cutting-edge research. The Research Programme Committee is made up of leading Scandinavian professors within the fields of research that are prioritised by the Foundation, and is always consulted before the Board approves a research project.



Torben M. Andersen
Professor, Department of Economics and Business, Aarhus University. Former Chairman of the Danish Economic Council and the Danish Welfare Commission.



Grete Brochmann
Professor, the Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo. Former Chairman of the Norwegian Welfare and Migration Commission.



Peter Gundelach
Professor, Department of Sociology, Copenhagen University. Former Chairman, the Danish Social Science Research Council.



Torben Tranæs
Research Director and Professor at the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit. Former Professor at the Danish National Centre for Social Research.

The management



Elin Schmidt

President

With a former international career with Novo Nordisk A/S. Chairman of the Danish NGO Mødrehjælpen and advisor to a number of NGOs operating within the social sector.

Fact Act

The Rockwool Foundation has two primary objectives: to deliver facts about society through reliable research, and to develop interventions in society that have the potential to improve the lives of individuals living in Denmark or in other countries of the world. The Foundation focuses closely on the interconnectedness of these two objectives. We believe that obtaining reliable knowledge is a prerequisite for successful actions aimed at addressing the challenges faced by society. Knowledge can provide enlightenment, inform policy makers and form the basis for discovering new solutions to problems. Through our research we aim to make relevant, impartial and reliable contributions to the public debate, providing sound evidence on which to base policy.

The effects of our interventions are systematically evaluated by experts.

This annual report for 2012 reports on some of the activities of the Rockwool Foundation over the past year. Last year's annual report contained a special anniversary section that looked back over the whole of the first thirty years of the existence of the Rockwool Foundation. Starting from 2012, the Rockwool Foundation will each year provide an update to this retrospective account of the Rockwool Foundation's activities, so that a summary of the year can be read as a continuation of the historical overview. This summary, as well as earlier annual reports, can be found on our website, www.rockwoolfonden.dk.

Research areas

- **Work and the Welfare State**
- **Families and Children**
- **Migration and Integration**
- **Black Activities and the Law of the Land**
- **Development Economics**

The objective of the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit is to use its independent status to produce new, empirically-based analyses related to current problems faced by modern society. The Rockwool Foundation takes it to be self-evident that a deep insight into the nature of a problem is a prerequisite for its solution.

Programme areas for practical interventions

- **Food Security and Poverty Alleviation**
- **Social Capacity Building**
- **International Peace-building**
- **Health Interventions**

The Rockwool Foundation initiates and implements practical interventions within four strategic programme areas. The aim is to develop models for lasting and sustainable improvements in both rich and poor societies. Projects include elements of innovation and spreading of best practices.

The 2000s reforms had a major impact on offenders

Ultra-short prison sentences actually reduce offenders' chances of success on the labour market. On the other hand, electronic tagging and community service make it easier for convicted offenders to keep their jobs. Labour market activation has a positive effect for young people – those who participate are less likely to be tempted into crime than other young unemployed people. These are three of the conclusions of analyses published by the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit in January 2012.

‘Before the punishment reform, a third of convicted offenders were unemployed three years after their release from prison. After the reform, this was the case for only a quarter of such offenders.’

Senior Researcher Signe Hald Andersen
The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit

Punishment

Around the turn of the new century, the Danish government and parliament introduced a series of changes that significantly affected criminal offenders. First, the lengths of some short sentences for violent crime were as much as doubled under new sentencing guidelines. Second, electronic tagging was introduced as an alternative to prison, and the use of the existing system of community service as another alternative to prison sentences was greatly extended. In addition, local authorities in Denmark began to implement active labour market policies from the beginning of the 1990s onwards, with one of the aims being to influence levels of crime.

What were the effects of these reforms? That is what the Rockwool Foundation

Research Unit set out to discover; and in January 2012, the Unit published its analyses. First, it turned out that – surprisingly – some offenders were more easily able to return to the labour market when their prison terms were around one month longer than before the reform. Second, the researchers documented that offenders who served their sentences without going to prison were better able to keep their jobs. Third, it was clearly demonstrated that the activation programmes reduced crime among the unemployed.

A gift to researchers

‘Changes to the law which create new situations from one day to the next are a gift to researchers,’ explains Signe Hald Andersen, Head of Projects and Senior

Researcher at the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit. Such changes make it possible for researchers to analyse effects ‘before’ and ‘after’ for directly comparable groups. This happened when a reform to sentencing guidelines in 2002 doubled the maximum punishment available to the courts for minor crimes of violence, and again in 2005 when the Danish Parliament made it possible for some offenders to serve their sentences by means of electronic tagging, and when community service began to be used more extensively after a reform of the Danish criminal code. The new active labour policy was introduced on an experimental basis before it became national policy, which again facilitated the study carried out later by the Research Unit. •

People in activation programmes commit less crime than other unemployed people

Active labour market programmes prevent crime, an analysis by the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit reveals. Unemployed people enrolled in labour market activation programmes transgress the law less often than other unemployed people. Moreover, the effect is immediate – and carries over to the weekends as well.

Vandalism, shoplifting and burglary are less tempting when people have jobs, networks and a fixed rhythm in their everyday lives. That at least was the thinking back in 1987, when the Municipality of Farum – which was the name of the local authority back then – decided that those unemployed people who did not have unemployment insurance would be enrolled on activation programmes as soon as they applied for social assistance benefits. By 1991, this rule was being applied to all such unemployed people in Farum, regardless of their age. In the rest of Denmark, however, such activation schemes did not begin to take off before late in the 1990s.

The differences between Farum and the rest of the country during the period 1987-97 gave the researchers from the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit a basis for examining whether or not activation affected the level of criminality – and the answer proved to be ‘yes’. Activation reduces crime, and the earlier it begins the better.

‘The idea that unemployment encourages antisocial and self-destructive behaviour

has always played a role in Danish social policy. The research results confirm that labour market activation reduces crime, particularly among the least successful of the unemployed,’ states Research Director Torben Tranæs.

Men aged 18-30 in and outside Farum

The study compared employed and unemployed young men in the age range 18-30 living in Farum with others living elsewhere in Denmark. The non-Farum residents committed an average of 13 crimes per 100 persons per year, while those living in Farum committed 9 breaches of the law per 100 persons. This is equivalent to a crime rate that was 34% lower among the Farum resident group. Before the introduction of the activation programme, young men in Farum were generally just as criminally active as young men in other parts of Denmark.

There was a 32% difference in the level of crime between two groups of young men defined as ‘vulnerable’, meaning that they were dependent on welfare benefits for at least 75% of a given month. Those vulnerable people who were not in activa-

tion programmes committed 76 breaches of the law per 100 persons per year. The corresponding figure for vulnerable men from Farum – those enrolled in activation programmes – was only 52 offences, even though these men had no higher incomes than the others.

Most remarkable was the fact that the young men in activation programmes also refrained from crime at the weekends, when they would have had more time for mischief. In other words, activation programmes seem to change the lifestyles of young people, and perhaps even their values. •



Invited speakers (above) commented on the new research on the effects of alternative forms of punishment. From left to right: Professor Eva Smith, prison governor Anne Marie Heckscher, Peter Skaarup (Danish People's Party) and Anne Baastrup (Socialist People's Party).

'Most remarkable was the fact that the young men in activation programmes also refrained from crime at the weekends, when they would have had more time for mischief. In other words, activation programmes seem to change the lifestyles of young people, and perhaps even their values.'

Research Director Torben Tranæs
The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit

Short sentences are bad for employment

Very short sentences damage chances of employment. In contrast, fewer convicted offenders end up unemployed after a (slightly) longer sentence. These are the surprising findings of a study by the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit.

A punch, a kick or some other fairly minor act of violence is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment in Denmark. Interestingly, a slightly longer sentence has a better effect than a very short one on income and relationship to the labour market. A sentence of only a few weeks actually damages the prospects of the offender for employment.

The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit examined the cases of 1,748 male offenders aged 18-45 convicted of crimes of violence with regard to their relationship to the labour market before and after a reform of 2002 that effectively doubled

the length of some sentences for minor acts of violence.

Before the reform, a third of convicted offenders were unemployed three years after their release from prison. After the reform, this was the case for only a quarter of such offenders. There were also differences in incomes. Three years after release, offenders who received very short sentences before the reform were earning an average of DKK 9,500 per month gross, while those who served slightly longer sentences after the reform were earning DKK 10,500 on average three years after release. Before their sentences, the levels

of unemployment for the two groups were identical.

'It's important to ensure that offenders derive some benefit from prison,' explains Rasmus Landersø, who carried out the study. 'It has a great impact on their lives, but there is much to suggest that they get nothing out of being sent to prison for a very short time – other than a criminal record.' On average, violent offenders were in prison for only an extra seven days after the reform. However, many who would previously have been sent to prison for only one month before the reform were there for two months after it. •

Q&A

Signe Hald Andersen

Head of Projects and Senior Researcher at the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit

'The reforms created a natural dividing line in the observed group of offenders, because the groups we studied were otherwise entirely comparable,' explains Signe Hald Andersen of the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit.

Did you have any idea in advance as to what effects the changes in the law had had?

'We thought it was reasonably likely that electronic tagging and community service were more effective than prison. However, it came as complete surprise to discover that longer sentences for violent crime actually had a positive effect. It seems that the negative effects of prison were offset by other factors, for example that offenders were rehabilitated there and given structured daily lives.'

Your analyses also demonstrated that activation reduced criminal actions, even at weekends. Why was that?

'Research shows that unemployment tends to lead to crime, while work reduces it. Activation may mean less leisure time, and a more regular pattern of everyday life that is reminiscent of working life. It may be that young unemployed people on activation schemes were simply too tired for crime at the weekends, but it could also be that the schemes helped them to change their attitudes and lifestyle.' •

Electronic tagging and community service increase the chances of employment

New forms of sentence enhance offenders' chances of employment. A study by the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit shows that men who serve their sentences without going to prison earn more and have a stronger attachment to the labour market than those who go to jail for the same offences.

A spell behind bars can often lead to problems. Many offenders therefore prefer if possible to serve their sentences at home with an electronic tag, or by performing some form of community service.

A study by the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit shows this to be a wise choice. The sentencing reforms have had a significant effect on offenders' future employment. Men who serve their sentences through community service or by remaining at home with an electronic tag earn more, and have a stronger attachment to the labour market, than those who go to prison. In addition, those who serve their sentences with electronic tagging have a one-third lower level of

dependence on welfare benefits than those who are jailed. On average, offenders who served their sentences with electronic tags receive welfare benefits for less than six and a half weeks per year, compared to nine weeks for those who went to prison.

In other words, the alternative forms of sentencing appear to be working as intended. Signe Hald Andersen, the project manager for the study, explains the difference by the fact that electronic tagging makes it easier for people to keep their jobs.

'Some people have exactly the same jobs before, during and after their sentences.

A prison term is probably also more socially stigmatising, as it sends out a clearer signal to everyone – including potential employers – that a person has done something criminal.'

The analysis of community service points in the same direction. Five years after serving their sentences, offenders who did community service were earning 18% more, and claiming 20% less in welfare benefits, than those who went to prison. The risk of reoffending was the same for both groups, however. Electronic tags and community service reduce re-offending no better than prison. •



Prison is more socially stigmatising than serving a sentence with electronic tagging, as Rasmus Landersø, Signe Hald Andersen and Torben Tranæs of the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit explained at a press seminar in January. Politicians and experts in the field listened attentively,

Health Interventions

One of the most serious challenges to public health in Denmark is the emerging obesity epidemic – an epidemic primarily caused by unhealthy diets and inactive lifestyles. Overweight and obesity will pose significant challenges in the future for both individuals and society. A general improvement in health behaviour in society could reduce the incidence of many life-threatening illnesses, such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. In its health interventions, the Rockwool Foundation focuses specifically on children's health, since good health behaviour among children can avert future health problems and is believed to advance children's physical and cognitive development. The Rockwool Foundation has made efforts to strengthen the focus on health among thousands of children across the country, and has provided schools with ideas and methods for putting health on the curriculum.

Involving the parents is a prerequisite for tackling child obesity

The Rockwool Foundation has teamed up with a Danish municipality and an innovative organisation to develop a new approach to dealing with overweight among school pupils. The result could be a useful tool to help reduce the prevalence of child obesity.

Denmark

Every Wednesday, long after the final lesson of the day has ended, a school gymnasium in the municipality of Høje Taastrup revives, filling up with children who might otherwise be watching TV or playing videogames at home. The group consists of 20 children, running around to warm up for the day's exercises and to get their heart rates up. These children, whose ages range from seven to fourteen years, are a very mixed group: tall and short, boys and girls, a variety of ethnic backgrounds. Some run in sneakers, some in bare feet. What they all have in common is that they are – or, at least, used to be – overweight. They have been recruited from local schools to participate in a comprehensive programme aimed at improving the health of overweight or obese children in Danish state schools.

Getting the family on board

The enthusiasm the children demonstrate is extraordinary, given their condition when they joined the programme. Most of these children were then only able to run for a couple of minutes at a time. Now, they are able to run for 30 minutes, then take only one short break to get their breath back before moving on to sit-ups and a set of gruelling motor skills exercises.

Although sweating and panting, the children keep on, giving high fives along the way to the instructor, Tina Thomsen, who keeps encouraging them to continue.

Tina Thomsen is also leading the initiative. She has been fighting child obesity for almost a decade, working through an organisation called Fit for Kids. 'The challenge,' she explains, 'is in how you encourage children and parents to change bad habits, such as an inactive lifestyle or an unhealthy diet. These problems are not just genetically or psychologically caused, but very much determined by the children's environment. Therefore it is essential to involve the parents of the children in the programme. If we only target the children, we will not get anywhere,' she says. That is why the other weekly training session, on Saturdays, includes both the children and their parents – and sometimes even members of the extended family, such as cousins. This not only supports the children in their efforts to lose weight, but also provides them with positive role models. The parents also experience improvement in their own physical condition, and sometimes shed kilos even faster than the children.

A serious conversation

The participation of a child in this project always starts with the coaches conducting an intensive nutritional guidance session at the home of the family. This also includes having a close look into the family's refrigerators and cupboards, in order to give guidance to the parents on how they can develop healthier eating habits. Honesty is crucial for creating an awareness of nutrition. 'Although this can be a sensitive situation, there is no reason to play down what's at stake,' says Tina Thomsen. 'If you come into a home where the fridge is filled up with several kilos of butter, or if the family is preparing hot dogs for their child's breakfast as well as for his or her lunch, it is important to be very clear about what a bad diet can mean for the future of the child in terms of health risks.'

Tina Thomsen notes that according to the Danish Health and Medicines Authority, up to 70% of children who are overweight as adolescents will continue to be so when they grow up. >



Tina Thomsen from the organisation Fit for Kids is leading the development of an approach to sustainably reduce overweight among children by involving the family in physical exercise and improved eating habits.



Children participating in the project are carefully measured by Nina Birk Eriksen, MD, from CIM (The Centre of Inflammation and Metabolism).

Consultants advise the parents on how to change their children's eating habits, giving tips on how to enforce limits on sweets, or on how to increase the amount of vegetables in the diet. The counselling is always followed up by personal phone calls, and is supported by coaching sessions to improve the ability of the families to change their lifestyles. One of the most important principles for this contact with parents is to be supportive in every way, without being judgmental. 'All families are different,' says Tina Thomsen, 'and we always communicate to the families that we are fully aware that change is hard.'

A national challenge

The Rockwool Foundation had already been working with child obesity through the Healthy Schools Network (see the page opposite) before starting this new initiative on obesity and overweight. The experience acquired in Danish state schools through the Healthy Schools Network showed that it can be difficult to reach and help the children who are obese or overweight, and that this requires a special effort. Overweight among children represents a major future health challenge for society, since it increases the costs of health care and has negative consequences for children's future employment prospects.

Significant improvements

Before beginning work with the Rockwool Foundation, the Fit for Kids organisation had already developed an approach aimed at reaching overweight children. The aim of the pilot project supported by the Rockwool Foundation was to develop a model for an approach that could make an impact on child obesity on a larger scale. It has therefore always been of vital importance to document that the approach actually works as intended. >

The Rockwool Foundation is cooperating with the Centre for Inflammation and Metabolism (CIM), headed by Professor Bente Klarlund MD, to verify the physiological and cognitive effects on the participating children. All the children involved were subjected to a wide range of clinical tests both before and after 20 weeks of participation in the project. The evaluation by CIM will be published during 2013.

What can already be concluded is that the children during the pilot project gave very positive accounts of its effects on their wellbeing. Some children described feeling increased self-confidence and being subject to less bullying after joining the project and achieving a loss of weight. Some have progressed to taking up other

sports, with one boy even starting on competitive gymnastics.

Developing a sustainable approach

The challenge for the project now is to ensure that the effects achieved will endure, making a sustainable impact on the long-term health and quality of life of the children involved. Throughout Denmark, other municipal authorities are spending vast sums on special courses for obese children, with the children being sent to specialised educational institutions in order to lose weight. While many do succeed in shedding excess body weight, they often gain it again when they return home. Involving the parents in an integrated and inclusive manner, on the other hand, has the potential to achieve sustaina-

bility of the intervention by fostering a healthier lifestyle for the entire family. The Rockwool Foundation will monitor the effects of the project during the years to come.

The objective of the Rockwool Foundation for the future is therefore to refine the different components of the project in order to develop the approach further, and thus to give the schools participating in the Healthy Schools Network a cost-effective tool for helping those students who are most at risk of having a difficult life due to obesity. •

Denmark: The Healthy Schools Network

Background

The Healthy Schools Network was started in 2008, and has since become one of the largest-scale interventions made by the Rockwool Foundation. It presently comprises a network of 193 schools and more than 85,000 students, and is designed to provide individual schools with methods to use to monitor the health of their students.

The Healthy Schools Network has created a model for strengthening the focus on health issues for participating Danish schools. Upon joining, every school agrees to form a health committee and to write a

yearly report on their health policies and initiatives. The individual schools can join municipal networks to share their experiences of how to improve the health status of their students. The municipal networks help schools to take a coherent approach to health issues.

The Board of the Healthy Schools Network is made up of dedicated school heads and teachers and of local community administrators from across the whole of Denmark. The members of the Board draw on their vast experience to continuously improve the relevance and usefulness of the network.

Goal

The aim of the Healthy Schools Network is to improve the health of Danish children by creating awareness of

fitness among school students and by encouraging a focus on health issues in schools.

Strategy

Schools enrolled in the network perform regular health measurements of their students. These records are available to students and their parents via the website www.sundskolenettet.dk, and schools can make use of the measurements in their teaching. The schools have been encouraged to share their health policies with each other through the website, and specific initiatives in the areas of nutrition and physical activity have been developed by schools and shared

through a project database. Advance planning for the network is currently focused on developing new tools and methods that will be made available in the future to participating schools. These tools, such as the obesity programme described on the page opposite, will be useful for schools in their work of promoting health in general.

Results

Data from more than 120,000 students have been collected since 2008, creating one of the largest databases of its kind on children's health indicators

such as height, weight, waist measurement, vertical jump measurement and fitness rating.

We are working less than we used to – but we feel that we work more

A major analysis published by the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit, entitled *Har vi tid til velfærd?* (Is there enough working time for welfare?), reveals that Danes are working fewer hours than previously. Even though the Danes believe that they work 1½ hours more each week than they did ten years ago, the average working time has actually shrunk by an hour. The additional free time is used mostly on children and the home. The drop in hours worked may help to explain the lower level of productivity in Denmark.

‘The reality is that people who nominally work a 37-hour week actually only put in around 32 hours.’

Senior Researcher Jens Bonke
The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit

Time Use and Consumption

Being busy has become a lifestyle. From the factory floor to the managing director's office, we Danes feel that we are rushed off our feet trying to get everything done. How could we possibly cram any more work in, as our political leaders say we should?

The results of time use studies that map Danes' daily activities in detail point in a different direction, however. In fact, the time Danes spend working has fallen by one to one-and-a half hours per week since 2001, when they assessed their average working week to be 38 hours. The more than 7,000 Danes who completed diaries mapping their time use in detail in the interests of research believe themselves that they now work fully 39 hours per week.

The reality is that people who nominally work a 37-hour week actually only put in around 32 hours. The biggest difference between actual and nominal working hours is found among the most hard-working, who overestimate the time they spend on work by 12.5 hours per week. Those who state that their normal working week is 56.3 hours per week actually work only 43.8 hours.

These are just two of the findings from a major analysis of Danes' time use carried out by Jens Bonke, senior researcher at the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit.

‘Time use studies are interesting because they contain a great deal of information about people's lifestyle choices. Unlike money, time is a resource that everyone has in equal quantities,’ explains Jens Bonke.

People report their time use themselves

The analysis of differences between actual and nominal working hours is based on self-reports from individuals. In 2008-09, 7,075 adult Danes and 1,326 children aged over six and living at home filled in diaries concerning the patterns of their daily lives. The diaries were divided into ten-minute time periods for both weekdays and weekends.

Time use studies have been conducted intermittently in Denmark since the first took place in 1964 (with others following in 1975, 1987, 2001 and 2008-09). The results indicate that the two greatest changes in Danes' time use occurred during the period 1964-1987. The first change was that women began to undertake more paid work. The other was that

men started to work less, since the standard working week for full-time employees was reduced in general.

Overall, paid working time for Danes (men and women) has been reduced by 262 hours per year since 1964, equivalent to 43 minutes per day. In 1964, men were working an average of six hours per day, taken over all seven days of the week. By 1987, this figure had been reduced to four-and-a-half hours per day. In contrast, women carried out paid work for an average of one-and-three-quarter hours per day in 1964. By 1987, the figure had increased to two hours and three quarters daily, spread over the seven days of the week.

Differences in effort

The self-employed do the most work, the unskilled the least. Of all groups, it is skilled workers whose working hours have decreased most since 1964. The time saved by working shorter hours is used largely in the home rather than on leisure activities and associations. ›



The results published in *Is there enough working time for welfare?* immediately sparked off a lively debate, which began at the press conference. The panel (left) comprised Claus Hjort Frederiksen (Liberal, former Minister of Finance), Jørn Neergaard Larsen (Director General, Confederation of Danish Employers) and Margrethe Vestager (Social Liberal, Minister for Economic and Interior Affairs).

In fact, people – women and men taken together – spend more time on housework than previously. It seems probable that childcare in general and the work needed to look after larger houses have together absorbed the time gained through labour-saving devices such as the vacuum cleaners and washing machines that became popular in the 1960s and 1970s.

Men and women work approximately equal numbers of hours when paid and unpaid hours of work are added together. On average, women do less paid work than men. Mothers with children under the age of seven make up the group with the lowest average number of hours of paid working time, at 2.9 hours daily. Mothers start doing more paid work again when their youngest child turns seven, however, working an average of 3.5 paid hours daily.

Women spend an hour longer than men on housework each day. Housework is often divided up so that women are responsible for the daily chores that have to be completed 'on time', while men take on the jobs that can wait until the weekend. Having children makes no difference to men's paid working hours, which currently average out at 4.7 hours daily

throughout the working lifetime. On the other hand, men have taken on a greater share of the work in the home, with the proportion they do increasing at least into the 2000s. The proportion of work in the home carried out by men was 41% in 2001 and 42% in 2009. Viewed in comparison with the situation in 1964, when a Danish housewife – irrespective of whether or not she also had paid employment – performed four hours more housework daily than her husband, it is evident that great steps have been taken in the direction of equality.

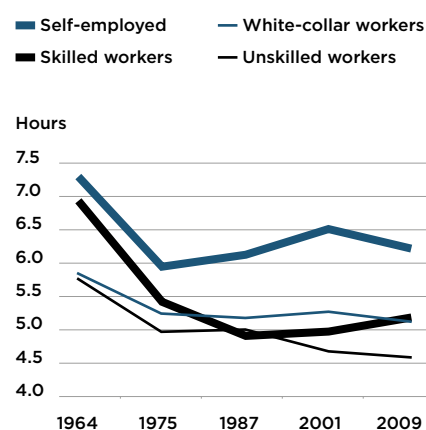
Housework 'exchanged' for shoes and fitness

Is the greater amount of work that women do in the family and home reflected in their having more of the family income to spend on themselves? Jens Bonke has examined this issue too. The answer is that women's consumption was proportionally greater in 2009 than in 2001, when only 16% of women directly benefited from greater personal consumption as a result of the recognition they earned as the person primarily responsible for the house and home. In 2009 this percentage had increased to 31%, so the lady of the house 'exchanged' her proportion of housework

for higher proportion of the household expenditure on clothes, leisure activities, etc.

Leisure time is very equally divided between the two sexes in Denmark. Men utilise 50.4% of the total leisure time available to each couple, and women 49.6%. A similar degree of equality is also found in other northern European countries. In southern and eastern Europe, on the other hand, men have more free time than women. ›

Changes in actual time worked each day by people in employment

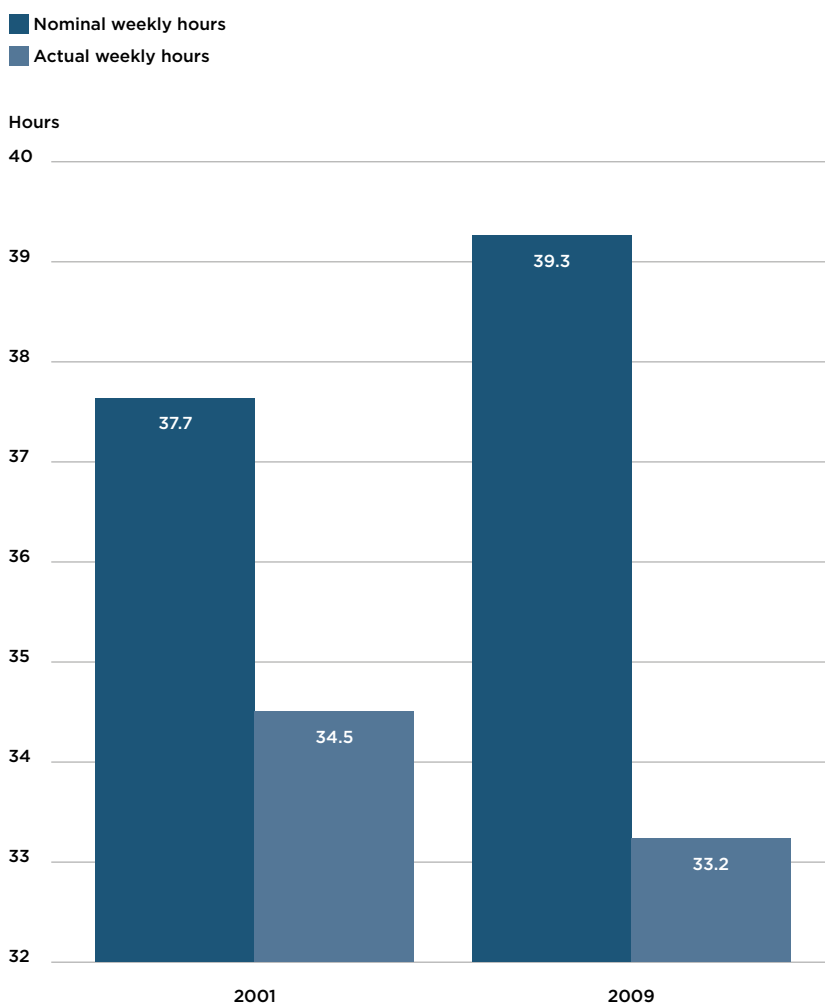


Stress may be related to the type of work done

Stress is also a widespread phenomenon, but it is not shared equally by the sexes. Of people who work 37 hours per week, less than half (48%) of the men state that they sometimes, nearly always or always suffer from stress, whereas fully 63% of the women say this. For people who work more than 44 hours per week, the corresponding figures are 60% for men and 74% for women. This suggests that the type of work done is a topic that should attract more interest from politicians, Jens Bonke claims.

Torben Tranæs, Research Director at the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit, would go further and not only look at the type of work. He asks whether the low number of hours worked could be one of the reasons for the low level of growth in Danish productivity. 'There's a lot of talk at the moment about increasing the length of the working week in connection with the financing of the welfare state in the future. But that would only make a difference if we also increased the actual time worked,' Torben Tranæs points out. •

Nominal and actual weekly hours worked by Danes in employment



Q&A

Jens Bonke

Senior Researcher at the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit

'The study shows that there is a difference between what people think they do and what they actually do,' explains Jens Bonke, Senior Researcher at the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit. 'Perhaps we think that we work, say, 40 hours per week, but we forget that we took Monday off to care for a sick child, that we went to the doctor on Tuesday, and we had half a day off on Friday. In other words, we simply don't do the number of hours of paid work that we think we do. That suggests that perhaps our economic contribution is also less than we think, especially in the case of those who are very busy and have the greatest tendency to exaggerate the hours they work.'

Why do people exaggerate how much they work?

'In part, it's because working gives us prestige, and partly perhaps because it comes naturally

to us to exaggerate when we are describing something: "I'm always working" is very easy to say.'

What can your study tell us?

'We know that demographic patterns – more elderly people in the population, for example – are going to cause problems in the future with regard to finding a sufficient supply of labour. But demographics only provide half of the explanation for the drop in labour supply, we found. That's why it's interesting to examine how much people really do work in comparison with what they imagine they do. •

Food Security and Poverty Alleviation

Worldwide, close to 900 million people are chronically undernourished. Without sufficient nutritious food, individuals, families and communities will never achieve their full potential. Ensuring food security is therefore a prerequisite for human development. Around three quarters of the world's poor live in rural areas, and most of them depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. It is therefore no surprise that growth in agriculture is much more effective in reducing poverty than other types of growth.

Consequently, the Rockwool Foundation focuses its Food Security and Poverty Alleviation programme on developing sustainable small-scale farming and (agri)businesses, on forming groups of small farmers with good governance, and on micro-finance initiatives, all with the aim of creating the foundation for sustainable economic growth. The Rockwool Foundation currently prioritises projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, where more than one fourth of the population is undernourished.

A new approach to agricultural development

Since 2006, the Rockwool Foundation has worked with more than 2,000 farmers in 34 villages of Tanzania in a series of RIPAT projects (Rural Initiatives for Participatory Agricultural Transformation). The overall aim has been to develop approaches that can lead to sustainable improvements for impoverished small-scale farmers.

Tanzania

Sub-Saharan Africa remains the world's most food-insecure region in spite of the abundant agricultural potential on the continent. In all corners of Africa, millions of people remain hungry, with more than one fourth of the population being undernourished. Almost half of all Africans still live below the USD 1.25 a day poverty line. Small-scale farmers – the main food producers – are among the poorest, with the lowest levels of food security.

The paradox is that Africa has the knowledge, the technologies and the resources to end hunger, but crop yields among smallholder farmers continue to be far below the attainable levels. This untapped potential can only be realised if farmers have appropriate knowledge about good farming technologies and the capacity to put that knowledge into action. This is exactly what the Rockwool Foundation has aimed for through the series of four RIPAT projects in Tanzania.

Developing the RIPAT approach

RIPAT is an economic development intervention that aims to close the agricultural technology gap as a means of improving livelihoods and self-support among

impoverished small-scale farmers. The project has been developed, implemented and refined in a close partnership between the Rockwool Foundation and the Tanzanian NGO RECODA that has involved a continuous learning-by-doing process. The intention has been to identify best practices and then to develop a model which can be applied by other implementing organisations.

The RIPAT approach relies on three key elements to facilitate project implementation:

- Creation of a vision of a better future through the careful sensitisation of communities to the potential for change and the mobilisation of farmers to take charge of their own development
- Establishment of farmer groups with good leadership to enable the transfer of appropriate agricultural technologies through participatory demonstrations using experimental and reflective learning techniques
- Close collaboration with local government authorities, village leaders and

government agricultural extension officers to ensure the continuation of the project and further spreading to the wider community

Knowledge to the farmers

A typical RIPAT project targets eight villages; two groups are established in each village, each group being made up of 30-35 small scale farmers who must have at least one acre of land for cultivation and a willingness to participate in joint group work. RIPAT transfers a basket of agricultural technology options, including various crops and livestock, to these groups in a way that allows for joint, experiential, participatory learning. It thereby leaves each individual farmer with a genuine choice as to which technologies to adopt and to what extent, depending on his or her needs and resources.

Help to self-help

All the technologies are conveyed using a help to self-help approach. RIPAT aims to avoid disruptive donor dependency, and therefore the project does not provide free gifts or hand-outs. »

If it is rumoured in a poor community that somebody has received money or gifts in kind from donors or from the government, people will put their energy into trying to obtain such gifts, and cease or reduce their efforts to earn their own living. The acceptance by farmers of the idea that they will have to pay for inputs, and the obligation placed on them to redistribute planting materials and livestock offspring to others in the village, both promote a sense of project ownership and an understanding of the concept of help to self-help.

Impact evaluation of RIPAT and the way ahead

The practical implementations of the first series of four RIPAT projects were concluded in 2012. The results and impact of the RIPAT intervention have subsequently been assessed in an extensive evaluation process involving development economists, anthropologists, policy analysts and agricultural extension specialists. The findings, lessons learned and conclusions from the RIPAT evaluation will be presented in a book entitled *Farmers' choice – Evaluating an approach to agricultural technology adoption in Tanzania*. The book will be launched in 2013 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, simultaneously with a publica-

tion entitled *The RIPAT manual*, which is a step-by-step manual on how to implement a group-based agricultural development project. This manual has been prepared for the use of development organisations and government institutions involved in agricultural extension and rural development that wish to implement RIPAT or RIPAT-like projects.

New initiative in 2012

In 2012, a modified RIPAT project was launched in an attempt to reduce project costs. Instead of selecting 'average' farmers in a village, the new approach will be to look for the 'best' farmers and offer them the possibility of enrolling into a RIPAT project, thus forming 'elite' RIPAT groups from the outset. The aim is to test whether such elite RIPAT groups made up of some of the most progressive and competent farmers in the community will be able to gain knowledge more quickly, and later convey this knowledge to the wider community more efficiently, than groups made up of 'average' farmers.

Over the course of the project period, the best farmers from these 'elite' groups will be selected to become super-farmers. Super-farmers are individuals who have been particularly success-

ful during the implementation period and have been identified by the group members as people who have developed as social entrepreneurs and agents for change (see the case history below).

Farmer-to-farmer extension

Together with the government extension officers, the super-farmers play a crucial role in disseminating new technologies to other farmers and in establishing new groups. Farmers have good reason to be sceptical of trying new things recommended by researchers and experts. For an African farmer, a lost harvest can result in hunger. All too often, 'top down' recommendations of a simplistic 'one size fits all' type have failed to benefit farmers in much of Africa. In Africa, soil, climate and socioeconomic conditions can vary enormously over just short distances. Consequently, the most suitable farming methods and technologies may vary from village to village. But if a well-known and respected farmer in the community has tried something new, and it has worked, then it is much easier for other farmers to follow suit. •

The story of Francisco Andrea

A RIPAT case history

One of the very progressive farmers in the RIPAT 3 project in Karatu district in Tanzania is Francisco Andrea. He is 45 years old and lives on a small farm with his wife and four children. He owns 2.5 acres; one acre is used for maize cultivation, and another acre for banana – a new crop in his village. The remaining half acre is used for other fruits and vegetables and for the home. Apart from cultivating his fields, Francisco also engages in poultry and pig production.

He is the chairperson of one of the RIPAT groups in Ayalaliyo village. The group was established in 2008, and Francisco is now one of the group super-farmers. The group is still active, with 33 members (18 women and 15 men), even though the project has ended and external support has stopped. Such group continuation after project conclusion has turned out to be the norm in RIPAT.

Francisco was trained together with the government extension officers in how to spread the technologies he learned through the RIPAT project to other farmers in the area. Today he functions as a paraprofessional, making an income from teaching other farmers. He has trained 70 farmers in Ayalaliyo village where he lives, and a further 150 farmers in neighbouring villages.

His main task is to help farmers lay out their banana fields, i.e. to plan the rows and spacing; the farmers dig the holes themselves. For planning the layout of a field with 100 banana holes, he will receive approximately USD 6 from the farmer. In addition to carrying out this spreading work with individuals, Francisco has established two new RIPAT groups in collaboration with the government extension officer. •

Each group has a cash box with three padlocks, ensuring that no single person can access the cash. Transactions can only be carried out when all the group members are present.



Malawi: Savings group

Background

Saving and borrowing money is difficult in rural Africa. Microfinance institutions are primarily available only in urban areas; in rural areas, distances between clients are often large, making loan disbursement and monitoring too expensive. Village banks, known as Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), provide a low-cost alternative to formal microfinance institutions in rural areas. Since 2009, the Rockwool Foundation and DanChurchAid have co-operated in setting up 150 village banks in northern Malawi for 3,000 poor households as a means of improving their financial situation.

The VSLA group (usually comprising 10-25 members) meets on a weekly basis to pool members' surplus

money in a fund from which members can also borrow. The groups receive training in managing their funds, drawing up a constitution and electing a board. The VSLA runs in cycles of about one year. Thereafter the accumulated savings and profits are distributed among the members according to how much they have saved, and a new cycle is started. All the funds come from the members themselves; no external capital is involved. The members save by buying 'shares' in the VSLA. The members decide on the price of a share, and every week each member can buy shares for the agreed amount. Any member is also allowed to borrow from the VSLA. Typically, a member is allowed to borrow a maximum of three times the amount of money he/she has saved.

Goal

The project aims to empower and strengthen poor and vulnerable households by helping them to put

their savings to use and to access credit in order to reduce their poverty.

Strategy

The savings help to increase the household's resilience in the case of unforeseen shocks such as illness in the family, drought or floods. Village banks also channel funds from people who want to save to people who

have ideas for profitable projects but lack the funds to realise them. Lack of capital often prevents farmers from expanding and improving their businesses.

Results

Currently researchers from the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit, the University of Oxford and the University of Southern Denmark are working on a research project using survey data from 1,700 household interviews. Topics being studied include

how poor and vulnerable households are able to make ends meet when income is irregular and how personality traits affect the decision to participate in projects like VSLA. The results will be presented in 2013.

People with severe mental disorders suffer huge social consequences

People with severe mental disorders find themselves very disadvantaged in comparison with the rest of the population in terms of both income and employment. A severe mental disorder actually makes its effects felt almost before a person's working life has begun, and when people are first diagnosed with schizophrenia, for example, three out of four of them are not employed – and they do not enter the labour market later, even though they receive treatment.

‘People with severe mental disorders live alone more frequently than others of the same age.’

Researcher Jane Greve
The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit

Mental Disorders

A new analysis by the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit that focuses on conditions of life and participation in society among sufferers from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia has documented some of the many problems faced by such people in terms of employment.

The analysis has been published in a book entitled *Et liv i periferien – levevilkår og samfundsdeltagelse blandt danskere med svære sindslidelser* (A life on the periphery – conditions of life and participation in society among Danes with severe mental disorders), edited by Jane Greve of the Research Unit and with contributions by Johannes Clausen, Frank Ebsen and Louise Herrup Nielsen. Only people registered in the Danish psychiatric system were included in the analyses.

The most critical factor affecting a person's life is the seriousness of the disorder. Almost six out of ten of those who have a mild form of schizophrenia retain a link with the labour market. In contrast, more than 90% of people suffering from the most severe mental disorders are

completely outside the labour force.

The figure on page 32 compares these employment levels with those for the rest of the Danish population, of whom more than eight out of ten are members of the labour force.

People with severe mental disorders lag far behind others

The study shows that severe mental disorder is linked to major personal, financial and social disadvantage. People with severe mental disorders have significantly lower incomes than the rest of society throughout their lives, and lag far behind others with regard to education and on the job market. Ten years before they are admitted to hospital for the first time, half of those people with schizophrenia who had previously had jobs have lost all contact with the labour market. By six years prior to the first admission, things have typically begun to go seriously downhill.

The women in the study had succeeded more frequently than the men in completing an education, possibly because

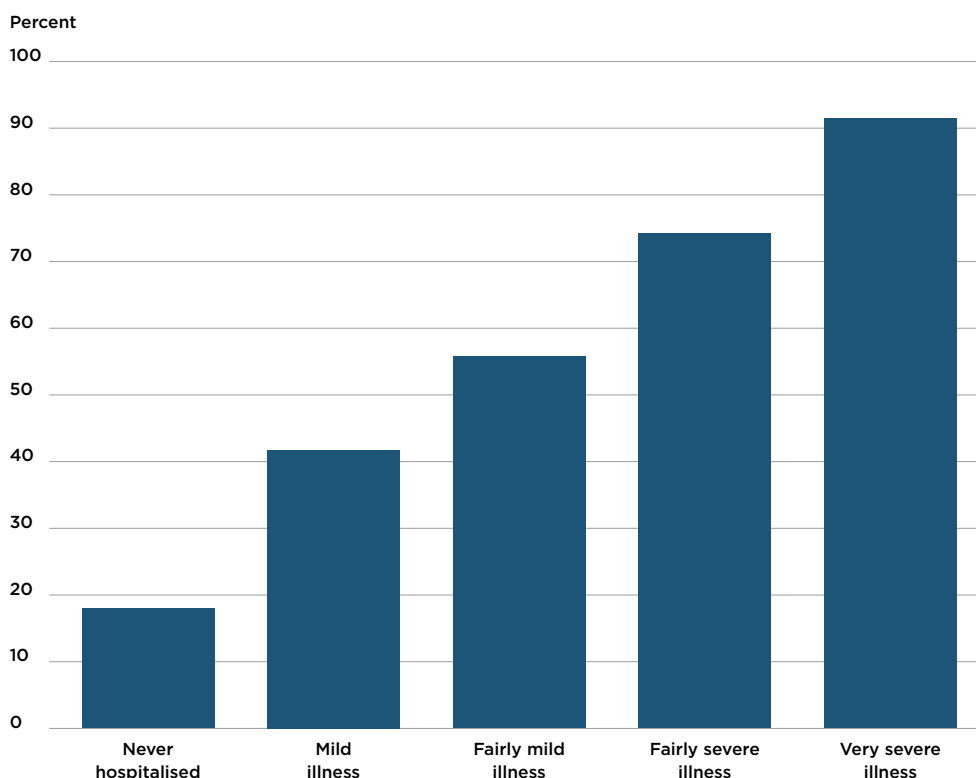
the onset of mental disorders typically occurs a little later in life in women than in men. While over half of the affected men are admitted to hospital for the first time before the age of 22, women are often nearer to 30 before their illness is diagnosed.

Private life and general health are also affected by severe mental disorders. People with severe mental disorders live alone more frequently than others of the same age, and men in particular are less likely to have children. Around one-third of all women with mental disorders do have at least one child, but this is true of two-thirds of the women in the general population.

Suicide and physical illness also affect people with severe mental disorders much more frequently than average Danes. A 30-year-old person who has been admitted to a hospital with a mental disorder faces the same likelihood of dying in the coming years as the average 60-year-old. ›

Proportions outside the Danish labour force in 2009, for the population group who have never been admitted to hospital with a mental disorder and for groups suffering from schizophrenia.

Note: The figures are combined weighted averages for men and women. The sample is composed only of people born in 1962.



Very few of the people who suffer from severe schizophrenia maintain any contact with the labour market, but six out of ten with a mild form of the disease remain in the labour force.

Women with severe mental disorders commit suicide 14 times more frequently than the average, while men are seven times more likely to commit suicide than their healthy peers are.

People with severe mental disorders also commit crime a little more frequently than others do, and a relatively larger number of them receive more than one conviction for a criminal offence. Among the mentally ill people who commit criminal acts, many commit crimes of violence.

People suffering from the most serious mental diseases, i.e. schizophrenia and affective disorders (such as bipolar disorder, previously often known as manic depression), make up around 1.2% of the Danish population, or around 68,000 people.

Social imbalance

The researchers' analysis also shows that people who have lived under difficult social and financial circumstances during

their early childhood later suffer more frequently than the rest of the population from schizophrenia, an affective disorder or a personality disorder that is so serious that it leads to admission to psychiatric hospitals.

Normally, the likelihood of being hospitalised because of schizophrenia, an affective disorder or a personality disorder is very small. Only four out of every thousand people who grow up under normal, average circumstances will later develop schizophrenia. Eight out of every thousand will develop an affective disorder and four out of every thousand a personality disorder that is severe enough to result in hospitalisation.

People who grow up under less favourable socioeconomic circumstances more frequently develop affective or personality disorders than the rest of the population, but are no more likely to suffer from schizophrenia.

Among those who are so unfortunate as to be brought up under poor socioeconomic circumstances and in addition with their parents no longer living together, and who have a father with a criminal conviction, the frequency of occurrence of the three mental disorders is particularly great. Out of every thousand people who grow up under such circumstances, 7 will develop schizophrenia, 23 will suffer from an affective disorder, and 24 will develop a personality disorder, and will be admitted to a psychiatric hospital to receive treatment for their illness. •



Above: At the launch of the results, a panel consisting of Anne Lindhardt (Chair of the Danish Mental Health Fund and Copenhagen Mental Health Centre director), Astrid Krag (Minister of Health and Prevention, Socialist People's Party), Benedikte Kiær (Spokesperson on Health and former Minister of Social Affairs, Conservative People's Party), and Knud Kristensen (President of the Danish National Association for Mental Health) made comments.



Researcher Jane Greve from the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit and Frank Ebsen, Research and Development Director, from the Metropolitan University College, immediately before their presentation of the new results on the conditions of life and participation in society of people with severe mental disorders.

Q&A

Jane Greve

Researcher at the
Rockwool Foundation
Research Unit

Has society got better at caring for people with severe mental disorders?

‘The group that we have been able to observe, those who have been in psychiatric hospitals, have certainly not achieved better conditions in terms of employment and income. People

with mental disorders are not only poorer than almost all other members of Danish society, but the gap between their financial situation and that of the rest of the population has grown ever larger since 1980.’ •

Social Capacity Building

The Rockwool Foundation believes that the key to improving societies lies in unlocking the resources of their citizens. Some Rockwool Foundation initiatives revolve specifically around developing social capacity; one such project focuses on the development of social and personal skills as part of the school curriculum, while another aims at developing social capital among poor Zambians in order to provide them with better opportunities to care for themselves and each other. The focus on social capacity building has also led the Rockwool Foundation to enter into a partnership with the aim of unlocking the resources of the psychologically vulnerable.

New roads to improving wellbeing

The wellbeing of schoolchildren has always been important for the success of education, and schools all over Denmark constantly seek methods of providing a good learning environment. The Rockwool Foundation has developed a teaching programme that has the potential to make a difference to the general development of schoolchildren. The Foundation's work in this field could also lead to improved knowledge about wellbeing in Danish schools.

Denmark

According to the Danish Centre of Educational Environment (DCUM), 49% of schoolchildren in years 0-3 are sometimes or often teased so much that they become distressed by it. Of children in years 4-10, 47% say that they experience problems with noise and disruption in school daily or almost daily, and 45% of the same group report sometimes experiencing conflicts in class. In other words, there are massive problems in Danish schools with noise, conflict and teasing that disturb pupils' wellbeing in school and limit their opportunities for learning.

At the same time, many teachers find that they lack the tools for training children in the skills necessary for creating better wellbeing in the classroom. This lack of specific teaching tools has become a particularly relevant issue in recent years, because current policy requires that ordinary state schools should admit a number of the pupils who would earlier have been placed in special educational institutions. In this context, then, there is a great need for knowledge of how children's wellbeing can be improved, and for the specific educational tools that schools and municipal authorities can use for this purpose.

Developing an approach to wellbeing

Over the period since 2007, the Rockwool Foundation and educational consultants Allan Knægt and Jane Vinter have developed a teaching programme in the area of social and emotional learning which is specifically aimed at helping to remedy some of the problems related to wellbeing in Danish school classrooms. The programme is based on the hypothesis that developing children's personal and social skills not only prepares them better for the future, but also reduces the conflicts and social problems that negatively affect teaching, learning, and pupils' overall experience of school.

The educational material has been designed as a tool for teachers, and is intended to give children training in social and emotional skills in a school class context. The programme consists of four parts, each aimed at a different age group. Each part takes the form of a number of exercises that systematically train pupils in different aspects of social and emotional skills. Since wellbeing can be subdivided into numerous different elements, it has been found advantageous to set goals and design exercises specifically for each

of these. For example, the youngest pupils are trained in the understanding of diversity and in accepting people who are different from themselves. The understanding of diversity also lays the foundations for the more complex work on empathy included in the later parts of the material.

Assertive communication – being able to say yes or no to something in an appropriate and balanced manner – is also dealt with at an early level, and is a prerequisite for conflict management.

From pilot project to large-scale intervention

From the outset, the focus of the Foundation's work on wellbeing among schoolchildren has been on developing a programme targeted specifically for the needs of schools in Denmark. Every stage of the project has therefore been developed in close collaboration with primary/lower secondary schools. The first step involved Abildgårdsskolen in Vollsmose, where the new teaching material was trialled with year 7 and year 9 classes. >



The youngest students at Hedehusene Skole in Høje Taastrup participate in weekly classes to develop social and emotional skills.

The focus here was on reducing conflict and helping students develop realistic expectations regarding their future. An overwhelming number of both pupils and teachers reported being favourably impressed with the course, and many of them noted that the teaching environment was greatly improved, with fewer quarrels and less noise.

Encouraged by the positive feedback, the Foundation and the consultants began work on the further development of the teaching materials. The aim now was to enable both older pupils and the very youngest to benefit from the initiative. This time, the partner in this process was Gurrevej School in Helsingør, where pre-school classes and year 1, 5 and 8 classes followed courses.

After this, it only remained to develop material for years 2 and 3 to cover the complete standard age range at a primary/lower secondary school. A course for this age level was developed and taught in 2010-11 in Høje Taastrup, and once again the responses from teachers and parents were almost entirely positive, particularly with regard to the way school students absorbed the material and used the concepts to prevent conflicts without the intervention of teachers. In consequence, it was decided to go ahead with the further adjustments required so that the materials

could be used on a larger scale in primary/lower secondary schools.

The need to learn

The Rockwool Foundation is always aware of the importance of evaluating and documenting the effects of its practical interventions. In consequence, researchers from the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit have monitored this project from the time of its implementation in Gurrevej School in Helsingør, with the aim of being able to make a quantitative evaluation of the effects. For example, the researchers measured pupils' scholastic results before and after taking the course. However, it was found that if a quantitative evaluation was to live up to the Foundation's high academic standards and demonstrate statistically significant effects, a much larger trial would be needed. In addition, it became evident that existing tests for measuring improvement in children's social and emotional skills were inadequate for the purpose.

With this in mind, the Rockwool Foundation entered into an agreement with the Municipality of Høje Taastrup for the largest-scale implementation of the material to date. Thus, in 2012-13, all the year 1 and 2 classes in Høje Taastrup – almost 1,000 pupils in total – took a course in personal and social skills. For the Rockwool Foundation, the trial in

Høje Taastrup represented a unique opportunity to test the almost fully developed teaching programme on a large scale, and to evaluate the project using external researchers.

New instruments and new knowledge about wellbeing

What began as an experimental pilot project is now a well-trying and comprehensive educational tool for improving wellbeing in schools in Denmark. Over the past five years, a total of 175 teachers have been trained to use the new teaching programme, and the material has been used with nearly 4,000 school pupils. The teaching material is being introduced at a number of additional schools in connection with their membership of the Healthy Schools Network, and the Rockwool Foundation will continue to monitor the results of these implementations of the programme.

The pilot project has also fostered a wider research effort to understand children's wellbeing. With the help of year 1 and year 2 teachers in Høje Taastrup, the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit is about to carry out a major study that may lead to a better understanding of this little-researched area. •



Astrid Krag (Minister of Health and Prevention, Socialist People's Party) gave the keynote address at the 2012 Psychiatric Summit Conference.

Psychological vulnerability on the public agenda

For the past four years, the Rockwool Foundation has supported the annual Psychiatric Summit Conference. The summits provide a broad platform and a means of communication for the psychologically vulnerable and their relatives, who have thus acquired a valuable network and a forum to discuss the challenges they face.

Denmark

On Saturday 6 October 2012, a thousand participants gathered together at Frederiksberg Gymnasium (Frederiksberg High School) for a full-day conference at which speakers from Denmark and overseas debated the psychiatry of the future. The Minister for Health, Astrid Krag (Socialist People's Party), presented the government's policy vision for psychiatry. The 2012 event marked the fourth time that the Social Network of 2009 and its Chair, former Danish Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, has organised the Psychiatric Summit, which has now gained a wide measure of support in Denmark.

A strong voice in society

The Psychiatric Summit is much more than just an enjoyable day for the psychologically vulnerable and their relatives. It is also a day when leaders in the field of psychiatry and regional and national Danish politicians engage in debate, and when they spend a day together with psychologically vulnerable people and their families exchanging views about the challenges that the psychologically vulnerable face in Danish society. The Psychiatric Summits have succeeded not only as conferences, but also as a means of giving the psychologically vulnerable a

voice in society. Astrid Krag expressed her support for the summit's approach in her talk at Frederiksberg Gymnasium, in which she declared that mental disorders should be viewed on a par with physical illnesses – a notion that has actually been repeated at all the Psychiatric Summits. Over the past four years, the Psychiatric Summits have also developed into a platform for the psychologically vulnerable and those concerned with them. »



Participants at the Psychiatric Summit Conference were entertained as well as having the opportunity to engage in substantive discussion about the use of dialogue and networking within the psychiatry of the future in Denmark. Seated in the audience are (from the left) Astrid Krag (Minister of Health and Prevention), Poul Nyrup Rasmussen (former Prime Minister and Chair of the Social Network of 2009), Elin Schmidt (President of the Rockwool Foundation) and Palle Simonsen (former Minister of Social Affairs and member of the Board of the Social Network).

A new focus on the needs of the psychologically vulnerable

From the outset, the Rockwool Foundation was a partner in the efforts to create a forum for the psychologically vulnerable where they can discuss what they believe can be done to help them realise their full potential in society. The first summit in 2009 began the process of focusing on the need to improve the opportunities available for the psychologically vulnerable and to break down the taboos that surround them. At the same time, the website psykisksaarbar.dk was launched with the support of the Rockwool Foundation. This website provided a virtual space for people to share personal stories and receive advice, and also supported the objectives of the summit. The summit of 2010 focused on the inclusiveness of the labour market, producing a set of specific initiatives aimed at helping

the psychologically vulnerable to gain access to employment opportunities. In 2011, the theme of the summit was the problems faced by young people with psychiatric disorders. Participants called for a national strategy for youth, and a declaration was adopted with recommendations concerning the actions that decision-makers could take in relation to psychologically vulnerable children and young people.

Future challenges

The theme of the Psychiatric Summit of 2012 was 'Dialogue in the psychiatry of the future', and it specifically dealt with the need for good and compassionate treatment. The theme linked in with the current public debate on the over-use of drugs in psychiatry. Some recent incidents may demonstrate a tendency towards over-prescribing which could put

the health and lives of patients at risk. Against the background of the current debate, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen stressed at the Summit Conference that dialogue should be central to the psychiatry of the future: 'It's time to put the psychologically vulnerable and their families at the centre. To see them as individuals; not to TALK AT people who are psychologically vulnerable, but to have a DISCUSSION with them.'

During the past four years, these summit conferences have achieved much political recognition from across the political spectrum, and the Psychiatric Summit will receive government funding in 2013. •

Zambia: Lifeline

Background

In Zambia, up to 70% of the rural population lives below the national poverty line. At the same time, the consequences of decades of an HIV/AIDS epidemic are felt in most households, especially because many of the orphaned children of deceased parents are sent to live with relatives. The Rockwool Foundation is

cooperating with the organisation Lifeline in Zambia to provide health, food and education to some of the poorest rural families in the country. Many of these families have members who are sick, and many of them are caring for orphans – often several orphans each.

Goal

To develop an approach to poverty reduction which benefits the most marginalised rural households – households which are unlikely to be reached by Government assistance. The approach includes mobi-

lisation and training carried out by local communities that will help members of households affected by HIV/AIDS to take care of themselves and become increasingly self-sufficient.

Strategy

Local church communities of different denominations are mobilised and brought together by Lifeline in Zambia to cooperate in taking care of the most vulnerable households in the community. Volunteers are trained in health, educational and agricultural skills

which they can then pass on to the beneficiaries. Each volunteer is assigned five households to train and care for. The volunteers work in groups and build up autonomous project organisations which can last beyond the project period.

Results

The first stages of the project reached 414 households in northern Zambia. Although the project activities have now ended in these areas, the local project organisations continue to operate independently, and are in the process of being registered as Community Based Organisations (CBOs). The current project

phase targets 300 households. The project is also being evaluated in order to document Lifeline's approach to community mobilisation and rural poverty alleviation, thus facilitating the use of the same approach by other organisations.

The Lifeline Project targets rural families. These families often include many children, several of which are likely to be adopted orphans.



Undeclared work declining in Germany

Undeclared work in Germany fell by almost a half over the period 2001 to 2008, during which time the government introduced more checks and extended the concept of tax-free 'mini-jobs'. Nevertheless, there were still many, particularly young unmarried male skilled workers in the building trade, who 'forgot' to inform the tax authorities of some of the work they had done – with twice the level of 'forgetfulness' in the former East Germany as in the former West Germany. These were among the findings of the analysis that the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit published in June.

‘In 2001, there were the equivalent of 1.6 million full-time jobs in the undeclared sector. By 2008, that figure had fallen to just over 1.0 million.’

Professor Lars P. Feld
The University of Freiburg

Undeclared work

German people see undeclared work as being nowhere near as bad as travelling on a train or bus without a ticket; in this, their views resemble those of Danes. Nevertheless, undeclared work in Germany has halved since 2001, the figures in the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit analysis show. The study indicates that the main reason for this decline is probably the more stringent checks that have been instituted.

The Research Unit has been analysing the extent of undeclared work in Germany since 2001, as well as the factors and attitudes that affect the probability of people working without declaring the income. The study was the responsibility of Professor Lars P. Feld of the University of Freiburg, member of the German Council of Economic Experts, and researcher Claus Larsen from the Research Unit.

The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit is unique in having collected uniform interview data over a ten-year period, conducting more than 15,000 interviews and surveys.

Undeclared work most prevalent in the East

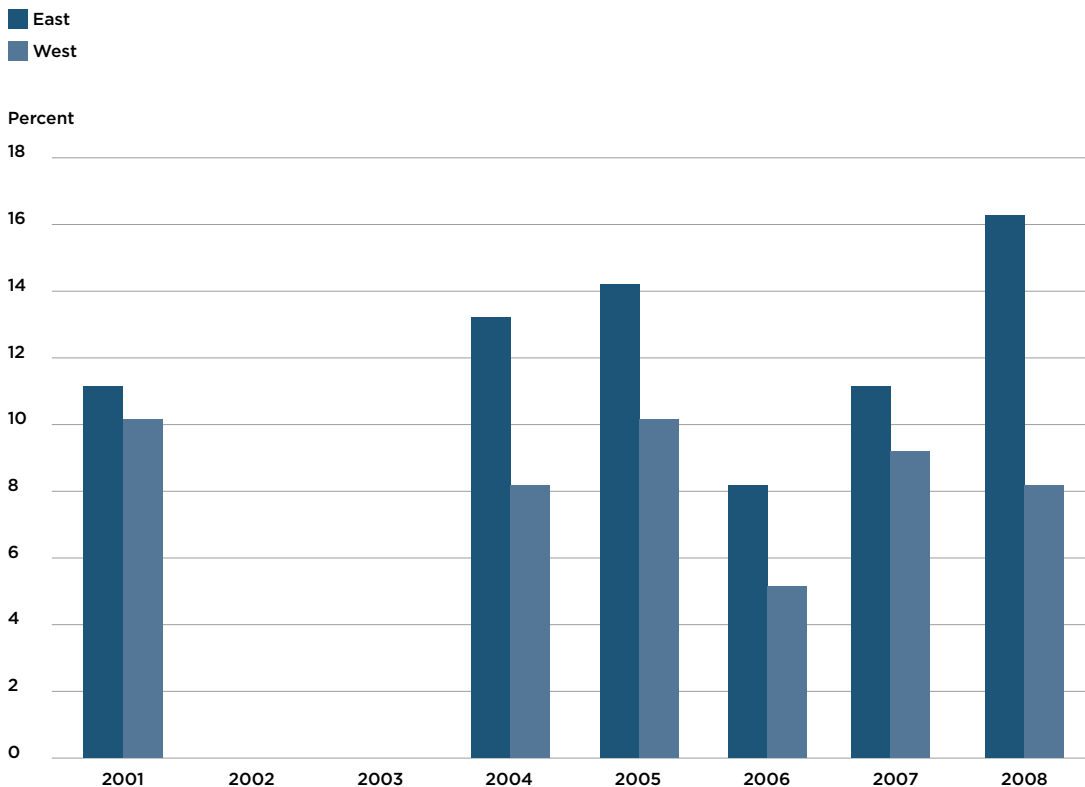
Around one member of the German working population in ten carries out undeclared work – a proportion that has remained unchanged for a decade. The decrease in the amount of undeclared work is the result of each worker spending three hours fewer per week on such work than before: five hours per week on average, as against eight hours previously. In 2008, the number of hours of undeclared work in Germany corresponded to 2.3% of the hours worked in the formal economy. In 2001, the proportion was nearly twice as high, at 4.1%.

This means that in 2001, there were the equivalent of 1.6 million full-time jobs in the undeclared sector. By 2008, that figure had fallen to just over 1.0 million.

Forgetful easterners, builders and young men

Undeclared work is more common in the eastern parts of Germany (see figure on page 42). In 2008, 16% of people in the east of Germany stated that they worked without declaring it, as opposed to 8% in the west. Of male respondents, 22% in the east, or about one man in every five, said they did undeclared work. This was a considerably higher proportion than in the western part of Germany, where the proportion of men working without declaring was around 10%. Similarly, there is a considerable difference with regard to young people in the east and west. ›

Proportions of the population performing undeclared work in the eastern and western parts of Germany



‘Germans who believe they will not be found out do twice as much undeclared works as those who think that they will be discovered’

Research Director Torben Tranæs
The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit

While approximately one person in four between the age of 18 and 29 carried out undeclared work in the east, the figure was only one in six in the west. The proportions were 28% and 16% respectively.

The divergence in the levels of undeclared activities emerged in the most recent survey, with trends in the direction of more undeclared work in the east and less in the west. In 2001, there was little difference between the two areas.

Most of the undeclared work done involved the provision of labour and services; it rarely concerned the production of goods. Building and construction work alone accounted for more than one third of the undeclared work during the period. Roughly every sixth hour worked in this sector is undeclared, or almost 21% of the

number of declared hours. Next on the list are the agriculture, transport, and hotel and restaurant sectors, where undeclared hours amount to 12.9%, 6.3% and 4.3% respectively in relation to the declared hours worked.

A young male unmarried person with a skilled trade is more likely to perform undeclared work than an older female married person who is a salaried employee. In contrast, income, length of unemployment periods and home ownership are factors that have no impact on the propensity to do undeclared work. Men and women now take very similar views of the phenomenon of undeclared work, whereas ten years ago, men were more tolerant than women.

Checks are more effective than large fines

In the 1990s, the German authorities introduced the very popular tax-free ‘mini-jobs’, but at the same time also more stringent checks on non-declaration. These checks seem to be particularly effective in influencing people. Germans who believe they will not be found out do twice as much undeclared work as those who think that they will be discovered. On the other hand, there is no correlation between people doing undeclared work and the amount of additional tax they believe they would have to pay if they declared it, or the amount they believe they would have to pay in fines if they were found out. •



From the left Professor Torben Tranaes, Professor Lars P. Feld and Marc-Christoph Wagner, who chaired the discussion, at the presentation.



Efforts made by Germany to combat undeclared work have met with success. This was the good news given at a press conference in Berlin on 6 June 2012, when Tom Kähler (left), Chairman of the Rockwool Foundation Board, handed over the results of a Research Unit study to the German state, represented at that event by Dr. Ralf Brauksiepe, Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Coverage



TV, radio and newspapers

ARD, N24, DRadio/Deutschlandfunk, Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk, etc. reported on the press conference on the day it took place, together with the results of the study. *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *der Tagesspiegel* and other national German newspapers gave the results comprehensive coverage.

The Danish media focused on the fact that the amount of undeclared work had fallen in Germany, whereas it had remained unchanged in Denmark for 15 years. •

The presenter on the German TV programme "Thagesthemen" (ARD) describing the results of the study on undeclared work.

International Peace-building

Peaceful co-existence is a prerequisite for development and prosperity in any society. Conflicts and violence harm social and economic development and deprive people of hope and belief in a better future. In developing countries generally, and particularly in nations emerging from conflict and disaster, young people account for a large proportion of the national population. This gives them an important stake in shaping the future. The Rockwool Foundation believes that working with young people who are open to change has great potential for promoting sustainable peaceful co-existence. In order to create stable societies it is essential to include the leaders of tomorrow by capitalising on their energy and capacities, and on the impact they have on society.

The Rockwool Foundation therefore focuses on young people and children in its peace-building interventions. The goal is to find and develop constructive solutions to the problems faced in areas torn by conflict.

Young people can break the circle of conflict

In Burundi, violence has for too long been the method of choice for resolving conflicts. Many of these conflicts also keep on and on recurring. A project sponsored by the Rockwool Foundation has recruited Burundian young people to act as a transformational force for reducing conflicts.

Burundi

Burundi is located in the heart of the African Great Lakes region. With its 8.5 million inhabitants living within an area of 28,000 square kilometres, it is the second most densely populated country in Africa.

For a long time after independence from Belgium in 1962, Burundi endured long periods of violence and recurring civil wars. Between 1993 and 2005 alone, an estimated 300,000 civilians were killed and over 1.2 million people fled the country or were displaced internally. Many of those who fled left land and livestock behind. Following a period of relative political and military stability in recent years, many refugees have now returned to Burundi and are trying to recover their land.

Even though the country is now rebuilding itself, the long period of fighting was extremely disruptive to agriculture, which is the main source of livelihood for nine out of ten Burundians. Furthermore, demands for land or compensation by returning refugees are currently adding to many other problems caused by land scarcity and inappropriate land laws. Currently, almost three-quarters of the conflicts that are taken to court in Burundi are related to land issues. Many more land cases are resolved within the local communities by traditional court systems.

Young people as agents of peace and reconciliation

From 2010 to 2012 the Rockwool Foundation sponsored a project implemented by the NGO ADRA Denmark. This was a peace and reconciliation project called Youth for Unity. It was implemented in Cibitoke Province, which lies in the north-western corner of Burundi. The aim of the project was to enable young people to become active in improving their individual and collective situations, and to contribute to peace and reconciliation processes in their local communities.

The project targeted young people between the ages of 15 and 25. It gave them an opportunity to make their voices heard, and taught them skills that would enable them to influence their future. The project worked with 55 groups within and outside schools. Each group selected a young man or woman to receive training as a so-called 'Peace Vector' to support communal conflict resolution. The Peace Vectors became a key link between the youth groups and the communities.

Jean Paul Hitimana, one of the young Peace Vectors trained by the project, explains that 'as a Peace Vector, your job is to help resolve conflicts and to work with people in order to find peaceful solutions. In the beginning people were sceptical of

our abilities, but now they call us to assist them.' The Peace Vectors' job is primarily focused on resolution of conflicts affecting young people, and on creating support and understanding in the community on issues related to youth. Their mandate is discussed and agreed with the local leaders in order to avoid any potential conflict and misunderstandings.

In the course of the project, training materials were developed to support the youth groups. However, the groups were not the only young people to benefit from these materials. A book entitled *A conflict prevention education handbook*, designed for use in secondary schools, was developed in a cooperative process involving young people, teachers, community leaders and parents' committees.

Land conflicts

One of the thorniest issues and most common sources of conflict in Burundi is the ownership of land. The majority of the land in the country has not been registered, and the right to use land is generally established simply by occupying it, sometimes over generations. Oral traditions about land ownership predominate. >



One of the young Peace Vectors trained by the Youth for Unity project in Burundi. The Peace Vectors help to resolve conflicts in the community by working with people to find peaceful solutions.

The current land code of Burundi, which was introduced only in 1986, acknowledges the legitimacy of customary claims but requires that all land and all land transactions should be registered with the state. However, information in Burundi often does not reach rural communities. Consequently, simply passing a law may not mean that it is immediately put into effect. As far as land ownership is concerned, many conflicts take years to resolve and consequently much land remains unregistered.

The value of land in Burundi is more than a matter of money. For Burundians, identity is closely tied to the land – the land where their ancestors were born, the land where those same ancestors have been laid to rest. Every person in Burundi is linked to land in some way; a common Burundian phrase in this context is ‘Aha niho nataye uruzogi’, which means ‘this is the place where I left my umbilical cord’.

Peace Vectors take an active role

In the project areas, many conflicts are also related to land or family issues. The project has emphasised the importance of registering both land and families through training and through the promotion of public awareness. The youth groups have played an essential role in teaching and informing their communities about these issues.

Rose Ndayisenga, another Peace Vector in the Youth for Unity project, explains the impact the project has had. ‘Before the project started, we didn’t have any knowledge about these laws and we didn’t know where to find the information. Many people in this area don’t know how to read or write, but most of all we didn’t understand the importance of registering land and families. When the project started they gave us training and books, and now we use those skills to teach others.’ For Rose, the project has helped her to understand both how she can be a positive influence on others and also the importance of dialogue and information.

Dialogue is key

The long periods of conflict have made the need to deal with land ownership even greater. When Burundians fled their homes due to the hostilities their land was often occupied by neighbours or local administrators. Jean Paul Hitimana explains that

‘the pressure on the land made people fight over land boundaries, and in some cases people tried to remove the markers indicating the land boundaries during the night, in order to get a bigger piece of land. Sometimes you could even see cases where people had pulled trees up from the ground.’

By creating awareness of and dialogue around land issues, the youth groups have contributed to reducing conflicts in the area, and more people have now started to register their land. Both Rose and Jean Paul are surprised by the influence they have had on their respective communities.

Overcoming the problem of polygamy

Alphonsine Butumi, also a Peace Vector, emphasises another important outcome of the Youth for Unity project. One of the main sources of conflict in the communities in the project area is the number of unregistered marriages and cases of polygamy. According to the Burundian family code, a marriage has to be registered by the communal office in order to be legal. As part of the project, the young people also received training on the family code of Burundi.

Alphonsine has been active in sensitising the communities to the importance of registering spouses and children. >

By creating awareness of and dialogue around land issues, the youth groups have contributed to reducing conflicts in the area.

‘As a woman, if you agree to live in an unregistered marriage, you don’t do yourself or your children any favours. You have no rights if your husband dies, so both you and your children will suffer.’ In the beginning, Alphonsine was sceptical as to how willing the communities would be to discuss the issue. However, she soon realised that many women living in unregistered marriages wanted to change their status, not only for themselves but also for the sake of their children.

Jean Paul explains that some men think they might want to have several wives and therefore refuse to register even their first marriage, since polygamy is against the

law. ‘Some men have the idea of having more wives, and as many women depend on their husband’s income, they are afraid to demand that their marriage is registered. The same goes for children; sometimes everyone knows who the father is, but he does not want to make it legal.’

Even though it is difficult to change such practices overnight, Rose, Alphonsine and Jean Paul all feel that people are becoming more aware of and informed about the importance of registering marriages and children. They are all three strongly committed to continuing the work of sensitising people regarding this issue.

The project activities have now been completed, but for Rose, Alphonsine and Jean Paul it is not the end. For two years they have been active within their respective communities, teaching, facilitating and advocating for peace and reconciliation – and they are all committed to continuing this work. Jean Paul emphasises his view that ‘when you have acquired knowledge, you are left with the responsibility of passing it on. We now have the skills to deal with the conflicts that emerge in a peaceful way, and as a Peace Vector your most important job is to keep teaching people how to deal with things without resorting to violence.’ •

Lebanon: Peace-building through television drama and football

Background	Lebanon continues to be a country characterised by unrest and divisions. The fifteen-year-long civil war (1975-1990) resulted in mutual suspicion and a widespread ‘fear of the other’ – factors that are especially evident in relation to religious and political differences. Unfortunately, the recent turmoil in Syria has spilled over into Lebanon, resulting in a set-back in the peace process initiated after the end of the	civil war. Since 2008, the Rockwool Foundation has supported two organisations in Lebanon promoting peace through the young generation. While the Cross Cultures Project Association (CCPA) promotes peace through sports activities, Search for Common Ground (SFCG) spreads social messages through media productions.
Goal	The overall aim of both projects is to support and promote the process of peaceful co-existence, tolerance-building and social cohesion in Lebanon.	
Strategy Football	The main strategy and philosophy of the sports approach has been to create positive cross-cultural meetings on the football pitch. The project has also sought to strengthen Lebanese civil society. These goals have been achieved through the establishment of robust Popular Clubs for children that focus on	football and that are firmly anchored in local society. The project organises a popular club federation for all the popular clubs throughout the country. The clubs provide a fun meeting place for children, coaches and parents from different sects and groupings.
Strategy Television	The media project approach followed a different strategy and focused on educative activities using TV drama series as the tool for reaching the target group. The TV dramas promoted tolerance and collaborative problem-solving, helping to transform the behavioural	frame of reference of Lebanese children and young people and thus to build the psychological foundation necessary for a future of peaceful coexistence and prosperity. TV drama is a powerful tool which provides children with positive role models.
Results	The football project implemented by CCPA ended in mid-2012. More than 100 football clubs have been established since 2008, providing enjoyable weekly inter-cultural football for around 3,000 boys and girls. The television project implemented by SFCG	was completed at the end of 2012. Two series of TV dramas, each of 13 episodes, were produced and aired for children and young people on national television. Both projects will undergo third party evaluation in 2013.

The young members of the peace clubs established in the Soroti District in Uganda use drama and dance to portray ideas about conflict and ways it can be prevented to members of their local communities.



Uganda: Peace-building based on youth

Background

Due to violent conflicts during the last decade, families in the Soroti District in north-eastern Uganda fled their homes when their communities were raided with brutality beyond imagination. The years spent in camps undermined the traditional institutions that previously resolved disagreements peacefully and fairly, and also created a communication gap between young people and their elders. The villagers, who have now returned to their homes, have had to build their

societies completely anew. However, they now find themselves involved in numerous conflicts including land disputes, domestic quarrels, political differences, clan and tribal disagreements and religious differences. From 2011-2012 the Rockwool Foundation sponsored a project called Youth against Conflict involving the young people of Soroti, working through Caritas Denmark.

Goal

The aims of the project are to harness the potential of young people as a catalyst for conflict reduction and

to promote the involvement of young people in local decision-making and development planning.

Strategy

By establishing peace clubs, by training teachers, young people and children in conflict prevention, and by arranging music, dance, drama and poetry competitions, the project engages older people in

discussion and debate with the young on issues of conflict prevention and promotion of future peaceful coexistence.

Results

When the project was completed in 2012, it had succeeded in promoting a high level of involvement by youth clubs in undertaking awareness-raising activities on conflict mitigation, prevention and resolution. School heads and local council chairpersons testify that the levels of disputes and tension in the schools and communities have dropped as a result. Young people confirm that they feel more respected in their communities and that they are more inclined

to speak out and engage in dialogue with authorities. The project has been evaluated by a third party, and the final evaluation report will be available in 2013. Best practices and lessons learned are in the process of being documented for spreading the approach to other areas with similar challenges, and a handbook has been produced.

A street theatre performance put on by young people to express their opinions in a way that engages their peers and their communities. The best performances are filmed for presentation to political leaders and to be broadcast on Nepali national television.



Nepal: Creative conflict transformation

Background

Conflict in Nepal affects many people, regardless of their ethnic group or caste. Nepal continues to be not only one of the poorest countries in the world, but also one of the countries where human rights, particularly for women and children, remain only a far-off hope. In 2005, after a decade-long Maoist rebellion against the governing monarchy, Nepal held historic elections which finally succeeded in putting the country on the road to democratic governance and peace. Although the war officially ended in 2006, the long and violent conflict had already left over 15,000 people dead and 100,000 people displaced.

Now, as the country engages in constitutional reform and reconciliation, it is more important than ever that civil society and government work together to secure a lasting peace. The Rockwool Foundation is sponsoring a project through the UK-based NGO Responding to Conflict on helping youth groups across Nepal to take a fresh look at the conflicts that affect them and their communities, with the purpose of improving the situation.

Goal

The project aims to create better understanding among young people of the conflicts in Nepal and to promote dialogue between young people, politicians and other stakeholders concerning strategies and policies for promoting non-violence in dealing with

conflicts. Increased participation in society and more dialogue, especially dialogue between young people and the political elite, are both necessary in order to ensure peace throughout Nepalese society in the long term.

Strategy

The project supports youth groups in all five regions of Nepal. Young people are trained in analysing the root causes and effects of conflict and are given the opportunity to express their opinions in a way that engages their peers, their communities and the wider society through the design and production of street

theatre performances. The young people film their experiences and produce short documentaries to be presented to political leaders and broadcast on Nepali national television.

Results

The street theatre performances put on by the young people have been successful in attracting the attention of large audiences, and also that of politicians and decision-makers. The project will be completed in

2013 and will be evaluated by a third party organisation. Best practices and lessons learned will be described and documented.

Polish emigrants secured better pay for their fellow-citizens at home

Real wages increased in Poland during the period 1998-2007 at the same time as more than 500,000 Polish nationals left the country to find work abroad. New research from the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit reveals that among those who remained behind, it was skilled workers who earned more as a result of this emigration. This finding helps to counter the general fear that a 'brain drain' will diminish the prospects for growth in Europe's low-wage regions.

‘There is no significant evidence that large-scale emigration damaged growth in Poland. On the contrary, real wages increased during the years 1998 to 2008.’

Research Director Torben Tranæs
The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit

Emigration

During the period 1998-2007, more than 500,000 Polish nationals left their home country to find work abroad. However, an analysis by the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit has now shown that even those who remained behind benefited from this exodus. Their pay increased by 1.7% per year in real terms throughout the whole period. If there had been no emigration, the increase would have been less.

‘We cannot see any evidence that large-scale emigration damaged growth in Poland. On the contrary, real wages increased during the years 1998 to 2008, and Poland experienced annual economic growth at a rate of 3.3% in the next four years, from 2008 to 2011,’ explains Torben Tranæs, Research Director at the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit.

The number of emigrants as a proportion of the working-age population rose from 0.5% in 1998 to 2.3% ten years later. The large-scale emigration created widespread fear of a ‘brain drain’ that would rob Poland, and perhaps other new entrants to the EU, of the most attractive part of their labour force – the young, the active and the well-educated. Some scare scenarios suggested that the ‘old’ EU countries would always be able to entice away the most able citizens of the newly acceded countries with the promise of higher wages and better working conditions. The result might easily be that the poorer countries were left with worse opportunities for creating growth and welfare. However, that has turned out not to be the

case, as is revealed by the study, which was a collaboration between the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit and the researchers Christian Dustmann, Anna Rosso and Tommaso Frattini from University College London, CReAM, and Università degli Studi di Milano.

The researchers drew their data both from Polish labour force surveys, which register movements on the Polish labour market, and from all the largest recipient countries to which the Poles moved. The analysis has awakened great interest in Poland.

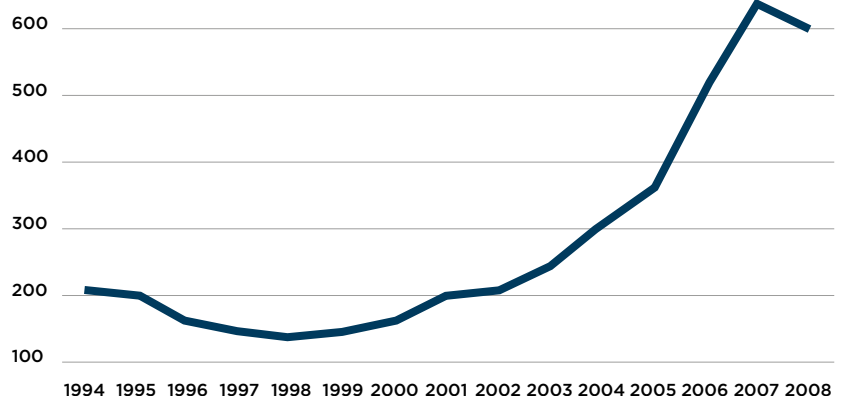
Young Poles like the UK

Real wages in Poland rose during the period 1998-2007, even though the rise was not evenly distributed. Only the large group of workers with intermediate level education were able to raise the price

of their work in step with the greater demand. The increase in wages was modest for those with higher levels of education, and there was no positive effect at all for unskilled workers – perhaps even a slight fall in real wages.

The emigrants were particularly people with intermediate level education, and the great majority of them were young men. The three most popular destination countries were the UK, Germany and Ireland, where in 2007 31%, 18% and 12% respectively of the Polish emigrant population had set up home. In contrast, only 6% of all Polish emigrants were living in the US in 2007. In 1998, 55% of the Polish emigrant population lived in countries now in the EU. By 2007, the figure had increased to 84%. •

Number of emigrants from Poland, 1994-2008 (in thousands)



Note: The graph shows the total number of Poles aged 15-65 residing abroad. The number for each year is an average over the four quarters of that year.

Serving time or serving the community? Exploiting a policy reform to assess the causal effects of community service on income, social benefit dependency and recidivism.

By Signe Hald Andersen. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

Unemployment and crime: Experimental evidence on the causal effects of intensified ALMPs on crime rates among unemployed individuals.

By Signe Hald Andersen. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

Does incarceration length affect labor market outcomes for violent offenders?

By Rasmus Landersø. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

Losing the stigma of incarceration: Does serving a sentence with electronic monitoring causally improve post-release labor market outcomes?

By Lars Højsgaard Andersen and Signe Hald Andersen. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

The effect of workfare on crime: Youth diligence and law obedience.

By Peter Fallesen, Lars Pico Geerdsen, Susumu Imai and Torben Tranæs. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark. Odense.

The impact of changes in life-stage on time allocations in Denmark: A panel study 2001-2009.

By Jens Bonke. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

The significance of starting-out assistance for refugees' conditions of life and employment (*Starthjælpens betydning for flygtninges levevilkår og beskæftigelse*)

By Lars Højsgaard Andersen, Hans Hansen, Marie Louise Schultz-Nielsen and Torben Tranæs. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

What have we done with the time? An overview of old and recent research studies of time use (*Hvad har vi gjort ved tiden?*).

By Jens Bonke and Bent Jensen. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

Living with a mental disorder (*Det levede liv med sindslidelse*).

By Nelli Øvre Sørensen. Copenhagen: Forskningscenter for Socialt Arbejde, Professionshøjskolen Metropol and the Rockwool Foundation Research Unit.

Undeclared work, deterrence and social norms: The case of Germany.

By Lars P. Feld and Claus Larsen. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag.

The extent of undeclared work in Germany (*Das Ausmass der Schwarzarbeit in Deutschland*).

By Lars P. Feld and Claus Larsen. Odense: The University Press of Southern Denmark.

Undeclared work in Germany (*Sort arbejde i Tyskland*).

By Lars P. Feld and Claus Larsen. Odense: The University Press of Southern Denmark.

Is there enough working time for welfare? On time use among Danes within and outside the home (*Har vi tid til velfærd? Om danskernes brug af deres tid ude og hjemme*).

By Jens Bonke, with contributions by Bent Jensen. Copenhagen: Gyldendal.

Emigration from Poland and the wages for those who stayed behind.

By Christian Dustmann, Tommaso Frattini and Anna Rosso. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

Estimating the effect of emigration from Poland on Polish wages.

By Christian Dustmann, Tommaso Frattini and Anna Rosso. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

A life on the periphery. Conditions of life and participation in society among Danes with severe mental disorders (*Et liv i periferien: Levevilkår og samfundsdeltagelse blandt danskere med svære sindslidelser*).

By Jane Greve (ed.), Johannes Clausen, Frank Ebsen and Louise Herrup Nielsen. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

Socioeconomic status in early childhood and severe mental illness: An empirical investigation of all Danish men born in 1981.

By Jane Greve. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

Useful beautiful minds: An analysis of the relationship between schizophrenia and employment.

By Jane Greve and Louise Herrup Nielsen. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark.

Kagera Health and Development Survey 2010.

By Joachim De Weerd, Kathleen Beegle, Helene Bie Lilleør, Stefan Dercon, Kalle Hirvonen, Martina Kirchberger and Sofya Krutikova. Copenhagen: The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit.

The social state of the climate (*Klimaets sociale tilstand*)

By Peter Gundelach, Bettina Hauge and Esther Nørregård-Nielsen. Aarhus: Aarhus Universitetsforlag.

Photography

Andreas Gruenert
Page 43

Jonas Helth Lønborg,
Page 29

Responding to Conflict
Page 49

The Rockwool Foundation,
Page 39

Stig Stasig,
Pages 8, 9, 15, 17, 24, 33

Lars Svankjær,
Pages 20, 36, 37, 38

ADRA:
Page 46

Toke Nyborg, Caritas:
Page 48

ARD-aktuell / Tagedsthemem
Page 43

Administration

Administration
Rockwool Foundation
Kronprinsessegade 54, 2. tv
DK - 1306 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel +45 46 56 03 00
Fax +45 46 59 10 92
E-mail rockwool.fonden@rockwool.org
www rockwoolfonden.dk

Elin Schmidt,
President

The Rockwool Foundation Research Unit
Sølvgade 10, 2. tv
DK - 1307 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Tel +45 33 34 48 00
Fax +45 33 34 48 99
E-mail forskningsenheden@rff.dk
www rff.dk

Professor Torben Tranæs,
Research Director

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Text (External text contributors)

Karina Søby Madsen
Pages 37-38

Trine Rasmussen
Pages 45-47

Design

Hatch & Bloom

Print

Mark Production

Translation

Tim Caudery

The annual accounts of the Rockwool Foundation – Summary

Statement of income 2012	Danish Kroner
Interest and dividends	72,095,162
Administration costs*	- 7,710,593
Profit before donations	64,384,569
Allocated donations	- 34,086,146
Result year-end	30,298,423

Capital as at December 31, 2012	Danish Kroner
Tied up capital	3,166,651,688
Available capital	117,491,118
Capital and reserves	3,284,142,806

* Board members' fees	1,867,532
-----------------------	-----------

