



Economic and Social Council

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

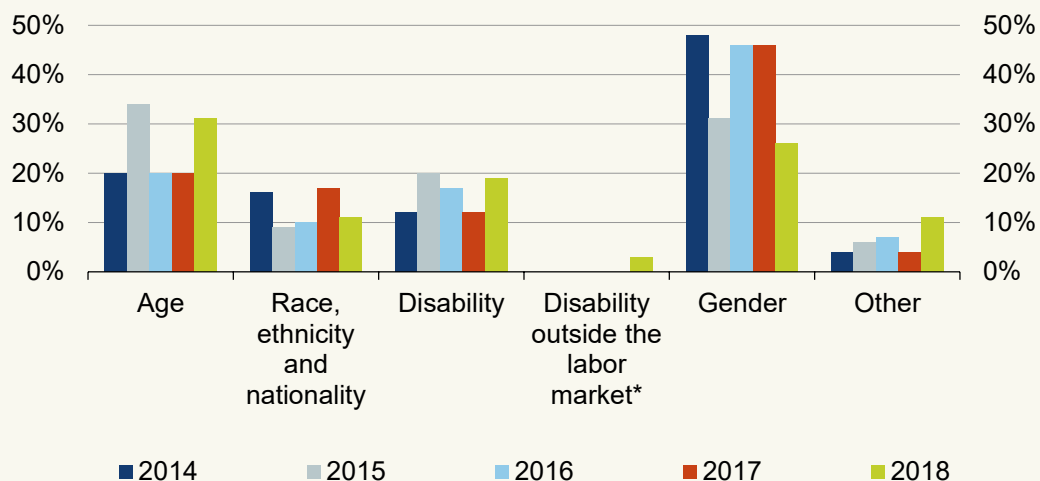
Annex 1 to the combined second and third periodic reports submitted by Denmark

A. Annex

Figure 1:

Figure 1.

Percentage of decisions by the Board of Equal Treatment in the period 2014-2018 and disaggregated by topics



Note*: The Act on Prohibition of Discrimination of Persons with Disabilities entered into force on 1 July 2018. Therefore, decisions based on unequal treatment outside the labour market are presented separately.

Source: The Board of Equal Treatment, 2018. Translation and layout by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior.

Table 1:

Table 1.

Number of decisions by the Board of Equal Treatment, 2014-2018 disaggregated by topics

	Age	Race, ethnicity and nationality	Disability	Disability outside the labour market*	Gender	All
2014	45	37	26	-	107	225
2015	80	22	47	-	72	236
2016	50	25	44	-	115	252
2017	52	44	32	-	119	258
2018	102	36	63	10	86	332

Note*: The Act on Prohibition of Discrimination of Persons with Disabilities entered into force on 1 July 2018. Therefore, decisions based on unequal treatment outside the labour market are presented separately.

Source: The Board of Equal Treatment, 2018. Translation and layout by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior.

Protecting of the integrity of the person

1. The local abortion council can permit an abortion in the following cases:
 1. The procedure is necessary to avert a risk to her life or of serious deterioration of her physical or mental health, and this risk is based solely or principally on circumstances of a medical character.
 2. The pregnancy, childbirth, or care of the child entail a risk of deterioration of the woman's health due to an existing or potential physician or mental illness or infirmity or because of other aspects of the conditions under which she is living.
 3. The woman has become pregnant under the circumstances referred to in Section 210 or Sections 216-224 of the Criminal Code.
 4. There is a danger that the child due to a hereditary condition or of an injury or disease during embryonic or fetal life will be affected by a serious physical or mental disorder.
 5. The woman is incapable of giving proper care to a child due to a physical or mental disorder.
 6. The woman due to her youth or immaturity for the time being is incapable of giving proper care to a child.
 7. It can be assumed that pregnancy, childbirth, or care of a child constitute a serious burden to the woman, which cannot otherwise be averted, and it therefore appears essential for the pregnancy to be terminated, taking into account the interests of the woman, the management of her family/household, or the care of the other children in the family. When making such a decision multiple factors such as the woman's age and her personal circumstances as well as the circumstances of the family must be taken into consideration.

Health

2. The municipalities can offer preventive dental care and treatment free of charge or partly subsidized to persons who, due to reduced mobility or extensive physical or mental disability, are unable to or can only with difficulty make use of ordinary dental services. Specialised dental care is offered to persons with mental disorders, intellectual impaired and others unable to make use of ordinary dental services. In addition, the Government wishes to introduce free and outreaching dental care for people who are especially socially vulnerable.

Education

3. Data on pupils in public primary school is collected once a year and covers the number of pupils in public primary school, the number of pupils attending special schools, special classes or being provided with more than 9 hours of special needs education pr. week.
4. Furthermore, statistics are systematically collected on recipients of disability specific support in youth education, in higher education and recipients of additional grants, which are available to students with extensive disabilities in vocational training and in higher education. The numbers have risen significantly since the initial periodic report.
5. In addition, the Ministry of Children and Education has in the period 2018–2019 carried out comprehensive data collection on the effect of support in education for youth with disabilities. The used surveys have contributed to establish a clear picture of the support that works and where the support is unqualified or insufficient. Further surveys are being carried out in numerous disability related areas to support the continuous planning and improvement of programmes. Statistics and data on complaints procedures are collected as well.
6. Table 2-3 and 6-11 show the latest data on persons with disabilities receiving the additional educational grant as well as recipients of disability specific support.

Table 2:

Receivers of additional educational grant for persons with disabilities grouped by disorder and sex

	2014		2014 Total	2015		2015 Total	2016		2016 Total	2017		2017 Total	2018		2018 Total
	Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men	
<i>Psychiatric disorders</i>	2.243	1.128	3.371	2.544	1.262	3.806	2.714	1.346	4.060	3.065	1.523	4.588	3.412	1.642	5.054
<i>Chronic musculoskeletal disorders</i>	381	193	574	403	207	610	457	206	663	519	238	757	594	253	847
<i>Neurological disorders</i>	262	123	385	284	120	404	298	134	432	353	140	493	415	156	571
<i>Hearing impairment</i>	72	59	131	70	52	122	80	44	124	80	41	121	78	40	118
<i>Visual impairment</i>	58	53	111	62	53	115	74	47	121	66	51	117	73	61	134
<i>Back conditions</i>	94	31	125	97	27	124	82	21	103	59	15	74	39	12	51
<i>Dyslexia</i>	-	-	10	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	5
<i>Unknown</i>	496	222	722	533	226	759	524	220	744	567	230	797	587	213	800
Total	3.606	1.809	5.429	3.993	1.947	5.947	4.229	2.018	6.253	4.709	2.238	6.952	5.198	2.377	7.580

Remarks

The numbers include all having received the additional educational grant for persons with disabilities for one or more months.

All numbers below 5 have been removed and are not counted in the vertical totals.

Dyslexia' was removed from the list august 1st, 2013 and 'back conditions' was removed january 6th, 2016 due to professionally founded changes of categories.

Source

Ministry of Higher Education and Science: SU data cube

Table 3:

Receivers of additional educational grants for persons with disabilities grouped by education type and disorder

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Short-cycle higher educations					
Psychiatric disorders	307	378	420	452	524
Chronic musculoskeletal disorders	57	65	72	73	77
Neurological disorders	26	41	40	38	46
Hearing impairment	31	27	24	21	18
Visual impairment	6	9	12	11	12
Back conditions	13	15	14	5	-
Dyslexia	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	52	64	67	73	57
Total	492	599	649	673	734
Medium-cycle higher educations					
Psychiatric disorders	2.540	2.831	3.007	3.423	3.785
Chronic musculoskeletal disorders	407	431	472	541	627
Neurological disorders	261	277	305	362	427
Hearing impairment	86	85	91	79	81
Visual impairment	73	76	84	83	97

Back conditions	80	81	74	50	31
Dyslexia	6	5			
Unknown	501	519	507	550	558
Total	3.954	4.305	4.540	5.088	5.606
Long-cycle higher educations					
Psychiatric disorders	698	776	817	915	999
Chronic musculoskeletal disorders	153	150	176	182	189
Neurological disorders	103	106	107	114	130
Hearing impairment	19	17	24	29	24
Visual impairment	35	31	33	29	28
Back conditions	39	31	24	24	22
Dyslexia	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	213	216	208	214	224
Total	1.260	1.327	1.389	1.507	1.616
Unknown					
Psychiatric disorders	41	44	56	65	54
Chronic musculoskeletal disorders					5
Neurological disorders	7	5	7	7	8
Hearing impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Visual impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Back conditions	-	-	-	-	-
Dyslexia	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	8	7		5	
Total	56	56	63	77	67
Complete total	5.762	6.287	6.641	7.345	8.023

Remarks:
Source: Ministry of Higher
Education and Science: SU
data cube

Table 4:

Number of pupils in mainstream public primary and lower secondary education and special needs education. All levels at municipal schools.					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Level of inclusion*	95,1%	95,1%	95,0%	94,8%	94,7%
Pupils in mainstream education:	542.376	538.859	535.605	529.071	523.229
- Pupils who receive support for minimum 9 hours pr week	1.466	1.347	1.152	1.823	1.978
- Other pupils	540.910	537.512	534.453	527.248	521.251
Pupils in segregated special needs education:	27.872	27.772	28.107	29.276	29.440
- Special classes in mainstream schools	15.863	15.296	15.469	16.373	16.384
- Special classes in youth schools	415	399	431	460	411

- Special schools for children	9.108	9.414	9.488	9.569	9.510
- Internal schools	2.486	2.663	2.719	2.874	3.135
Total number of pupils in public primary and lower secondary education	570.248	566.631	563.712	558.347	552.669

Note*: Level of inclusion is measured based on pupils in public primary and lower secondary schools, who are not in segregated special needs education.

Numbers are pr. September 30th. Municipal schools are mainstream public schools, special schools, municipal youth schools and internal schools. Numbers for internal schools are based on schools at treatment facilities for children and youth who cannot live with their family because of dysfunctionality or for other reasons.

Source: Statistics Denmark

Table 5:

Number of pupils in mainstream public primary and lower secondary education and special needs education. All levels at municipal schools.					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Level of inclusion*	95,1%	95,1%	95,0%	94,8%	94,7%
Pupils who receive support for minimum 9 hours pr week	0,3%	0,2%	0,2%	0,3%	0,4%
- Other pupils	94,9%	94,9%	94,8%	94,4%	94,3%
Pupils in segregated special needs education:	4,9%	4,9%	5,0%	5,2%	5,3%
- Special classes in mainstream schools	2,8%	2,7%	2,7%	2,9%	3,0%
- Special classes in youth schools	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
- Special schools for children	1,6%	1,7%	1,7%	1,7%	1,7%
- Internal schools	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%
Total number of pupils in public primary and lower secondary education	570.248	566.631	563.712	558.347	552.669

Note*: Level of inclusion is measured based on pupils in public primary and lower secondary schools, who are not in segregated special needs education.

Numbers are pr. September 30th. Municipal schools are mainstream public schools, special schools, municipal youth schools and internal schools. Numbers for internal schools are based on schools at treatment facilities for children and youth who cannot live with their family because of dysfunctionality or for other reasons.

Source: Statistics Denmark

Table 6:

Recipients of disability specific support – all educations					
Disability	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Deaf	238	233	193	170	145
Hard of hearing	280	312	331	314	356
Blind	49	51	45	38	35
Low vision	327	333	361	359	372
Mobility impairment	886	878	864	822	839
Psycho-social disabilities	1.636	2.049	2.194	2.683	3.470
Developmental disabilities	4.252	4.924	5.066	5.000	6.075
Writing and reading impairments	15.005	16.776	18.317	21.455	24.062

Neurological impairments	320	365	407	486	576
Others/not disclosed	8.634	8.971	5.039	1.633	1.706
In all	31.627	34.892	32.817	32.960	37.636

Table 7:

Recipients of disability specific support – private primary education					
Disability	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Deaf	8	6	12	5	3
Hard of hearing	59	65	68	44	50
Blind	3	5	4	2	2
Low vision	45	38	35	31	31
Mobility impairment	107	105	104	87	76
Psycho-social disabilities	83	87	66	40	45
Developmental disabilities	823	806	640	160	230
Writing and reading impairments	723	1.104	1.481	1.609	1.576
Neurological impairments	42	47	39	38	62
Others/not disclosed	3.013	2.973	945	152	143
In all	4.906	5.236	3.394	2.168	2.218

Table 8:

Recipients of disability specific support – boarding schools					
Disability	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Deaf	4	2	3	3	2
Hard of hearing	34	35	20	19	32
Blind	6	3	0	0	1
Low vision	21	16	17	17	26
Mobility impairment	96	90	63	52	63
Psycho-social disabilities	88	76	82	44	35
Developmental disabilities	907	1.050	741	143	122
Writing and reading impairments	201	319	456	570	560
Neurological impairments	57	82	79	65	60
Others/not disclosed	5.069	5.384	3.411	480	457
In all	6.483	7.057	4.872	1.393	1.358

Table 9:

Recipients of disability specific support – vocational education					
Disability	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Deaf	90	90	64	60	55
Hard of hearing	58	60	65	69	62
Blind	6	8	5	2	2
Low vision	54	40	32	36	35
Mobility impairment	185	140	134	140	145
Psycho-social disabilities	203	210	236	367	556
Developmental disabilities	1.073	1.059	1.063	1.451	1.883
Writing and reading impairments	5.647	5.873	5.868	6.805	7.765
Neurological impairments	59	59	68	83	102
Others/not disclosed	295	273	279	413	503
In all	7.670	7.812	7.814	9.426	11.108

Table 10:

Recipients of disability specific support – A-level higher secondary					
Disability	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Deaf	50	52	39	28	19
Hard of hearing	75	88	103	96	107
Blind	12	15	14	15	14
Low vision	73	95	102	97	110
Mobility impairment	126	159	166	163	162
Psycho-social disabilities	341	531	554	718	1.070
Developmental disabilities	928	1.350	1.814	2.155	2.410
Writing and reading impairments	4.783	5.356	5.879	6.982	7.893
Neurological impairments	63	70	85	105	125
Others/not disclosed	174	245	297	444	452
In all	6.625	7.961	9.053	10.803	12.362

Table 11:

Recipients of disability specific support – higher education					
Disability	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Deaf	86	83	75	74	66
Hard of hearing	54	64	75	86	105
Blind	22	20	22	19	16
Low vision	134	144	175	178	170
Mobility impairment	372	384	397	380	393
Psycho-social disabilities	921	1.145	1.256	1.514	1.764

Developmental disabilities	521	659	808	1.091	1.430
Writing and reading impairments	3.651	4.124	4.633	5.489	6.268
Neurological impairments	99	107	136	195	227
Others/not disclosed	83	96	107	144	151
In all	5.943	6.826	7.684	9.170	10.590

Work and employment

7. Four key focal points categorise the 11 initiatives aimed to improve and enhance employment of persons with disabilities:

1. Less bureaucracy and easier transitions between sectors.
2. Targeted and increased efforts to increase employment for persons with disabilities.
3. Improvement of education possibilities.
4. More knowledge regarding disabilities and less prejudice.

8. With regard to the 2017 report, it is important to note that due to a data breach in the data collection method in 2016, it is not possible to compare the following statistics with data collected in previous years. In the autumn of 2018, a broad political agreement was reached, ensuring early comparable statistics on the employment situation until 2022.

Approximately one in five people in the Danish labour force (persons between the age of 16 and 64) have a self-identified disability – approx. 780,000 people. The 2017 report highlighted a number of conclusions, including the following:

Employment rates

The employment rate of persons with disabilities is 52 percent, which is significantly lower than for the rest of the Danish population, where the rate is approx. eight out of ten. For persons who identify as having a “serious/lasting” disability the employment rate is approx. one in three, while for persons who identify as having a “less serious” disability the rate is 69.9 percent.

Approx. one in five of employed persons with disabilities are in publicly supported or subsidised employment. This applies in particular to persons with psychological disabilities. The Flexi Job Scheme covers three out of four persons with a disability who are in supported or subsidised employment.¹

Approx. six out of ten persons with a disability receive unemployment benefits in some form, while only 24.6 percent of persons without disabilities receive unemployment benefits. The most common type of benefit claimed is the disability pension.

Rates of underemployment

On average persons without disabilities work 33.9 hours pr. week, while the average is 33.5 hours pr. week for persons with disabilities currently employed in a job on ordinary terms.

The normal working week in Denmark is 37 hours. 69.7 percent of persons without disabilities employed on ordinary terms work 37 hours pr. week or more, while the percentage is 65.6 percent for persons with disabilities. The rate variation between persons with and without disabilities is highest in the 21-36 hours pr. week span. 16 percent of persons

¹ Persons covered by the Flexi Job scheme are characterized by a reduced working capacity, meaning that a Flexi Job is not a full-time nor full-capacity job.

without disabilities fall into this category, while 21.4 percent of persons with disabilities fall into the same category.

In the categories of 1-10 hours and 11-20 hours pr. week, the numbers are more or less the same for persons with and without disabilities. In all categories, the numbers vary considerably for persons without disabilities. Persons with serious disabilities work considerably fewer hours in comparison to persons with less serious disabilities or no disabilities.

Multiple employment

In Denmark, approx. 10 percent of the general population are in multiple employment, meaning 10.4 percent have a job in addition to their defined main employment. For persons with disabilities the rate is 8.3 percent and slightly lower than that of the general population.

Persons not in education, employment or training

Persons not in education, employment or training are often referred to as NEETs ("Not in Education, Employment, or Training"), and are often characterised as being between 20-34 years old. Statistics show that in 2018, the rate of NEETs in Denmark was 10.9 percent.

With the data currently available, it is not possible to divide figures into persons with or without disabilities.

Adequate standard of living and social problems

9. In general, persons below the age of 40 will not be granted a disability pension, unless an improvement of their ability to work is found to be unrealistic. However, it should be noted that around 20 percent of persons granted disability pension are below the age of 40. Persons who are not eligible for a disability pension are offered an interdisciplinary rehabilitation programme, which is a job assessment scheme focused on improving the person's ability to work. Persons of and over the age 40 will be offered an interdisciplinary rehabilitation programme initially before a disability pension is granted.

10. It must be assessed that a person's ability to work is very low or non-existent and that there is no potential for improvement, before a person can be granted a disability pension. Disability pension will not be granted if the ability to work can be improved through activation, treatment, rehabilitation, an interdisciplinary rehabilitation programme or in other ways.

11. Therefore, the criteria for granting a disability pension is met when it has been concluded that a person's ability to work is substantially and permanently reduced to such a degree that financial self-support from any kind of work, including a flexi-job, is precluded. In these cases, disability pension can be granted without prior participation in an interdisciplinary rehabilitation programme or any other activities regardless of the person's age.

12. Exceptions from the general rules on age and participation in an interdisciplinary rehabilitation programme exist, it can only be offered when an expectation to improve a person's ability to work is found to be realistic.

Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport

13. The Ministry of Culture supports recreational and sport activities for persons with disabilities in a number of ways. Through the Act on division of revenues from the national lotteries (*udlodningsloven*), the ministry financially supports the Disability Sport Information Centre and the consultant on para sport initiative in Para Sport Denmark. Each year the minister of culture honours an athlete or initiative within para sport with the Para Sport Award. A pool targeted 'inclusion in local communities through sports', which runs from 2019-2022 and is financed by state funds, includes persons with disabilities as a one of the target groups.

14. Libraries are constantly developing in order to offer everyone free and equal access to information, research and culture. Through a national, common transport scheme, all citizens can book library materials and have them brought to their local library for pick up. The majority of community library services are part of the scheme "The Book Comes to You". Through the scheme, books and other materials can be ordered and brought to citizens who are not able to retrieve materials from libraries, e.g. due to disabilities. The regional libraries have received state funding to develop a model for "The Accessible Public Library", which aims to boost and increase the library service for users with special needs, and effectively give everyone equal opportunity and access to using the libraries despite different prerequisites and needs.

15. The Royal Danish Theatre is working in collaboration with two thesis students who are writing about inclusivity in arts and culture, particularly regarding the visually impaired. The collaboration aims to develop a companion program, bringing together persons with visually impairments and volunteer companions. Glad Theatre in Copenhagen is putting on shows, both in Copenhagen and on tour, featuring a cast, which includes actors with functional disabilities. The large theatres in Copenhagen offer sign language interpretation or subtitling for selected theatre performances and events. The vast majority of Children's Theatre in Denmark, especially for the youngest audiences, is characterized by being either nonverbal or with very little speech. Persons with disabilities, who have access to the physical venue, will be able to experience performances, in addition to dance and visual performances.

16. In the public service obligations for 2019-2023 for the Danish public service broadcaster Danish Radio (*DR*), it is stated that DR must provide subtitles for a minimum of 95 percent of their first-time, pre-produced broadcasts in Danish, and 70 percent of their live broadcasts. DR works continuously on increasing accessibility of their programmes through subtitles, spoken subtitles, sign language, audio description, as well as through the provision of news to apprehensive readers. In the public service obligations for 2019-2023 for the Danish state-owned broadcaster TV 2, it is stated that TV 2 in the coming years must seek to increase the use of subtitles in their public service broadcasts. Currently, TV 2 offers subtitles for approx. 55 percent of their first-time Danish broadcasts. Furthermore, TV 2 is obliged to introduce and increase the use of other accessibility measures.

17. Since 1 July 2016, films that receive production funding from the Danish Film Institute are required to be delivered with subtitles. The Danish Film Institute has in the period 2015-2018 run an experimental scheme by which they audio described four Danish movies annually.