

THE DANISH
INSTITUTE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS

THE GOLD INDICATORS

MEASURING THE PROGRESS OF
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN
CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

INDEPENDENT LIVING &
COMMUNITY INCLUSION



EDUCATION

EQUALITY & NON-
DISCRIMINATION



HEALTH



DIVERSITY &
AWARENESS-RAISING



EMPLOYMENT



ACCESSIBILITY &
MOBILITY



SOCIAL PROTECTION



LIBERTY AND
PERSONAL
INTEGRITY



POLITICAL
PARTICIPATION



THE GOLD INDICATORS

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANED	Academic Network of European Disability Experts
BMI	Body Mass Index
BPA	Citizen-driven Personal Assistance
CRPD	UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DOTCOM	The Disability Online Tool of the Commission
EHSIS	European Health and Social Integration Survey
EU-SILC	EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
ICF	International Classification of Function
IDA	The International Disability Alliance
IDDC	The International Disability and Development Consortium
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SDG	The Sustainable Development Goals
SHILD	Survey of Health, Impairment and Living Conditions in Denmark
WCAG	Web Content Accessibility Guidelines
WHO	The World Health Organisation

INTRODUCTION

WHAT ARE THE GOLD INDICATORS?

The Gold Indicators are a set of 10 statistical outcome indicators that compares the situation for persons with and without disabilities in relation to 10 thematic areas of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

” It is important with relevant and powerful indicators on the development of human rights for persons with disabilities. For this, the Gold Indicators are a very qualified contribution!

Stig Langvad

**Independent expert member of The Committee under
the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

The Gold Indicators have been developed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights through an inclusive process with relevant national stakeholders, including national ministries, state authorities, researchers and a broad range of disability organisations.

The name ‘Gold Indicators’ is chosen since each indicator is carefully selected and formulated, following a qualifying and dialogue-based procedure, thus representing a national ‘gold standard’ for measuring the progress of the implementation of the CRPD. The main purpose of the indicators is to generate change and stimulate action because we believe that statistical indicators have the potential to inspire concrete policy-making.

It is our hope that the Gold Indicators will become a powerful tool for monitoring and promoting the implementation process of the CRPD and will serve as an inspiration to other national human rights institutions, governments, disability organisations as well as international organisations in their work with the CRPD.

CRPD GOLD INDICATORS

EQUALITY & NON-DISCRIMINATION



INDICATOR 1:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who, during the last year, have experienced discrimination due to sex, age, ethnicity, disability, religion or sexual orientation

DIVERSITY & AWARENESS-RAISING



INDICATOR 2:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities, who within the last week have experienced at least one person with a disability expressing an opinion or otherwise participating in a broadcast/segment/interview on radio, TV or other news media

ACCESSIBILITY & MOBILITY



INDICATOR 3:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who, during the last week, have experienced problems of accessibility to public transportation such as local buses, train, motorised vehicles, taxis, etc.

LIBERTY AND PERSONAL INTEGRITY



INDICATOR 4:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities under the age of 30 who have been detained in a prison/detention centre or a psychiatric facility

INDEPENDENT LIVING & COMMUNITY INCLUSION



INDICATOR 5:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who feel strongly or very strongly that they have influence on their own lives



EDUCATION

INDICATOR 6:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities under the age of 25, who leave school early and thus fall within the EU classification 'early school leavers'

HEALTH



INDICATOR 7:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities, who state that they are in good physical and/or mental health



EMPLOYMENT

INDICATOR 8:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who in a selected week had at least a few hours of paid employment

SOCIAL PROTECTION



INDICATOR 9:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who, during the last three years, due to economic reasons have been substantially prevented from living what they consider a normal life

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION



INDICATOR 10:

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who voted in the most recent election to the Danish Parliament (Folketinget)

CHAPTER 1

AN INCLUSIVE PROCESS

” At the Danish Association for the Disabled, we have been very pleased with the process in defining the Gold Indicators. The meetings have been inspiring, inclusive, and it is my opinion that the stakeholder discussions have ensured a great final result.

**Susanne Olsen
Chairperson
The Danish Association for the Disabled**

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

A central priority in relation to the Gold Indicators project was to have as inclusive a process as possible for selecting the indicators, for instance by inviting relevant stakeholders to take part in the selection and preparation of the indicators. This was done for two reasons: Firstly, the inclusion of relevant stakeholders promotes the idea that the Gold Indicators are the best suited indicators to measure and monitor the process of the implementation of the CRPD nationally. Secondly, stakeholder participation enhances the probability that the indicators will be used to oversee the progress of the implementation process in a national context.

The Danish Institute for Human Rights organised stakeholder meetings for each of the 10 Gold Indicators, as well as an introductory and a concluding meeting, to discuss the process and method applied. A broad range of national stakeholders was invited, including various ministries and government authorities, multiple national disability organisations, academic researchers and other relevant stakeholders such as Statistics Denmark and the Danish National Centre for Social Research.

It is noted that the participating ministries and government authorities took part in stakeholder meetings under noncommittal conditions. Their participation thus aimed at qualifying the discussions rather than committing to the final Gold Indicator framework.

CHAPTER 2

METHOD

” The Gold Indicators are a serious attempt at identifying and pointing to the most important aspects and conditions for persons with disabilities. The circumstances that have been discussed and the indicators selected, provide valuable input to our surveys on persons with disabilities.

Steen Bengtsson
Senior researcher in social policy and marginalisation
The Danish National Centre for Social Research

CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF THE GOLD INDICATORS

The applied methodology for choosing the Gold Indicators falls in two parts: The first part was the process of choosing the 10 most relevant thematic areas of the CRPD. The second part was the process of selecting the specific indicators relating to each of these thematic areas. The Gold Indicators compare the situation of persons with and without disabilities in relation to the 10 thematic areas. The indicators are so-called ‘outcome human rights indicators’ since they measure the situation of individuals, as opposed to process or structural indicators that measure for instance whether specific legislation or action plans are in place.¹

Choosing ten thematic areas

The 10 Gold Indicators are based on the general principles contained in CRPD Article 3. Hence, the Gold Indicators are not necessarily linked to specific provisions in the CRPD, but rather to strategically selected thematic areas covering several provisions that combined give an indication of the process of implementation of all CRPD provisions in Denmark. Throughout the process, it was thus important to ensure that social, economic, political and cultural rights are covered.

Selecting the individual indicators

In the selection of the individual Gold Indicators, it was important to choose indicators that best reflect the human rights problems experienced by people with disabilities in relation to the thematic area in question. Stakeholder

discussions thus focused on determining which aspect of a specific thematic area that would be the most relevant to measure in relation to the rights of persons with disabilities.

While focus was on the situation of persons with disabilities in Denmark, preference was given to indicators that can be applied in other countries as well. On one hand, the Danish Institute for Human Rights did not want to be limited only to indicators with readily available data since very little data exists on the situation of persons with disabilities in Denmark. On the other hand, existing data may be a reflection of international consensus regarding an indicator. Preference was therefore given to indicators, which are already used in national and international surveys, in particular where indicator formulations are considered suitable to measure implementation of specific provisions of the CRPD.

Sub-indicators

Initially, the Danish Institute for Human Rights was of the opinion that 10 Gold Indicators would give an overall, yet accurate, indication of the progress of the implementation of the CRPD. During the first stakeholder meeting, however, participants voiced their concern regarding the limitation of having merely 10 Gold Indicators. The Danish Institute for Human Rights therefore decided to add two or three sub-indicators to each Gold Indicator in order to provide a more nuanced depiction of the implementation of the CRPD. In addition, it was decided to disaggregate all Gold Indicators by sex² and ethnicity. During stakeholder meetings, the relevance of age-disaggregated data was discussed, but stakeholders agreed that disaggregation by age should only be done when relevant, for example as in relation to Gold Indicator 1 on Equality and Non-discrimination.

The purpose of the sub-indicators is to contribute to a wider understanding of the CRPD and to point to some of the specific barriers that may exist for persons with disabilities in various areas of society in relation to the Convention.

Definition of disability

The purpose of the Gold Indicator project has not been to articulate a definition of disability for data and statistical purposes. In this regard, the Danish Institute for Human Rights refers to the excellent work of the UN Washington Group on Disability Statistics.³

DATA COLLECTION FOR THE GOLD INDICATORS IN DENMARK

Currently, there is limited relevant data for the Gold Indicators. The survey⁴ that comes closest to covering the Gold Indicators is the Danish National Centre for 'Social Research's 'Survey of Health, Impairment and Living Conditions in Denmark' (SHILD), which was carried out in 2013. SHILD disaggregates data on persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities.⁵

The available data from SHILD also allows for disaggregation by subgroups. The data can for example be grouped by specific types of disability or by other factors such as sex and ethnicity.

The Danish Institute for Human Rights hopes that questions covering all Gold Indicators will be incorporated in the next SHILD, which is expected to be conducted during 2016.

For an extensive overview of available data in relation to each of the 10 Gold Indicators, see Annex 2.

OTHER RELEVANT HUMAN RIGHTS INDICATORS

The Gold Indicators have been inspired by the 'Equality Measurement Framework'⁶ developed by the UK Equality and Rights Commission and by the proposals for 'Indicators of Disability Equality in Europe'⁷ developed by the Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED). The Gold Indicators have also drawn inspiration from the 'Disability Online Tool of the Commission' (DOTCOM) published by ANED in 2012.⁸ Finally, the 'Incheon Strategy' implemented by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific⁹ and the World Health Organisation's (WHO) 'Disability World Report' from 2011¹⁰ have been important sources of inspiration.



GOLD INDICATOR 1: EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who have experienced discrimination due to sex, age, ethnicity, disability, religion or sexual orientation

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator provides a general depiction of whether persons with disabilities experience discrimination to a greater extent than persons without disabilities. The indicator focuses on general discrimination and provides insight in relation to the extent to which persons with disabilities are discriminated against, thus illustrating the cumulative effect of multiple grounds of discrimination. In this way, the Gold Indicator relates to the general principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunities contained in CRPD article 3 as well as to several specific provisions of the CRPD, including Article 5 on equality and non-discrimination; Article 8 on awareness-raising (mainly sub-indicator c)); Article 12 on equal recognition before the law; Article 16 on violence (sub-indicator b)) and finally, Article 22 and 23 concerning respect for privacy and the home and family, respectively.

The Gold Indicator measures the self-assessed (subjective) perception of discrimination. During stakeholder meetings, participants discussed the value of self-assessed discrimination as opposed to register-based measurements of, for example, the number of court decisions on discrimination, which is considered a more objective measure. Self-assessed discrimination for this indicator is preferred for several reasons: Court decisions only reflect a small number of actual experiences of discrimination. Moreover, the absence of a prohibition

against discrimination in national legislation is likely to lead to massive under-reporting.

However, self-assessed discrimination can vary significantly according to the individual's personal circumstances and psychological conditions and will not necessarily correspond with prohibited (objective) discrimination. Since a decisive aspect of the indicator is to compare experiences of persons with and without disabilities, the potential over-reporting will not affect the indicator significantly.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The existing data (SHILD) allows disaggregation by type of disability and subgroups such as specific disabilities, sex and ethnicity. However, data is only collected every four years. In addition, the available data has shortcomings in relation to the Gold Indicator, since persons with disabilities have not previously been asked about grounds for discrimination related to disability. Such a question, however, is anticipated to be included in future SHILD surveys.

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons with a severe¹¹ disability who have experienced discrimination on grounds of disability – no comparison with persons without disabilities.**
- b) Percentage of persons with and without a disability who have been subjected to violence.¹²**
- c) Percentage of persons in employment, who responds positively on working with a person with a disability, even if this person requires limited assistance.**
- d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.**
- e) Gold Indicator disaggregated by ethnicity.**



GOLD INDICATOR 2: DIVERSITY AND AWARENESS-RAISING

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who within the last week have experienced at least one person with a disability expressing an opinion or otherwise participating in a broadcast/segment/interview on radio, TV or other news media

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator measures public attitudes towards persons with and without disabilities and is related to the general principle of diversity contained in CRPD article 3 as well as to the specific provisions in CRPD Article 8 on awareness-raising and CRPD Article 7 on children with disabilities (sub-indicator b)).

The main purpose of the Gold Indicator is to bring attention to the continuous under-representation of persons with disabilities in the media. The indicator is chosen to emphasise the importance and significance of diverse media representation, featuring more persons with disabilities in public media. Diverse representation is of significant importance in relation to raising awareness and in promoting positive attitudes towards persons with disabilities.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Data is available in the survey 'Everyday life and living conditions for persons with disabilities' from 2013 ('Hverdagsliv og levevilkår for mennesker med funktionsnedsættelse') conducted by the Danish National Centre for Social Research. The survey is part of SHILD. The existing data in SHILD allow for disaggregation by type of disability and subgroups such as specific disabilities, sex

and ethnicity. However, the data is only collected every four years. The next survey is expected to be conducted in 2016.

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons who believe that persons with disabilities are basically like all other persons, with the same wants, desires and needs.**
- b) Percentage of primary school pupils with and without disabilities who respond affirmatively to the question 'Other students accept me as I am'.**
- c) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.**
- d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by ethnicity.**



GOLD INDICATOR 3: ACCESSIBILITY AND MOBILITY

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who, during the last week, have experienced problems of accessibility to public transportation such as local buses, trains, motorised vehicles, taxis, etc.

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator relates to the general principles of accessibility and of full and effective participation and inclusion in society contained in CRPD article 3. The Gold Indicator also relates to the specific provisions on accessibility and personal mobility which are addressed in CRPD Articles 9 and 20. Accessibility issues entail problems such as entry and exit, lack of appropriate route, lack of information and/or lack of personal assistance. The Gold Indicator refers to transportation, but measures accessibility broadly for persons with disabilities as transportation is also a precursor to access to buildings and access to information. For instance, by ensuring that people with disabilities have equal access to their physical environment, they are also allowed better access to participation in public life and to public information.

Stakeholders discussed whether to choose ‘accessibility to buildings’ as the Gold Indicator. However, it was decided to focus on transportation because access to transportation is important for all persons and also entails access to buildings, means of transportation and information alike. Secondly, the rate at which buildings are made accessible, is slower than the rate at which transportation is made accessible and it may be more arbitrary whether a specific building is accessible or not.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Data is available in the survey 'Everyday life and living conditions for persons with disabilities' from 2013 ('Hverdagsliv og levevilkår for mennesker med funktionsnedsættelse') conducted by the Danish National Centre for Social Research. The survey is part of SHILD. While the baseline data for the Gold Indicator can be found in the 'European Health and Social Integration Survey' (EHSIS) from 2011,¹³ unfortunately, that survey will not be repeated. For future purposes, national data could be obtained by including survey questions in SHILD. The next SHILD survey is expected to be conducted in 2016.

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons, with and without disabilities who experience problems in accessing buildings that everyone uses, i.e., workplaces, schools, offices, shops and other people's homes (examples of accessibility problems are the physical design of the entrance area, lack of lavatory facilities and elevators, noise, lack of personal help or assistance).**
- b) Percentage of government websites that fulfil the WCAG 2.0 AAA standard.¹⁴**

This sub-indicator reflects the structural condition that internet accessibility is becoming increasingly important for societal inclusion and has an impact on people's ability to access public services.

- c) Percentage of the total number of first-time broadcast hours that are subtitled on the two public service television channels.**

This sub-indicator reflects the fact that equal treatment of persons with disabilities requires equal access to news and culture. Many different indicators could have been selected to measure accessibility to television channels, but sub-indicator c) focuses on the proportion of subtitled first-time broadcast hours because subtitling is an objective indicator, for which national data is currently available. Subtitling is important for many different groups of persons with disabilities, particularly persons with impaired hearing.

- d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.**
- e) Gold Indicator disaggregated by ethnicity.**



GOLD INDICATOR 4: LIBERTY AND PERSONAL INTEGRITY

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities under the age of 30 who have been detained in a prison/detention centre or a psychiatric facility

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator relates to the general principle of respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons, contained in CRPD article 3. The Gold Indicator also relates to CRPD Article 14 on liberty and security as well as CRPD Article 17 on personal integrity. CRPD Article 12 on equal recognition before the law is addressed by sub-indicator a) and b), while CRPD Article 15 on inhumane or degrading treatment is addressed by sub-indicator c). The Gold Indicator covers deprivation of liberty in a broad sense by measuring confinement both under the Danish Criminal Code, including the use of specific types of detention, as well as confinement under the Danish Act on Mental Health. Persons with disabilities experience many violations of their personal integrity, including for example the use of force in psychiatry. The Gold Indicator is chosen to bring attention to the fact that persons with disabilities are strongly over-represented in prisons and other forms of detention facilities as well as psychiatric facilities.¹⁵

DATA AVAILABILITY

The data for the Gold Indicator could be obtained by linking register-based data from crime statistics and mental health treatment records to SHILD. However, it is doubtful whether the group of persons with disabilities in SHILD is large enough for the numbers to be representative. Efforts should be made to increase

the number of persons included in SHILD so that valid data on detention of persons with disabilities can be obtained. Another option could be register-based analysis, utilising register-based information about people in prison and people receiving psychiatric treatment.

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons receiving/having received treatment for a mental illness (within the last five years) among inmates in prisons and detention centres.**
- b) Percentage of adults in psychiatric treatment affected by one or more coercive measures in relation to the total number of patients.**

The data for sub-indicator b) cover all types of coercive measures, i.e., confinement, medication, patient seclusion, use of physical restraints, sedatives, use of straps and belts.

- c) Average time served for persons sentenced to ordinary incarceration and psychiatric treatment, respectively.**
- d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.**
- e) Gold Indicator disaggregated by ethnicity.**



GOLD INDICATOR 5: INDEPENDENT LIVING AND COMMUNITY INCLUSION

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who feel strongly or very strongly that they have influence on their own lives

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator provides an overview of whether persons with disabilities enjoy freedom of choice in relation to their own life and housing situation. The Gold Indicator thus relates the general principles of respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons, and of full and effective participation and inclusion in society, contained in CRPD article 3. Moreover, the Gold Indicator relates to several of the specific provisions in the CRPD including Article 19 on independent living, Article 26(1) on habilitation and rehabilitation, and Article 29 on participation in political and public life. Finally, sub-indicator a) addresses Article 30 on participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport. The central aspect of this Gold Indicator is the question of freedom of choice, which is crucial for the concept of independent living under the CRPD. The degree of freedom of choice reflects the extent to which an individual can make decisions about his or her own life.

DATA AVAILABILITY

There is currently no data available for measuring this Gold Indicator. The Gold Indicator, however, forms a framework that enables monitoring of development and allow more detailed measurements of independence for persons with disabilities, including the option of choosing where to live.

While data on freedom of choice in terms of accommodation for persons living in residential facilities is available,¹⁶ this data however does not apply to persons with disabilities as defined in the CRPD. Nor is it, at the moment, possible to compare freedom of choice in relation to different types of housing for persons with and without disabilities.

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who participate on a weekly or monthly basis in cultural urban activities (going to the cinema, concert, theatre or attending sporting events).**

- b) Number of persons in residential facilities.¹⁷**

Based on stakeholder discussions,¹⁸ the Danish Institute for Human Rights decided that rather than counting the number of residences in a residential accommodation (thereby also considering when a residential facility takes on a more institutional character), sub-indicator b) should focus more generally on the number of people in residential facilities, regardless of the actual number of residences.¹⁹

- c) Gold Indicator disaggregated by age.**

Furthermore, during stakeholder meetings the potential inclusion of the Danish governmental service 'citizen-driven personal assistance' ('Borgerstyret Personlig Assistance' or 'BPA') was discussed. However, since BPA only covers a very small target group, the Danish Institute for Human Rights decided that sub-indicator c) should cover age-disaggregated data.

It is considered likely that there will be a strong over-representation of persons of advanced age in institution-like accommodation facilities.

- d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.**

- e) Gold Indicator disaggregated by ethnicity.**



EDUCATION

GOLD INDICATOR 6: EDUCATION

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities under the age of 25, who leave school early and thus fall within the EU classification ‘early school leavers’²⁰

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator relates to the general principles of full and effective participation and inclusion in society, and of respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities, contained in CRPD article 3. The Gold Indicator compares the level of education of persons with and without disabilities, thereby corresponding well with the main purpose of CRPD Article 24, which establishes that inclusive education is a prerequisite for equal opportunities. In addition, sub-indicator a) relates to CRPD Article 7 on children with disabilities.

The Gold Indicator is concerned with a group of people who attain only the most basic level of education and who are therefore limited in their future life opportunities in terms of employment, health, financial stability etc. Before deciding on the formulation of the indicator, stakeholders discussed the possibility of selecting an indicator with a positive formulation (for example, proportion of persons with an academic background/Bachelor degree/Master degree). However, due to the EU consensus on the classification of ‘early school leavers’, this concept is retained in the Gold Indicator.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The Gold Indicator provides an opportunity for comparison across the EU, since the classification 'early school leavers' is currently used by Eurostat. The Danish 'Labour Survey' ('Arbejdskraftundersøgelsen'),²¹ conducted since 1994, is the Danish contribution to the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey' and is included in Eurostat's and OECD's unemployment statistics. In 2011, an ad-hoc module²² on disability was added to the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey'. This module allows for a comparison of data on disability with other areas such as education and employment and further allows comparisons with previous surveys in Denmark and across EU Member States.²³

The data source is based on questionnaire surveys which are conducted at such frequent intervals in Denmark that the data can be used to identify trends and developments over time. The data source can also be disaggregated by specific types of disability and by other factors such as sex and ethnicity.

SUB-INDICATORS

a) Percentage (of year group) enrolled in special classes and in special schools.

Since Article 24 is also concerned with the right to education in an inclusive environment, sub-indicator a) covers the proportion of children of a current year who are in special classes and in special schools, rather than included (possibly with supporting measures) within the general education setting. It should be noted that sub-indicator a) will not entail a comparison between persons with and without disabilities.

b) Percentage (of year group) with and without disabilities who take the final examination at primary school level.

c) Percentage (of selected age group²⁴) with and without disabilities who complete a tertiary education.

d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.

e) Gold Indicator disaggregated ethnicity.



GOLD INDICATOR 7: HEALTH

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities, who state that they are in good physical and/or mental health

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator relates to the general principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunities contained in CRPD article 3. The Gold Indicator provides insight to the general health status of persons with and without disabilities. Self-assessed health is a well-known indicator that has proven predicative of a range of health issues, including disease. Since the Gold Indicator compares persons with and without disabilities, the indicator corresponds well with the main purposes of CRPD Article 25 on equal access to the highest attainable standard of health and of CRPD Article 10 on the right to life.

Prior to the decision of including the notion of self-assessed health in the Gold Indicator, the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the stakeholders deliberated on the challenges of knowing how 'health' is perceived by persons with disabilities compared to persons without disabilities. It was agreed that there is a risk that persons with disabilities will be more likely to consider themselves in poorer health because of their disability and not as a result of their general state of health. Since, however, the essential purpose of the Gold Indicator is to measure development over time, a conceivable margin of error should not be considered critical in this regard.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The Gold Indicator provides a good opportunity for comparison, since 'self-assessed health' is a measure that is used both nationally and internationally as an indicator of general health conditions. Data for this indicator currently exists in the 'EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions' (EU-SILC), which contains questions about self-assessed health.²⁵ The baseline data (EU-SILC) for the Gold Indicator is based on surveys, carried out so frequently that the data can be used for an assessment of development over time. The available data also allows disaggregation by specific types of disability and other categories.

SUB-INDICATORS

a) Life expectancy for persons with intellectual disabilities.

With regard to sub-indicator a), it should be noted that persons with intellectual disabilities are generally not represented in questionnaire surveys. The sub-indicator therefore constitutes a rare opportunity to gather data on this particular group. In addition, although intellectually disabled persons often have a lower life expectancy, it is not necessarily a reflection of a lack of access to health care, but rather, to some extent, due to the disability itself.

b) Life expectancy for persons with psychosocial disabilities.

Sub-indicators a) and b) will not involve a comparison between persons with and without disabilities. It should also be noted that the year or age group covered by the Gold Indicator and sub-indicators is not definitively set, nor does it necessarily have to be static. Nevertheless, different forms of health problems significantly depend on the age group. Age divisions therefore provide a more accurate depiction of the issue. By focusing on a specific year or age group, potential development can be identified and monitored at an earlier stage.

c) Proportion of obese persons with and without disabilities (BMI > 25/slightly overweight).

Sub-indicator c) is concerned with body mass index (BMI), which covers various approaches to illness and health. BMI can thus be considered a more objective measure of a combination of physical activity and diet, and also an overall measure of lifestyle and the extent of healthy living.

- d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.**
- e) Gold Indicator disaggregated by ethnicity.**



EMPLOYMENT

GOLD INDICATOR 8: EMPLOYMENT

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who in a selected week had at least a few hours of paid employment

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator relates to the general principles of non-discrimination and full and effective participation and inclusion in society contained in CRPD article 3. The Gold Indicator measures the general and current employment situation for persons with disabilities and is related primarily to CRPD Article 27 on work and employment. CRPD Article 5 is addressed by sub-indicator b) on equality and non-discrimination. Combined, this provides a more comprehensive picture of employment for persons with disabilities, for instance by deliberately avoiding exclusion of persons who only do a small amount of work or who earns below a certain wage level.

The stakeholders discussed several issues before deciding on the formulation of the Gold Indicator, including the question of whether “a few hours of work” can be considered genuine work and whether the use of a broad concept such as employment would diminish the unequal situation of persons with disabilities in the labour market. Moreover, it was discussed that the Gold Indicator measures whether persons with disabilities are employed "on equal terms" with others. Finally, it was decided that the Gold Indicator does not reflect whether or not a specific job is a result of voluntary or assigned employment. In spite of these reservations, the stakeholders and the institute agreed on the present indicator.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The Gold Indicator allows for international comparison as the indicator is used by Eurostat. The Danish 'Labour Survey' ('Arbejdskraftundersøgelsen'),²⁶ conducted since 1994, is the Danish contribution to the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey' and is included in Eurostat's and OECD's unemployment statistics. Data is collected and processed according to uniform principles in all EU Member States.

The ad-hoc module to the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey' and the Danish National Centre for Social Research's reports on 'Disability and Employment' ('Handicap og Beskæftigelse') provides data that measure this Gold Indicator.²⁷ The ad-hoc module employs a broad concept of disability by examining whether a person has had a long-term health issue or disability as defined in the CRPD.

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons with a severe disability²⁸ who, during a selected week, have had at least a few hours of paid employment.**
- b) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who have experienced discrimination in employment.**
- c) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who have expressed desire to work more hours than they currently do.**

The Danish Institute for Human Rights and the stakeholders discussed whether to include the percentage of people working more than 10 hours a week. However, an unfulfilled desire for further employment was considered more problematic and therefore of greater importance.

- d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.**
- e) Gold Indicator disaggregated by ethnicity.**



SOCIAL PROTECTION

GOLD INDICATOR 9: SOCIAL PROTECTION

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who, during the last three years, due to economic reasons have been prevented substantially from living what they consider a normal life

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator relates to the general principles of respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons, and of full and effective participation and inclusion in society, contained in CRPD article 3. Moreover, The Gold Indicator, which is also (and primarily) concerned with CRPD Article 28 on adequate standards of living and social protection, measures self-assessed deprivation linked to economic circumstances. This provides a more subjective measurement than measuring only economic income would. The definition of income-based poverty has been debated in Denmark, since previously an official concept of poverty existed, but is now abolished. In order to compare Danish and international data, the EU's definition of poverty is used to collect data on sub-indicator a). The formulation of the Gold Indicator thus avoids discussions on the definition of poverty and allows the individual to define deprivation (self-assessment).

DATA AVAILABILITY

Survey questions for baseline data on the Gold Indicator is expected to be included in the Danish National Centre for Social Research's forthcoming study

on deprivation.²⁹ The indicator will be tested against existing surveys on deprivation (conducted by the Danish National Centre for Social Research and SHILD).³⁰ National data will be based on questionnaire surveys, which in Denmark are conducted so frequently that data can form the baseline for an assessment of trends over time. The baseline data for the Gold Indicator also allows for disaggregation by sex and ethnicity. However, the data for SHILD is only collected every four years.

The Gold Indicator's baseline data allows for comparison of persons with and without disabilities across the EU Member states, but will not in itself be indicative of whether findings point to possible discrimination. However, the Gold Indicator for discrimination (CRPD Article 5) will partly address this deficiency.

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Proportion of 'poor'³¹ persons with and without disabilities.**
- b) Average retirement income for persons above the national retirement age, with and without disabilities.**
- c) Proportion of persons with disabilities who, within the past year, have had difficulty affording costs related to chronic illnesses or disabilities.**

Sub-indicator c) will not entail a comparison between persons with and without disabilities since it addresses only disability-related expenses for persons with disabilities.

- d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.**
- e) Gold Indicator disaggregated by ethnicity.**



GOLD INDICATOR 10: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

GOLD INDICATOR

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who voted in the most recent election to the Danish Parliament (Folketinget)

EXPLANATION OF THE GOLD INDICATOR

The Gold Indicator relates to the general principles of respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons, and of full and effective participation and inclusion in society, contained in CRPD article 3. The Gold Indicator provides an important measurement of political participation for persons with disabilities in accordance with CRPD Article 29 on political participation. For many people, voting is their only form of political participation. Voting is also a fundamental civil right in a democratic society. Thus, the Gold Indicator measures an essential aspect of the extent to which persons with disabilities participate in society on equal terms as regards the enjoyment of civil rights. The Gold Indicator is therefore also related to CRPD Article 19 on independent living and community inclusion and to CRPD Article 21 on freedom of expression. Finally, the sub-indicators are formulated in concordance with CRPD Article 30 on participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport.

Since political participation, however, does not only take place through electoral participation, but also through representation and political activity, the stakeholders discussed whether it would be preferable to measure political representation of persons with disabilities as opposed to political participation. However, this would not fit well with the concept of the Gold Indicators the

purpose of which is to measure the situation of persons with disabilities in general compared to persons without disabilities. The Gold Indicator also includes those who cannot or will not vote, in addition to those who are not allowed to vote due to a lack of legal capacity (legal guardianship).

DATA AVAILABILITY

There is currently no data available on electoral participation of persons with disabilities as defined in the CRPD. Still, the Gold Indicator allows for international comparison, since the notion of parliamentary elections are comparable across countries. In addition, it is presumed that there is general agreement that participation in parliamentary elections indicates something fundamental about political participation in a democratic society.

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who have been elected to the Danish Parliament (Folketinget), local and regional councils.**
- b) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who are members of political parties.**
- c) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who are members of an organisation.**

Before deciding on sub-indicator c), the Danish Institute for Human Rights recommended the inclusion of individuals who are members of a disability organisation. However, stakeholders expressed concern regarding the relevance of this sub-indicator. During the discussions it was noted that participation in a disability organisation does not necessarily mirror political participation in general, but rather an interest in disability issues and policies on disability in general.

It was also discussed whether an additional sub-indicator should concern political self-confidence (sense of political skills and sense of responsiveness). However, political self-confidence is a complex concept, associated with distinctive challenges especially with regard to the dissemination of data. The suggestion was therefore discarded.

- d) Gold Indicator disaggregated by sex.**
- e) Gold Indicator disaggregated by ethnicity.**

CHAPTER 3

THE GOLD INDICATORS AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

” We need indicators to assess development in the area of disability. To that end, the Gold Indicators are spot on and it is important that the Danish Institute for Human Rights has initiated the inclusive process of finding the very best indicators.

**Andreas Jull Sørensen
Head of Secretariat, The Danish Disability Council**

WHAT ARE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals relating to “people, planet and prosperity” which were adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015 under the heading “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.³² The SDGs have been divided into 169 targets,³³ and at the time of writing, a draft list of 159 priority indicators designed to measure the implementation of the SDGs is negotiated inter-governmentally.³⁴

Human rights are essential in promoting equality for all people and are therefore reflected in some of the targets of the SDGs. However, the Danish Institute for Human Rights notes that human rights have not been incorporated to the extent that their relevance warrants. Thus, the priority indicators proposed under the SDGs may not in themselves provide adequate measurement of the implementation of the main UN human rights conventions, including the CRPD. For instance, only a small number of the priority indicators under consideration are dedicated to persons with disabilities, a fact that has been widely criticised by disability organisations.³⁵

The International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC) and the International Disability Alliance (IDA) have collaborated with the UN in developing an ‘SDG Advocacy Toolkit’ to highlight the SDG priority indicators that are intended to measure progress for persons with disabilities in the

implementation of the SDGs.³⁶ As the Gold Indicators are reflected in several of the SDG priority indicators, they can be seen - similar to the 'SDG Advocacy Toolkit' - as a relevant contribution to monitoring the implementation of certain SDGs such as, for instance, Goal 4 on education, Goal 10 on reducing inequalities and Goal 11 on safe and sustainable cities.³⁷

The Danish Institute for Human Rights, as one of approximately 50 stakeholder organisations, participated in the negotiation process and provided input for the formulation of the global indicators, emphasising the importance of disability. The institute will follow the UN consultations leading up to the planned adoption of the SDG priority indicators in March 2016.

ANNEX 1

* All Gold Indicators are to be disaggregated by sex and ethnicity

** For a full description of data and data availability, see appendix 2

EQUALITY & NON-DISCRIMINATION



GOLD INDICATOR 1

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who, during the last year, have experienced discrimination due to sex, age, ethnicity, disability, religion or sexual orientation

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons with a severe disability who have experienced discrimination on grounds of disability – no comparison with persons without disabilities
- b) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who have been subjected to violence
- c) Percentage of persons in employment, who responds positively on working with a person with a disability, even if this person requires limited assistance

DIVERSITY & AWARENESS-RAISING



GOLD INDICATOR 2

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities, who within the last week have experienced at least one person with a disability expressing an opinion or otherwise participating in a broadcast/segment/interview on radio, TV or other news media

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons who believe that persons with disabilities are basically like all other persons, with the same wants, desires and needs
- b) Percentage of primary school pupils with and without disabilities who respond affirmatively to the question 'Other students accept me as I am'

ACCESSIBILITY & MOBILITY



GOLD INDICATOR 3

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who, during the last week, have experienced problems of accessibility to public transportation such as local buses, train, motorised vehicles, taxis, etc.

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons, respectively, with and without disabilities who experience problems in accessing buildings that everyone uses, i.e., workplaces, schools, offices, shops and other people's homes
- b) Percentage of government websites that fulfill the WCAG 2.0 AAA standard
- c) Percentage of the total number of first-time broadcast hours that are subtitled on the two public service television channels

LIBERTY AND PERSONAL INTEGRITY



GOLD INDICATOR 4

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities under the age of 30 who have been detained in a prison/detention centre or a psychiatric facility

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons receiving/having received treatment for a mental illness (within the previous five years) among inmates in prisons and detention centres
- b) Percentage of adults in psychiatric treatment affected by one or more coercive measures in relation to the total number of patients
- c) Average time served for persons sentenced to ordinary incarceration and psychiatric treatment respectively

INDEPENDENT LIVING & COMMUNITY INCLUSION



THE GOLD INDICATOR 5

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who feel strongly or very strongly that they have influence on their own lives

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who participate on a weekly or monthly basis in cultural urban activities (going to the cinema, concert, theatre or attending sporting events)
- b) Number of persons in residential facilities
- c) Gold Indicator disaggregated by age



EDUCATION

GOLD INDICATOR 6

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities under the age of 25, who leave school early and thus fall within the EU classification 'early school leavers'

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage (of year group) enrolled in special classes and in special schools
- b) Percentage (of year group) with and without disabilities who take the final examination at primary school level
- c) Percentage (of selected age group) with and without disabilities who complete a tertiary education

HEALTH



GOLD INDICATOR 7

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities, who state that they are in good physical and/or mental health

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Life expectancy for persons with intellectual disabilities
- b) Life expectancy for persons with psychosocial disabilities
- c) Proportion of obese persons with and without disabilities (BMI > 25/slightly overweight)

EMPLOYMENT



GOLD INDICATOR 8

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who in a selected week had at least a few hours of paid employment

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons with a severe disability who during a selected week, have had at least a few hours of paid employment
- b) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who have experienced discrimination in employment
- c) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who have expressed desire to work more hours than they currently do

SOCIAL PROTECTION



GOLD INDICATOR 9

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who, during the last three years, due to economic reasons have been substantially prevented from living what they consider a normal life

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Proportion of 'poor' persons with and without disabilities
- b) Average retirement income for persons above the nation retirement age, with and without disabilities
- c) Proportion of persons with disabilities who within the past year have had difficulty affording costs related to chronic illnesses or disabilities

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION



GOLD INDICATOR 10

Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who voted in the most recent election to the Danish Parliament (Folketinget)

SUB-INDICATORS

- a) Percentage of persons with disabilities who have been elected to the Danish Parliament (Folketinget), local and regional councils
- b) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who are members of political parties
- c) Percentage of persons with and without disabilities who are members of an organisation

ANNEX 2

INDICATOR	DATA AVAILABILITY
INDICATOR 1 Equality and non- discrimination	<p>The existing data from the ‘Survey of Health, Impairment and Living Conditions in Denmark’ (SHILD) allow disaggregation by type of disability and various subgroups.</p> <p>Data can be disaggregated, for example, by specific disabilities as well as by other factors such as sex and ethnicity. However, data is only collected every four years. In addition, the available data have shortcomings in relation to the Gold Indicator, since persons with disabilities have not previously been asked about causes of discrimination in relation to disability. Such a questions, however, is expected to be included in future SHILD surveys.</p> <p>The available data consists of the following:</p> <p>A representative random sample survey of the Danish population age 16 – 64, with 19,000 respondents in total. Register-based data for all participants has been retrieved for SHILD in the period from 1980 – 2012. The complete register-based database includes 34,000 Danish citizens.</p>
INDICATOR 2 Diversity and awareness- raising	<p>The existing data from the ‘Survey of Health, Impairment and Living Conditions in Denmark’ (SHILD) allow disaggregation by type of disability and various subgroups.</p> <p>Data is available in the survey ‘Everyday life and living conditions for persons with disabilities’ from 2013 conducted by the Danish National Centre for Social Research (‘Hverdagsliv og levevilkår for mennesker med funktionsnedsættelse’). The Survey is part of SHILD. Data can be disaggregated for example by specific disabilities as well as by other factors such as sex and ethnicity. However, data is only collected every four years. The next survey is expected to be conducted in 2016.</p>

	<p>The survey on everyday life provides a more solid foundation (than what has previously been the case), to clarify potential differences and correlations in living condition between persons with and without disabilities. The survey is based on the International Classification of Function (ICF), which is WHO's international standard framework for measuring health and disability at individual and at population level. The ICF provides a description of disability that pronounces the importance of focusing on the interplay and composition of a person's level of physicality, activity limitations and limitations in participation in surveys like the abovementioned.</p> <p>In 2011, an ad-hoc module³⁸ on disability was added to the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey'. This module allows for a comparison of data on disability with other areas such as education and employment and further allows comparisons with previous surveys in Denmark and across the EU Member States.</p> <p>The available data consists of the following: A representative random sample survey on the Danish population age 16-64, with 19,000 respondents in total. Register-based data for all participants has been retrieved for SHILD in the period from 1980-2012. The complete register-based database includes 34,000 Danish citizens.</p> <p><u>Regarding sub-indicator a):</u> Data covering this sub-indicator can be included via separate questions in the Danish National Centre for Social Research's SHILD study. Existing data is available in the survey 'Attitudes to persons with disabilities – a survey on general and specific public attitudes' from 2000 ('Holdninger til handicappede - en spørgeskemaundersøgelse af generelle og specifikke holdninger') conducted by the Danish National Centre for Social Research. The survey shows that responses differ</p>
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	<p>when comparing more specific survey questions with more general survey questions. Thus, there may be a need for emphasis on more specific questions than what is used in the present sub-indicator.</p> <p>Data covering sub-indicator a) of Gold Indicator 1 (which concerns attitudes towards persons with disabilities in the workplace) could be used to supplement the present sub-indicator since both covers discrimination in relation to awareness and awareness raising.</p> <p>In order to provide the most balanced and comprehensive picture of people's attitudes towards persons with disabilities, sub-indicator a), in accordance with Article 8 on awareness raising, addresses the overall attitude towards persons with disabilities in the workplace. The data for this sub-indicator can be included via separate questions in the Danish National Centre for Social Research's SHILD survey.</p> <p><u>Regarding sub-indicator b):</u></p> <p>Data can be obtained annually if the Danish Center for Educational Environment (DCUM) incorporates a question on disability identification (e.g. inspired by UNICEF's work on children with disabilities) in the annual 'Survey on children's wellbeing in the Danish primary schools' ('Trivselsmåling'). The survey is prepared by DCUM for the Danish Ministry for Children, Education and Gender Equality.</p>
INDICATOR 3 Accessibility and mobility	<p>The existing data from the 'Survey of Health, Impairment and Living Conditions in Denmark' (SHILD) allow disaggregation by type of disability and various subgroups.</p> <p>Data is available in the survey 'Everyday life and living conditions for persons with disabilities' from 2013 conducted by the Danish National Centre for Social Research ('Hverdagsliv og levevilkår for mennesker med funktionsnedsættelse'). The survey is part of SHILD. Data</p>

	<p>can be disaggregated for example by specific disabilities as well as by other factors such as sex and ethnicity. However, the data is only collected every four years. The next survey is expected to be conducted in 2016.</p> <p>The survey employs a broad concept of disability by examining whether a person has had a long-term health issue or disability as defined in the CPRD. The Eurostat ad-hoc module (2011) allows for a comparison with previous surveys in Denmark and across EU Member States.</p> <p>The baseline data is found in the European Health and Social Integration Survey (EHSIS), which however will not be repeated.</p> <p>In the future, data can be obtained by including survey questions in the Danish National Centre for Social Research's SHILD survey.</p> <p>The available data consists of the following: A representative random sample survey of the Danish population age 16 – 64, with 19,000 respondents in total. Register-based data for all participants has been retrieved for SHILD in the period from 1980 – 2012. The complete register-based database includes 34,000 Danish citizens.</p> <p><u>Regarding sub-indicator a):</u> As with the Gold Indicator, the available baseline data can be found in EHSIS, but this study will not be repeated. In the future, the data can be obtained by including survey questions in the Danish National Centre for Social Research's SHILD survey.</p> <p><u>Regarding sub-indicator b):</u> At present, there is no data concerning this indicator. An EU directive is issued on accessibility to public websites, which</p>
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	<p>makes it likely that the Danish government will start reporting accordingly.</p> <p><u>Regarding sub-indicator c):</u></p> <p>Data can be found in the public service statements of the two national TV media, Danmarks Radio and TV2. This third indicator should reflect the critical importance for equal treatment of persons with disabilities, that they are ensured equal access to news and culture.</p>
INDICATOR 4 Liberty and personal integrity	<p>The existing data from the 'Survey of Health, Impairment and Living Conditions in Denmark' (SHILD) allow disaggregation by type of disability and various subgroups.</p> <p>Data is available in the survey 'Everyday life and living conditions for persons with disabilities' from 2013 conducted by the Danish National Centre for Social Research ('Hverdagsliv og levevilkår for mennesker med funktionsnedsættelse'). The survey is part of SHILD and employs a broad concept of disability by examining whether a person has had a long-term health issue or disability as defined by the CPRD. In 2011, an ad-hoc module³⁹ on disability was added to the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey'. This module allows for a comparison of data on disability with other areas such as education and employment and further allows comparisons with previous surveys in Denmark and across EU Member States.</p> <p>The data for the Gold Indicator could also be obtained by linking register-based data from crime statistics and mental health treatment records to the SHILD. However, it is doubtful whether the group of persons with disabilities in the SHILD is large enough for the numbers to be representative of persons with disabilities. Efforts should be made to increase the number of persons included in the SHILD so that valid figures on detention of persons with disabilities can be obtained. Another option could be register-based analysis, utilising register-based information</p>

	<p>about people in prison and people receiving psychiatric treatment.</p> <p>The available data consists of the following: A representative random sample survey on the Danish population age 16 – 64, with 19,000 respondents in total. Register-based data for all participants has been retrieved for SHILD in the period from 1980 – 2012. The complete register-based database includes 34,000 Danish citizens.</p>
INDICATOR 5 Independent living and personal integrity	<p>There is currently no data that can measure this Gold Indicator. The Gold Indicator however, forms a framework that enables monitoring of the development over time in addition to investigating more detailed measurements of independence for persons with disabilities, including the option of choosing where to live.</p> <p>Data illustrating freedom of choice in terms of accommodation for persons living in residential facilities is available. However, this data do not apply to persons with disabilities as defined in the CRPD. Moreover, it is, at the moment, not possible to compare freedom of choice in relation to specific types of housing for persons with and without disabilities.</p> <p><u>Regarding sub-indicator b):</u> The available data consists of the following:</p> <p>Data from Statistics Denmark shows that 17,000 adults with a disability live in residential facilities in Denmark. Around 60 percent, or more than 10,000, live on less than 30 m², and more than 6,400 have less than 20m². The survey has been carried out through a questionnaire by Internet as well as by hard-copy of the questionnaire, which was sent out to all Danish residential facilities (as defined in Sections 107 and 108 of the Social Services Act). There were 606 respondents in total, equalling a response rate of 59 percent.</p>

	<p>The survey results show the relative distribution of all responses in each individual category. Results are transferred and compared with the entire population in accordance with 'The Social Resource Statement' ('Den sociale ressourceopgørelse') of 17,012 persons, prepared by Statistics Denmark.</p> <p>Moreover, the National Federation of Social Educators 'Study on adults with disabilities' from 2011 ('Voksenhandicapundersøgelsen') can be used as a data source: The compiled survey is designed as an electronic questionnaire with 131 questions and sub-questions. Respondents are registered members of the National Federation of Social Educators. In total, 1,565 members have responded.</p>
INDICATOR 6 Education	<p>Existing data is available in the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey'. The 'Labour Force Survey' ('Arbejdskraftundersøgelsen') is the Danish contribution to Eurostat's survey and is included in Eurostat's and OECD's unemployment statistics. The data thus forms the basis of Danish reports on disability, education and employment all prepared by the Danish National Centre for Social Research. The data is based on questionnaire surveys conducted at such frequent intervals in Denmark that the data can be used to identify most trends over time. The indicator's data source also allows for disaggregation by sex and ethnicity.</p> <p>The Gold Indicator provides an opportunity for comparison since "early school leavers" is a definition used by Eurostat.</p> <p>The available data consists of the following: Relevant data primarily originates from the 'Survey on work and employment' prepared by Statistics Denmark in the first quarter 2012, where additional questions were added on disability and long-term health issues, employment</p>

	<p>schemes for persons with disabilities, employers' efforts in relation to employees with a disability, and attitudes towards employed persons with disabilities. The main purpose of the survey is to investigate job market affiliations. The survey is designed as questionnaire-based telephone interviews carried out quarterly among the Danish population age 15-74.</p> <p>Statistics Denmark identified participants for the survey (including the added questions) among 33,985 persons age 15-64 and the survey had 19,428 respondents. Statistics Denmark paired responses with further register-based data from their databank, which added additional information on education, civil status and citizenship.</p> <p>Since ultimo 2011, the Danish National Centre for Social Research has made use of data from the following registers: Register for the Population's Education and Employment ('Register for Befolkningens Uddannelse og Erhverv'). As of 1 January 2012 The Danish Central Office of Civil Registration ('CPR-registeret') and the Register for Households and Families ('Register for Husstande og Familier').</p>
INDICATOR 7 Health	<p>Existing data is available in the EU survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions' (EU-SILC) that contains questions regarding self-assessed health.⁴⁰ Data is collected annually. EU SILC data is based on questionnaire surveys conducted at such frequent intervals in Denmark that the data can be used to identify most trends over time. The indicator's data source also allows for disaggregation by sex and ethnicity.</p> <p><u>Regarding sub-indicator c):</u> Data for sub-indicator c) is not available in EU-SILC, but can be found in various reports prepared by The Danish National Institute of Public Health</p>

	<p>The available data consists of the following: Available data can be found in the 'Health and Sickness Survey' ('SUSY' or 'Sundheds- og Sygelighedsundersøgelser') from 2010 and 2013, prepared by The Danish National Institute of Public Health.</p> <p>The randomised sample for SUSY-2010 was constructed on similar principles. Out of 25,000 participants, 15,165 respondents (60.7 percent response rate) took part in the survey.</p> <p>For SUSY-2013, all randomly selected participants were more than 16 years of age residing in Denmark as of 1 January 2013. Out of 25,000 participants, 14,465 respondents (57.1 percent response rate) took part in the survey.</p>
INDICATOR 8 Employment	<p>The ad-hoc module to the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey' and the Danish National Centre for Social Research's reports on 'Disability and Employment' ('Handicap og Beskæftigelse') provide data for measuring this Gold Indicator.</p> <p>In 2011, the ad-hoc module⁴¹ on disability was added to the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey'. This module allows for a comparison of data on disability with other areas such as education and employment and further allows comparisons with previous surveys in Denmark and across the EU Member States.</p> <p>The Gold Indicator allows for international comparison, as it is an indicator used by Eurostat. The Danish 'Labour Survey' ('Arbejdskraftundersøgelsen') is the Danish contribution to the 'Eurostat Labour Force Survey' and is included in Eurostat's and OECD's unemployment statistics. Data is collected and processed according to uniform principles in</p>

	<p>all the EU Member States. In addition, the Danish 'Labour Force Survey' has been conducted since 1994.</p> <p>The baseline data, collected from telephone questionnaire based surveys, is updated so frequently that the data could form the basis for an assessment of trends over time. Moreover, the indicator's baseline data also allows for disaggregation.</p> <p>The available data consists of the following:</p> <p>The Danish 'Labour Force Survey' ('Arbejdskraftundersøgelsen') is the most comprehensive and continuous survey in Denmark. The survey is carried out quarterly and is based on a random sample of 85,000 Danish citizens age 15-74 who participates in the survey on an annual basis.</p> <p>Additional questions on disability and long-term health issues was added in the first quarter of 2012. It should be noted that the questionnaire only addresses respondents age 15-66.</p> <p>In the first quarter of 2012 Statistics Denmark extracted a gross sample of 39,260 persons whereof 19,428 responded. The same sample size was applied in the first quarter of 2002, the fourth quarter of 2005, first quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2010. For comparison, a sample-size of 15,600 was used in 2002 (10,892 respondents) and 2005 (9,690 respondents). Finally, a sample-size of 37,766 was used in 2008 (17,886 respondents) and 2010 (17,868 respondents).</p> <p>Statistics Denmark paired responses with further register-based data from their data-bank which added additional information on education, civil status and citizenship.</p>
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	<p>For the 2012 survey, additional information has been added on public benefits from the DREAM-register. The DREAM database is prepared by the Danish Ministry of Employment and administered by the Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment. The database includes information on all public transfer payments administered by Danish ministries, municipalities, and Statistics Denmark for all Danish citizens on a weekly basis since 1991. The DREAM database was compared with self-reported information on sources of income in a population survey from 2001 with about 5000 participants.</p>
<p>INDICATOR 9 Social protection</p>	<p>The existing data from the ‘Survey of Health, Impairment and Living Conditions in Denmark’ (SHILD) allow disaggregation by type of disability and various subgroups. Data can for example be disaggregated by specific disabilities as well as by other factors such as sex and ethnicity. However, data is only collected every four years. In addition, the available data have shortcomings in relation to the Gold Indicator, since persons with disabilities have not previously been asked about disability-related causes of discrimination. Such questions, however, is expected to be included in future SHILD surveys.</p> <p>Survey questions for baseline data for the Gold Indicator is expected to be included in the Danish National Centre for Social Research’s forthcoming study on deprivation.⁴² The indicator will be tested against existing surveys on deprivation (by the Danish National Centre for Social Research and SHILD).⁴³ National data will be based on questionnaire surveys, which in Denmark are conducted so frequently that data can form the baseline for an assessment of trends over time. The baseline data for the Gold Indicator also allows for disaggregation by sex and ethnicity. However, the data for SHILD is only collected every four years. The Gold Indicator's baseline data allows for comparison of persons with and without disabilities across the EU Member states, but will not in itself be</p>

	<p>indicative of whether findings point to possible discrimination. However, the Gold Indicator for discrimination (CRPD Article 5) will partly address this deficiency.</p> <p>The available data consists of the following: A representative random sample survey on the Danish population age 16 – 64, with 19,000 respondents in total. Register-based data for all participants has been retrieved for SHILD in the period from 1980 – 2012. The complete register-based database includes 34,000 Danish citizens.</p>
INDICATOR 10 Political participation	<p>There is currently no data on the political participation of persons with disabilities as defined in the CRPD. The baseline data to be provided must be based on the broad definition of disability as used by the CRPD. The Gold Indicator however, allows for international comparison, as parliamentary elections are comparable across countries.</p> <p>The Danish Institute for Human Rights will work towards the inclusion of relevant survey questions etc. in future surveys and studies to ensure that data for measuring the Gold Indicator will be available.</p>

END NOTES

¹ The language and definitions used in this report is based on the typology of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' Human Rights Indicators.

See:

http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Human_rights_indicators_en.pdf

² The Gold Indicators measures 'sex' (as defined by the United Nations Statistical Division) since this 'sex' refers to biological differences that are fixed and unchangeable and do not vary across cultures or over time (as opposed to the socially constructed notion of gender). For a more elaborate discussion of sex-disaggregated versus gender-disaggregated data, see:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/Print.aspx?Page=What-are-gender-stats>

³ See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/citygroup/washington.htm>

⁴ There is, in survey studies, a risk that certain groups have a lower participation rate than other groups. In addition, questionnaire surveys are as such an expression of the respondents' subjective views and can therefore not necessarily be taken as an objective indication of the realities.

http://www.sfi.dk/project_introduction-11454.aspx ⁶ See e.g.:

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/about-us/our-work/key-projects/equality-measurement-framework> where each chapter of the Equality Measurement Framework can be downloaded separately. <http://www.disability-europe.net/theme/statistical-indicators>

⁷ ANED (2009): Indicators of Disability Equality in Europe (IDEE) - A preliminary list of indicator proposals for discussion. See: <http://www.disability-europe.net/content/aned/media/ANED%202009%20Task%204%20Preliminary%20Indicator%20Proposals%20report%20-%20FINAL.doc>

⁸ Since 2009, ANED have published statistical indicators for the European Commission, some of which have been adopted recently by Eurostat in their new web database presentation. The DOTCOM is developed according to the matrix defined in Annex 2 of the Commission Staff Working Paper accompanying the European Disability Strategy. See: <http://www.ipex.eu/IPEXL-WEB/dossier/document.do?code=SEC&year=2010&number=1323&extension=FIN>

⁹ See: http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Incheon_Strategy_Easy-to-understand.pdf

¹⁰ See: http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/en/

¹¹ The concept of 'severe/less severe disabilities' is included, since, in a Danish context, there might be a connection between the extent of self-perceived discrimination and the 'scope' of a disability. The Danish Institute for Human Rights is aware that the use of the concept 'severe/less severe disabilities' contributes to and potentially enhances a medical definition and thereby understanding of disability – something that the institute believes should be avoided.

¹² Violence refers to one or more of the following forms of physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence, cf. CRPD Article 16 on violence. Also, see The Council of Europe's Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Articles 3 and 4.

<https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168046031c>.

Discrimination is closely related to violence for a number of reasons. See e.g.: Dorothy K. Marge, 'A call to action: Ending crimes of violence against children and adults with disabilities', p. 54, New York: SUNY Upstate Medical University, State University of New York, 2003.

¹³ EHSIS is a survey for investigating accessibility for persons with disabilities and was carried out in a large number of EU Member States in 2012-2013.

¹⁴ For the full W3C Recommendation (11 December 2008), see:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>

¹⁵ The Danish Institute for Human Rights: 'Status 2014-15 on confinement and loss of liberty'. Also, see: Fazel, Seena, og John Danesh, 'Serious Mental Disorder in 23.000 Prisoners: a Systematic Review of 62 Surveys', *The Lancet* 359: p. 545-50, 2006; Henrik Steen Andersen, 'Mental Health in Prison Populations' i *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, Supplementum to*, no. 424, vol. 110, 2004; Peter Kramp, 'Klienter idømt en psykiatrisk særforanstaltning – Samarbejdet mellem Kriminalforsorgen i Frihed og psykiatrien – og noget om behandlingen af psykisk syge kriminelle', Directorate for the Danish Prison and Probation Service, August 2010.

¹⁶ The Knowledge Bank of The National Federation of Social Educators: 'A study of residential facilities for adults with disabilities', 2009, and 'A study of adults with disabilities' own choice of accommodation and the conflicts between citizens', 2011.

¹⁷ Out of a 100,000 citizens from age 18-64.

¹⁸ Prior to choosing the Gold Indicator, the Danish Institute for Human Rights proposed that the Gold Indicator should concern freedom of choice solely in relation to type of housing. However, after the stakeholder meetings it was decided that although housing, including type of dwelling, is of crucial importance for one's life, it only constitutes one aspect among many determining whether a person has a sense of influence on his or her own life.

¹⁹ In a Danish context, the offer of accommodation is based on the Danish Social Service Act ('Serviceloven'), see Section 107 (temporary residential

accommodations) and Section 108 (long-term residential accommodations) as well as on Section 105 of the Danish Social Housing Act.

²⁰ The official definition of “early school leavers” reads: “The European Union defines early school leavers as people aged 18-24 who have only lower secondary education or less and are no longer in education or training. Early school leavers are therefore those who have only achieved pre-primary, primary, lower secondary or a short upper secondary education of less than 2 years” ([http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-11-52 en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-11-52_en.htm)).

²¹ See <http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/metode/aku-arbejdskraftundersogelsen> and: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/EU_labour_for_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules (including disability in 2002 and 2011)

²² See: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database>

²³ Read more about the 2011 ad-hoc module:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database>

See the description of the labour survey:

<http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/metode/aku-arbejdskraftundersogelsen.aspx>

<http://www.dst.dk/ext/626538912/0/arbe/Information-om-Ad-hoc-moduler-1999-2015--pdf> and the two most recent surveys:

<http://www.sfi.dk/s%C3%B8gesvar-4455.aspx?Action=1&NewsId=3793&PID=9262> and

<http://www.sfi.dk/s%C3%B8gesvar-4455.aspx?Action=1&NewsId=3884&PID=9262> on regional differences.

²⁴ ANED uses the 30-34-year-old age group.

²⁵ As a measure for disability, EU-SILC asks individuals whether in at least the past six months they have experienced limitations in their normal activities due to a health problem.

²⁶ See <http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/metode/aku-arbejdskraftundersogelsen> and: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/EU_labour_for_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules (including disability in 2002 and 2011).

²⁷ See endnote 23

²⁸ The concept of ‘severe/less severe disabilities’ is included, since, in a Danish context, there is a significant difference in the extent of employment depending on the ‘scope’ of a disability. The Danish Institute for Human Rights is aware that the use of the concept ‘severe/less severe disabilities’ contributes to and potentially enhances a medical definition and thereby understanding of disability – something that the institute believes should be avoided.

²⁹ See: http://www.sfi.dk/igangv%C3%A6rende_projekter-8108.aspx?Action=1&NewsId=4740&PID=22427

³⁰ Where the survey was carried out via the ad-hoc module in 2011.

³¹ A concept of poverty previously existed, but is now abolished in Denmark. In order to compare Danish and international data, the Danish Institute for Human Rights uses the EU's definition of poverty, which is set at 60% of the national median disposable income after social transfers. See: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:At-risk-of-poverty_rate

³² See: UN Resolution A/70/L.1, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/L.1&Lang=E

³³ See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics>

³⁴ See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

³⁵ Critical comments were made by participants at the Fifteenth Meeting of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (held in Copenhagen, Denmark, 27-29 October 2015).

³⁶ See: http://iddcconsortium.net/sites/default/files/resources-tools/files/disability_indicators_advocacy_toolkit.pdf

³⁷ See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

³⁸ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database>

³⁹ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database>

⁴⁰ As a measure for disability, EU-SILC asks individuals whether in at least the past six months they have experienced limitations in their normal activities due to a health problem.

⁴¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database>

⁴² See: http://www.sfi.dk/igangv%c3%a6rende_projekter-8108.aspx?Action=1&NewsId=4740&PID=22427

⁴³ Where the survey was carried out via the ad-hoc module in 2011.

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