

Disability, Independence and Dependency Situations Survey (DIDSS)
Main results. Year 2020

A total of 4.38 million people (94.9 out of every thousand inhabitants) claimed to have some type of disability

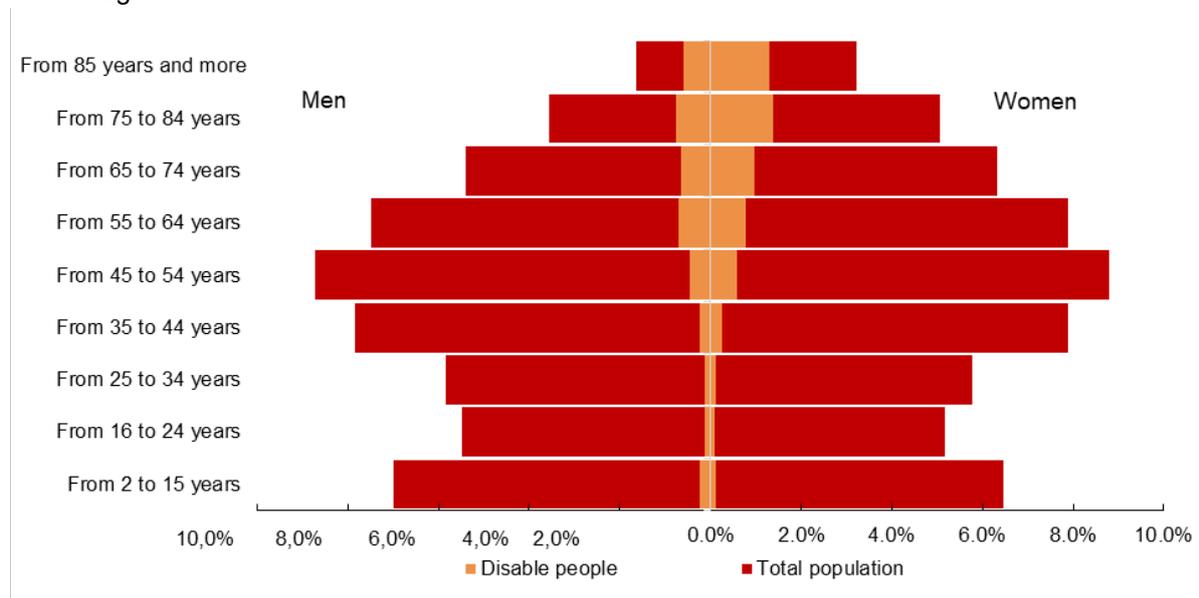
Mobility problems were the most frequent type of disability

In 2020, a total of 4.38 million people residing in households stated that they had a disability or limitation. By gender, 1.81 million were men and 2.57 million women.

The disability or limitation affected 94.9 people per thousand inhabitants, and affected women (109.2) to a greater extent than men (80.1).

By age, 75.4% of the group with disabilities or limitations residing in households were 55 years of age or older. Three out of every five of these people were women.

Total population pyramid and population with disabilities
Percentages



Disability in persons aged six and over

The study of disability characteristics has focused on the population aged six and over. For minors the prognosis of evolution is uncertain and only the limitations adapted to their age in the group of two to five years are analysed.

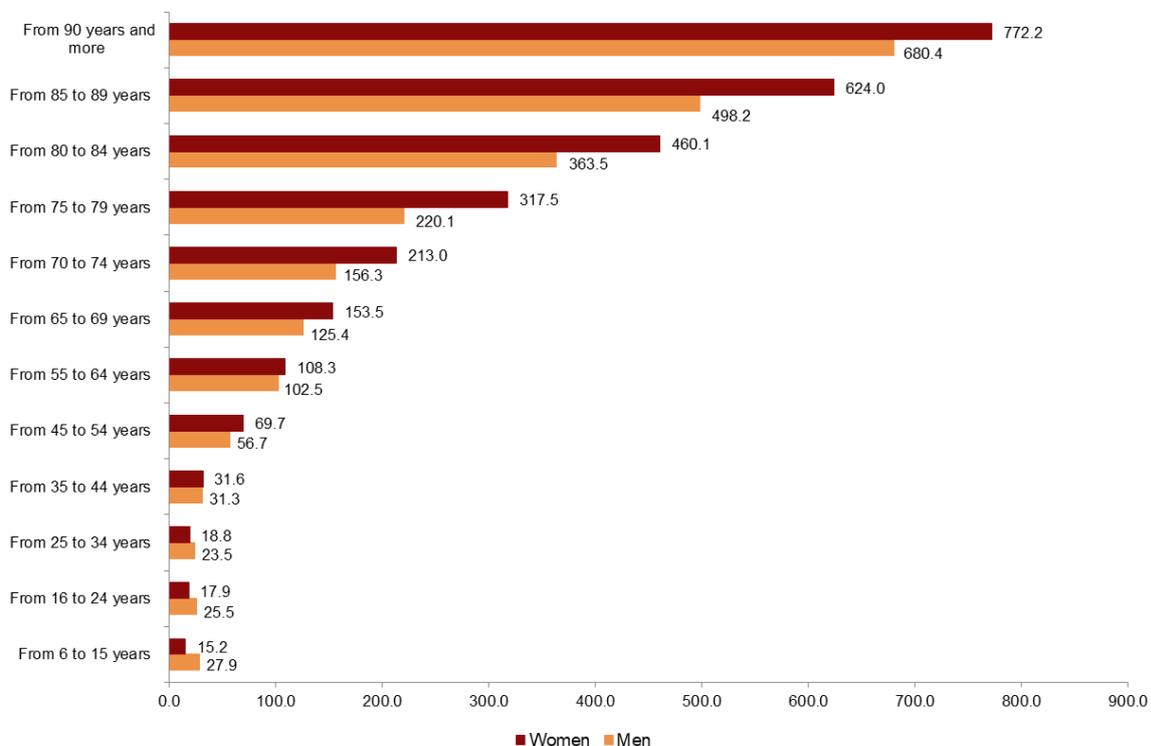
The number of persons aged six and over with a disability was 4.32 million in 2020, which represents an increase of 14.0% compared to the previous survey, carried out in 2008.

By gender, 1.77 million men (17.1% more than in the previous survey) and 2.55 million women (11.9% more) reported having a disability.

The disability rate stood at 81.2 per thousand among men and 112.0 per thousand among women (11.8% and 5.4% more than in 2008, respectively).

Persons with disabilities aged six and over

Rates per thousand inhabitants



By age group, disability rates were higher in men up to 34 years of age and in women from 35 onwards. The most marked difference by sex was recorded after 70 years.

The only age group in which the rate of disability increased significantly compared to 2008 was the group between 6 and 24 years old.

On the other hand, the greatest decreases in the rates with respect to the previous survey occurred among people between 35 and 44 years old and between 70 and 74 years old.

People aged six and over with disabilities by age group. Year 2020

Rates per thousand inhabitants and percentage variation with respect to the year 2008

| | Total | Men | Women | Variation Total | Variation Men | Variation Women |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Total | 97.0 | 81.2 | 112.0 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 5.4 |
| From 6 to 15 years | 21.8 | 27.9 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 20.8 | 13.5 |
| From 16 to 24 years | 21.8 | 25.5 | 17.9 | 33.9 | 28.8 | 41.6 |
| From 25 to 34 years | 21.2 | 23.5 | 18.8 | -3.8 | -5.7 | -0.3 |
| From 35 to 44 years | 31.5 | 31.3 | 31.6 | -18.5 | -20.6 | -16.2 |
| From 45 to 54 years | 63.2 | 56.7 | 69.7 | -5.2 | -5.5 | -4.8 |
| From 55 to 64 years | 105.5 | 102.5 | 108.3 | -6.9 | 5.6 | -15.8 |
| From 65 to 69 years | 140.1 | 125.4 | 153.5 | -10.1 | -10.4 | -9.7 |
| From 70 to 74 years | 186.8 | 156.3 | 213.0 | -14.4 | -11.1 | -15.9 |
| From 75 to 79 years | 274.1 | 220.1 | 317.5 | -11.3 | -16.2 | -7.5 |
| From 80 to 84 years | 420.2 | 363.5 | 460.1 | -1.5 | 8.1 | -5.0 |
| From 85 to 89 years | 576.6 | 498.2 | 624.0 | 0.4 | -1.5 | 2.2 |
| From 90 years and more | 743.3 | 680.4 | 772.2 | -1.1 | 1.8 | -1.4 |

Disability Type

Mobility problems were the most frequent type of disability among persons aged six and over, with a rate of 54.0 per thousand inhabitants. By gender, the rate was higher among women (68.5 compared to 38.9 for men).

All types of disability affected women more than men. The greatest differences were found in mobility problems and difficulties in carrying out domestic tasks, where the prevalence rates in women were nearly double those of men.

Type of disability of people aged six and over by gender

Rates per thousand inhabitants

| | Total | Men | Women |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Total | 97.0 | 81.2 | 112.0 |
| Mobility | 54.0 | 38.9 | 68.5 |
| Household task | 45.1 | 31.8 | 57.8 |
| Self-care | 30.6 | 22.9 | 38.0 |
| Hearing | 27.6 | 24.1 | 31.0 |
| Vision | 23.6 | 18.4 | 28.6 |
| Communication | 21.3 | 18.7 | 23.7 |
| Learning | 15.8 | 13.4 | 18.2 |
| Interaction and personal relationship | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.8 |

Note: The same person can be in more than one disability category

A total of 55.7% of people with disabilities presented significant mobility difficulties, 46.5% had problems related to domestic life and 31.6% with personal care.

These percentages rose to 65.1%, 64.5% and 48.5%, respectively, among people with disabilities aged 80 and over.

Type of disability of people aged six and over by age group

Percentages

| | Total | From 6 to 44 years | From 45 to 64 years | From 65 to 79 years | From 80 years and more |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Total (thousand of people) | 4,318.1 | 533.1 | 1,156.9 | 1,232.1 | 1,396.0 |
| Mobility | 55.7% | 38.2% | 53.1% | 55.0% | 65.1% |
| Household task | 46.5% | 38.1% | 34.6% | 40.8% | 64.5% |
| Self-care | 31.6% | 25.7% | 20.2% | 25.7% | 48.5% |
| Hearing | 28.5% | 12.4% | 21.2% | 31.0% | 38.5% |
| Vision | 24.3% | 17.9% | 24.7% | 23.9% | 26.9% |
| Communication | 21.9% | 31.8% | 13.4% | 15.0% | 31.4% |
| Learning | 16.3% | 28.5% | 10.2% | 10.3% | 22.1% |
| Interaction and personal relationship | 14.1% | 32.5% | 12.3% | 6.8% | 14.9% |

Note: The same person can be in more than one disability category

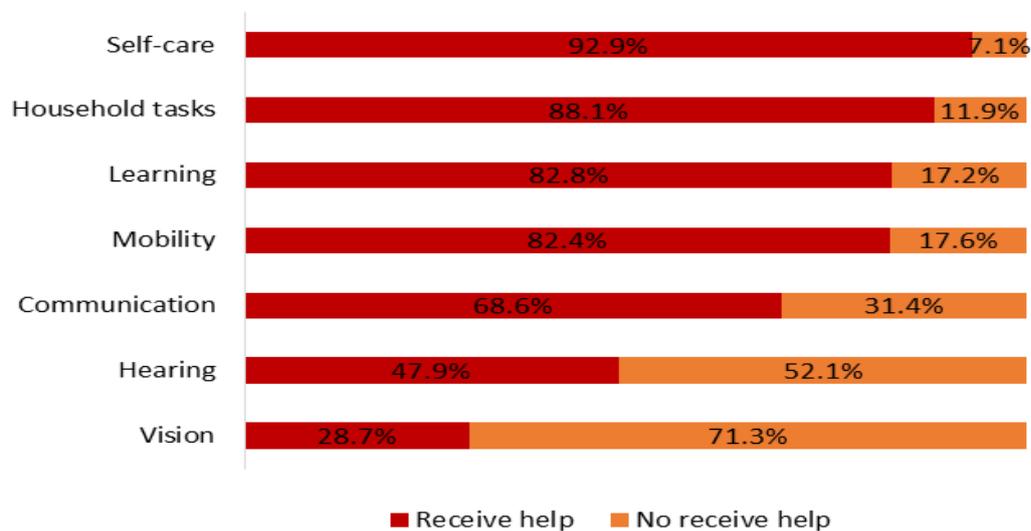
A total of 2.4 million people indicated that they have the highest degree of severity in some type of disability when they're without aid (1.5 million women and 0.9 million men). Difficulties in performing housework (63.1%), mobility problems (62.7%) and self-care (61.9%) presented the greatest severity.

The number of people receiving some kind of technical or personal assistance or both stood at 3.3 million. Women accessed proportionally more aid: 78.2% compared to 71.8% of men.

By type of disability, people with difficulties with self-care and household chores received the most help (nine out of 10), followed by people with learning difficulties (eight out of 10).

Aid by type of disability

Percentages



For their part, 1.3 million people have the highest degree of severity when they have aid. Of them, 851.2 thousand were women and 458.0 thousand were men.

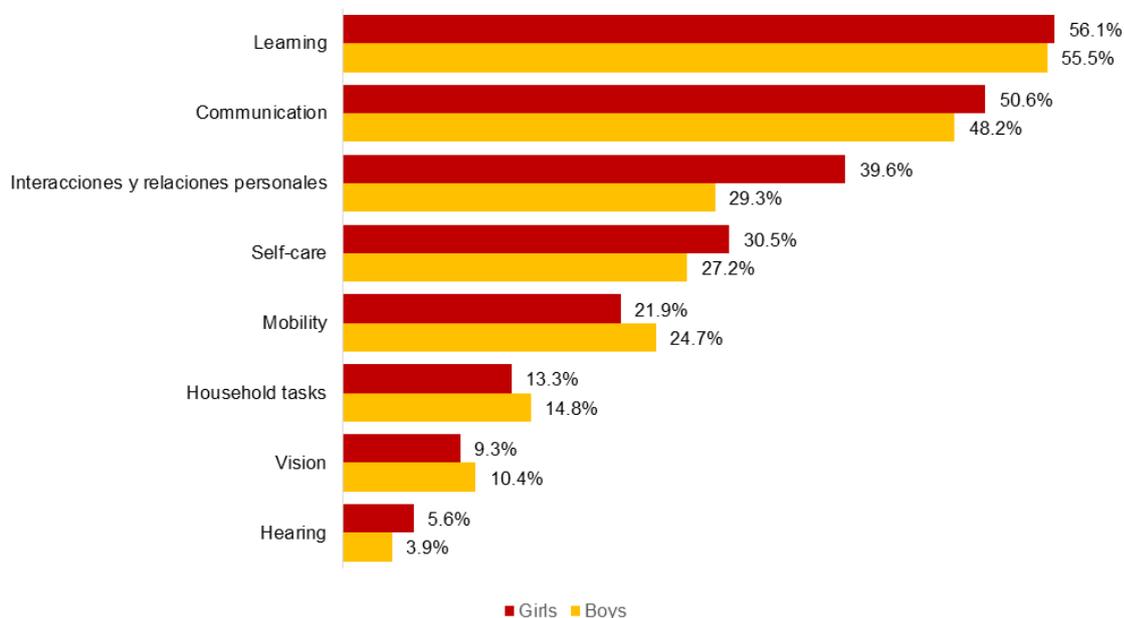
Education and disability in the age group from six to 15 years

The number of people between the ages of six and 15 with some type of disability stood at 106.3 thousand in 2020. Of this figure, 70.3 thousand were boys and 36.0 thousand girls.

Disability related to learning difficulties, knowledge application and carrying out tasks was the most frequent in this age group (55.9% of the total), followed by communication problems (49.8%).

Types of disability of people between six and 15 years old by sex

Percentages



Note: The same person can be in more than one disability category.

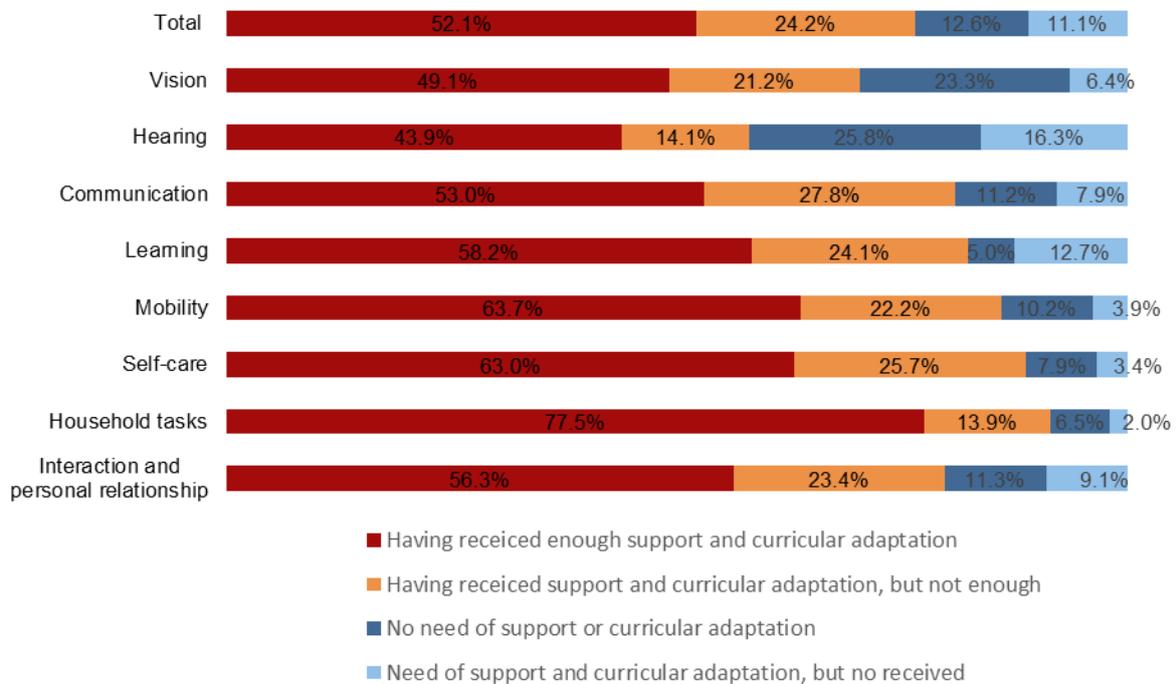
Education in the age group from six to 15 years

A total of 99.5% of children between the ages of 6 and 15 with disabilities were in school at the time of the interview. More than half (58.7%) were in an ordinary school receiving personalized support, 20.8% were in an ordinary school without any type of personalized support, and 19.3% were in a special education centre.

As regards curricular adaptations or support for educational inclusion, 52.1% of the minors in school received satisfactory support and adaptations, 24.2% received them but found them to be insufficient, and 11.1% needed curricular adaptations or support and did not receive it.

A total of 16.3% of minors with hearing problems and 12.7% of those with learning problems stated that they needed curricular adaptations or support and did not receive it.

Availability of curricular adaptations or sufficient support for educational inclusion
Percentages



Regarding the necessary adaptations in the class or school due to disabilities, for six out of 10 of these minors no adaptation was necessary due to their disability; for the rest it was necessary, although these adaptations were not made in 28.4 % of the cases.

Studies and type of disability in the age group of those 16 and over

At the time of the interview, there were 120.8 thousand people with disabilities aged 16 and over (2.9% of the total) who were carrying out some type of studies. A total of 41.2% were between 16 and 24 years old, 49.9% were between 25 and 64 years old, and 8.9% were people aged 65 or over.

A total of 47.7% of the students from 16 to 24 years old took a secondary education course and 19.1% took special education.

Among those aged 25 to 64, 35.9% were in a vocational training centre and 21.5% in a special education centre.

Difficulties in carrying out domestic tasks and mobility problems were the most frequent types of disability among persons aged 16 and over who were pursuing some type of studies. Specifically for 36.9% and 33.5% of the total, respectively.

As regards curricular adaptations or support for educational inclusion, 33.5% of persons with disabilities aged 16 and over who were in school received satisfactory support and adaptations, 12.6% received them but found them to be insufficient, and 17.7% needed curricular adaptations or support and did not receive it.

Regarding the necessary adaptations in the class or school due to disabilities, for seven out of 10 of these persons no adaptation was necessary due to their disability. For the rest, it was necessary, although these adaptations were not performed in half of the cases (52.1%).

Employment and Disability

In the year 2020, a total of 1.58 million people with disabilities were of working age (between 16 and 64 years). Of this figure, 765.5 thousand were men and 818.2 thousand were women.

Almost one in four of these people indicated that they were working (23.7% of men and 23.5% of women).

By type of disability and gender, hearing and mobility problems were the most frequent among employed men aged 16 to 64. These issues were experienced by 37.9% and 25.7% of the total, respectively. For their part, the main types of disability among employed women were mobility problems (37.2% of the total) and vision problems (31.0%).

Type of disability among employees. Year 2020

Employed persons with disabilities aged 16 to 64. Percentages

| | Total | Men | Women |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total (thousand of people) | 369.9 | 178.4 | 191.5 |
| Vision | 28.0% | 24.8% | 31.0% |
| Hearing | 33.2% | 37.9% | 28.7% |
| Communication | 8.1% | 9.4% | 7.0% |
| Learning | 4.0% | 4.6% | 3.5% |
| Mobility | 31.7% | 25.7% | 37.2% |
| Self-care | 7.1% | 6.1% | 8.2% |
| Household task | 17.0% | 13.8% | 20.0% |
| Interaction and personal relationship | 8.0% | 9.9% | 6.2% |

Note: The same person can be in more than one disability category

A total of 88.0% of employed persons with disabilities were wage earners and 10.6% were self-employed. Seven out of 10 wage earners had an indefinite contract and 76.3% worked full-time.

A total of 30.4% had elementary occupations, 17.5% held technical positions and 15.9% were administrative employees.

Accessibility and Environment

The survey analyses the perception of architectural barriers (in buildings and on roadways) or in means of transport, which can potentially limit access to social spheres - whether it be working, studying, engaging in recreational activities, sports or meetings.

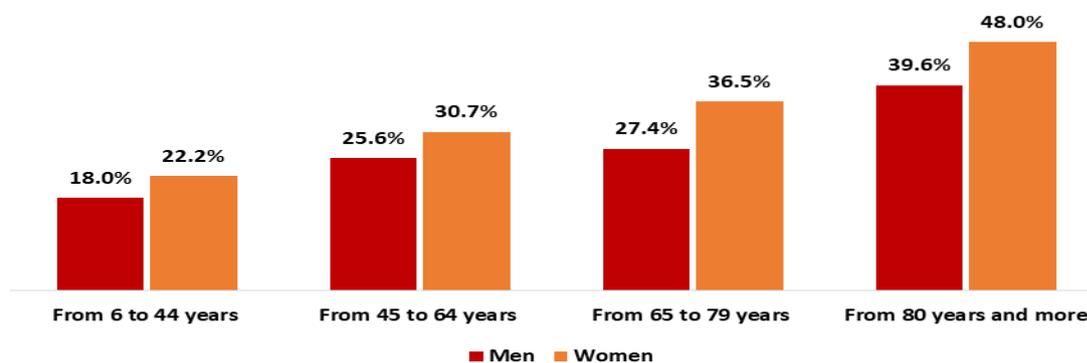
A total of 34.0% of people with disabilities (1.4 million) stated that they had difficulty getting around normally in their home or in the entrances to or the interior of their building. By gender, women indicated having more difficulty (38.0%) than men (28.4%).

This difficulty increases with age. Thus, while in the age group from six to 44 years old, 18.0% of the men and 22.2% of the women with disabilities reported having problems getting around in the home or in their building, in the 80 and over group the percentages were 39.6% in men and 48.0% in women.

The main problem resided in the entrance of the building, stairs and garage, which affected 24.6% of people with disabilities (33.4% in the age group of 80 years and over).

Difficulties with housing access and mobility by age group

Population aged six and over with a disability. Percentages



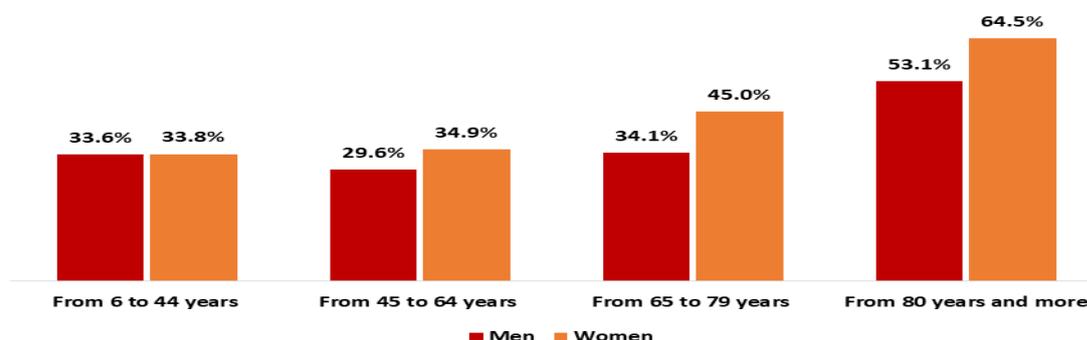
In 2020, one and a half million people with disabilities (36.2% of the total) reported having difficulty getting around in public buildings or in the surrounding urban environment. A total of 42.2% were 80 years of age or older.

On the other hand, 43.8% of the population with disabilities aged six and over (1.8 million) indicated that they had difficulty getting around on public transport. This difficulty was accentuated in those over 80 years of age, up to 60.8% of the total (764 thousand people).

Public transport and private vehicles were the means in which most people with disabilities found it difficult to function (40.3% and 21.4% of the total, respectively). This difficulty was less in special transport vehicles, such as ambulances (11.4%).

Difficulties with transportation access and travel by age groups

Population aged six and over with a disability. Percentages



The survey also looks into difficulties with the new information and communication technologies (ICT). A total 39.4% of people with disabilities aged six and over were conditioned to access them. By gender, 41.1% of women, compared to 37.0% of men.

This disability-motivated difficulty increased with age. It thus affected 29.9% of persons aged six to 44, compared to 57.6% of those aged 80 and over.

By type of disability, people with hearing difficulties reported the fewest accessibility problems.

On the other hand, people with self-care problems perceived the most barriers, except in the use of new technologies: here it was people with learning problems who encountered the greatest difficulties.

Accessibility problems due to disability, by disability type

Percentages

| | People (thousands) | Difficulty in the house (%) | Difficulty in public buildings (%) | Difficulty in transports (%) | Difficulty in new technologies (%) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | 4,318.1 | 34.0% | 36.2% | 43.8% | 39.4% |
| Vision | 1,051.3 | 36.4% | 42.2% | 48.0% | 51.9% |
| Hearing | 1,230.0 | 28.3% | 30.9% | 36.7% | 40.0% |
| Communication | 947.5 | 42.9% | 51.0% | 60.1% | 68.0% |
| Learning | 705.4 | 43.6% | 52.8% | 62.4% | 70.0% |
| Mobility | 2,403.7 | 47.7% | 47.0% | 58.6% | 43.7% |
| Self-care | 1,363.5 | 55.2% | 55.8% | 68.3% | 58.9% |
| Household task | 2,007.4 | 50.2% | 52.6% | 63.7% | 53.1% |
| Interaction and personal relationship | 607.7 | 42.0% | 49.1% | 57.1% | 61.6% |

Note: The same person can be in more than one disability category

Homes, family life and social relations

In 2020, one out of every five Spanish households (20.5% of the total) contained at least one person with a disability.

In more than a million households, the person with a disability lived alone. On the other hand, there were around 270,000 households with more than one person where all members had some type of disability.

Households in which a person with a disability lives

Totals and Percentages

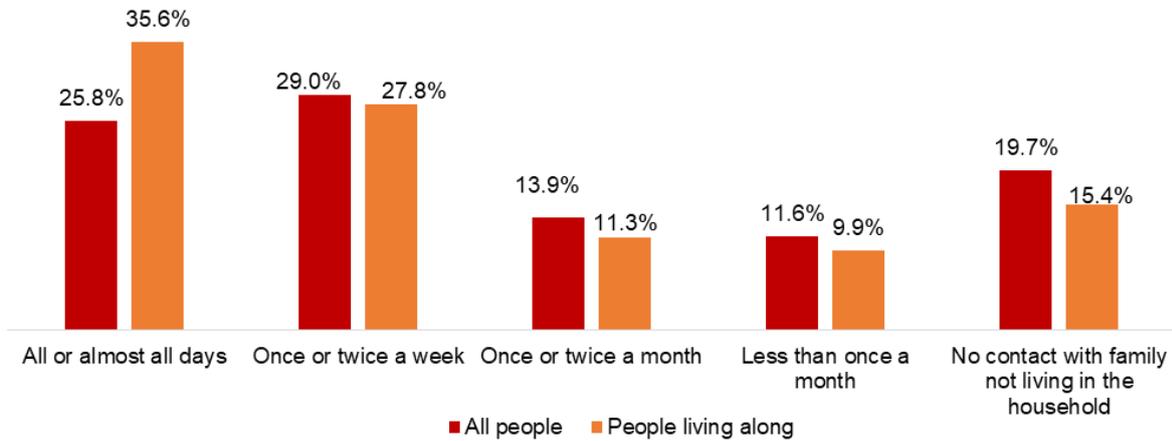
| | Number of households | No disable people | % | Some disable people | % |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL | 18,800.3 | 14,945.1 | 79.5% | 3,855.2 | 20.5% |
| 1 person | 4,942.1 | 3,813.9 | 77.2% | 1,128.2 | 22.8% |
| 2 people | 5,706.2 | 4,322.4 | 75.7% | 1,383.7 | 24.3% |
| 3 people | 3,839.1 | 3,145.8 | 81.9% | 693.3 | 18.1% |
| 4 people | 3,210.9 | 2,800.2 | 87.2% | 410.7 | 12.8% |
| 5 people o more | 1,102.0 | 862.7 | 78.3% | 239.3 | 21.7% |

One in two people with disabilities were regularly in contact with relatives who did not reside in the same household (54.8%). 25.8% claimed to see them every day or almost every day and 29.0% once or twice a week. These percentages were higher in advanced ages (33.8% and 27.7%, respectively, in the group of people aged 80 and over).

Among persons with disabilities who lived alone, six out of 10 said they frequently see their relatives. On the other hand, 21.2% stated that they saw them less than once or twice a month and 15.4% stated that they never saw them.

Frequency of contact with relatives not residing in the household

Percentages

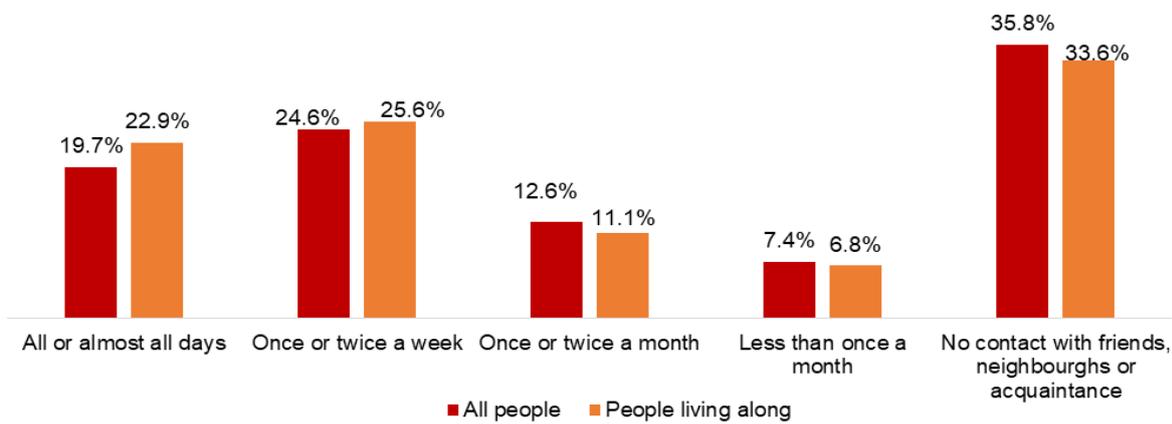


The relationship with friends, neighbors or acquaintances was frequent for almost half of people with disabilities (44.3%). This frequency varied with age, going from 51.8% among those aged 6 to 44 years to 39.9% among those aged 80 or over.

Half of the people with disabilities who lived alone frequently interacted with friends, neighbors or acquaintances. For their part, one in three said they had no relationship.

Frequency of contact with friends, neighbours or acquaintances

Percentages



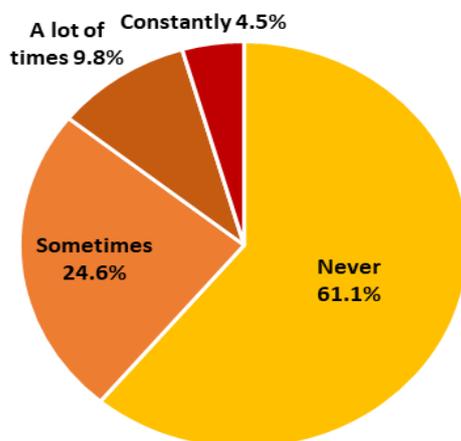
Discrimination

The survey allows us to obtain information on the perception of discrimination by persons with disabilities in different situations in their daily lives. In the school environment, four out of 10 children with disabilities between the ages of six and 15 stated that they had felt discriminated against. A total of 24.6% said sometimes, 9.8% many times and 4.5% constantly.

Among those over 16 years of age with disabilities who carried out some type of studies in 2020, the perception of discrimination affected two out of 10. A total of 12.9% felt discriminated against on some occasion, 3.9% many times and 0.7% constantly.

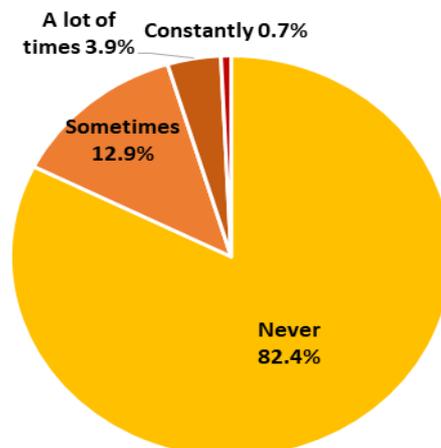
Perception of discrimination in school environment

People with disabilities from six to 15 years old



Perception of discrimination in the school environment

People with disabilities who are 16 years old and over



In the workplace, nine out of 10 people with disabilities stated that they did not feel discriminated against. A total of 1.2% stated that they suffer discrimination constantly.

People whose disability affected interactions and personal relationships were those who most reported experiencing situations of discrimination, both at school and at work.

Primary Caregivers

Almost half of the people with disabilities aged six and over reported receiving care or personal assistance. A total of 24.6% received this care only from people residing in their home, 12.1% from non-residents, and in 13.0% of cases the care was provided by both.

A total of 63.7% of these caregivers were women, with the most frequent profiles being women between 45 and 64 years old (41.0% of cases) and men of the same age group (20.7%).

A total of 49.7% of the people receiving care reported being cared for eight or more hours a day.

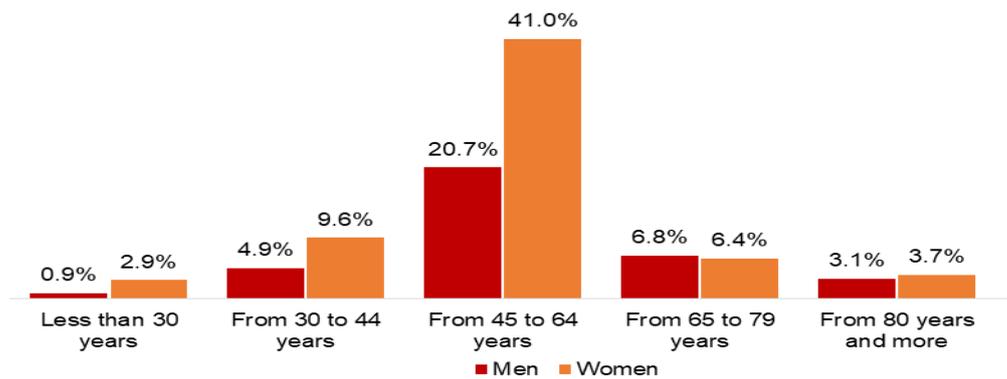
Among the people between the ages of six and 44 who received care, the figure of their main caregiver was one of their parents in 69.8% of the cases (10.5% the father and 59.3% the mother).

For 48.1% of people aged 45 to 79, the main caregiver was the spouse or partner.

On the other hand, for 59.1% of people aged 80 and over, the main caregiver was their children (18.0% had a son and 41.1% a daughter).

Main caregiver profile by gender and age group

Percentages of the total number of caregivers of both genders



Limitations in children between two and five years of age

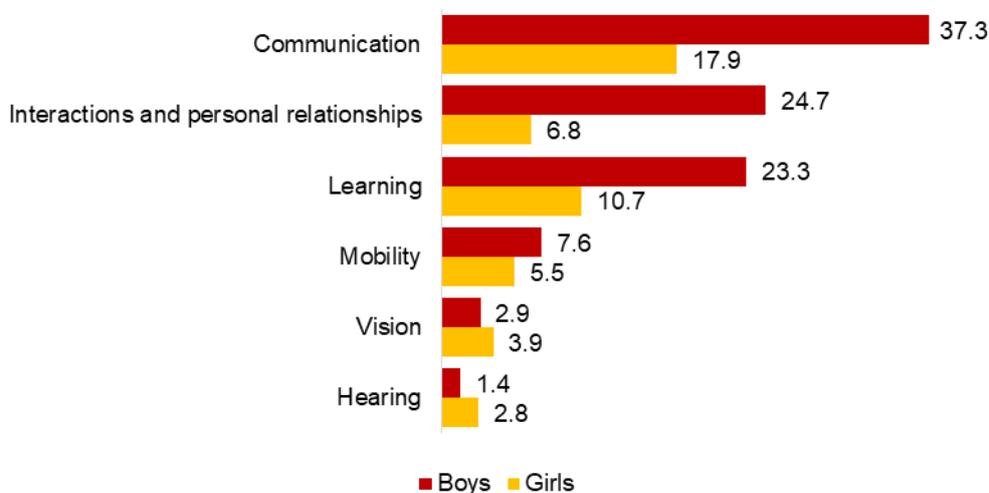
In 2020, a total of 65.9 thousand minors between the ages of two and five presented some type of limitation (which represented a rate of 39.6 per thousand).

By gender, the incidence was higher among boys (50.3 per thousand) than girls (28.2).

Communication problems were the most frequent limitation, affecting 37.3 out of every thousand boys and 17.9 out of every thousand girls.

Limitations in children between two and five years of age, by gender

Rates per thousand



In this group, in 84.6% of cases the main caregiver was the mother and in 11.3% the father.

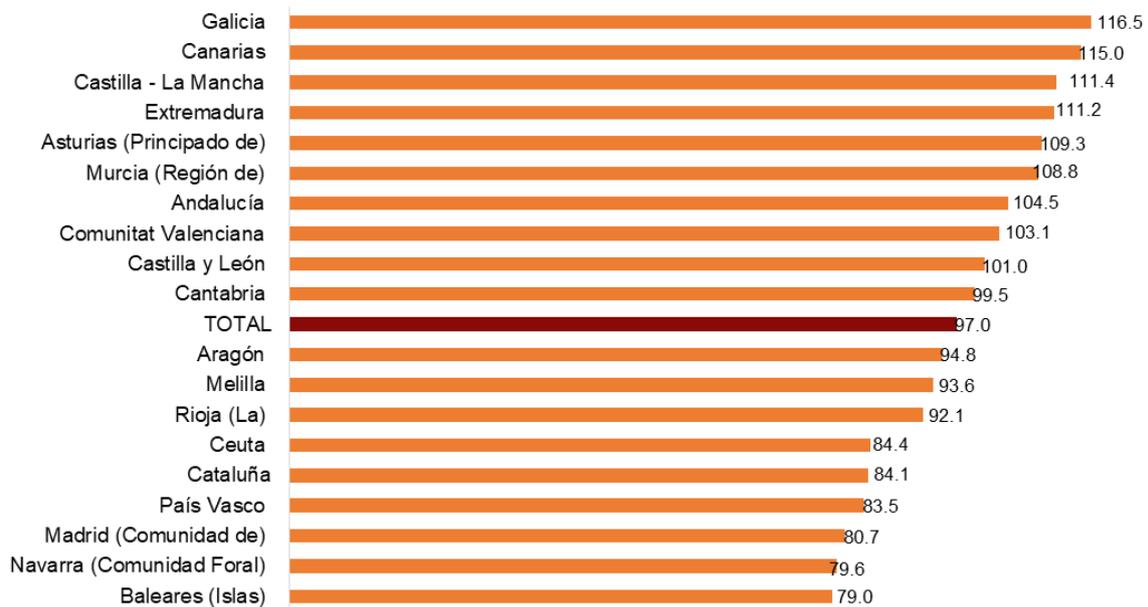
Disability rates by Autonomous Communities and Cities

The highest disability rates of people aged six and over per thousand inhabitants in 2020 were in the autonomous communities of Galicia (116.5), Canarias (115.0) and Castilla-La Mancha (111.4).

On the other hand, the lowest rates were found in Illes Balears (79.0 per thousand inhabitants), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (79.6) and Comunidad de Madrid (80.7).

Disability rates by Autonomous Communities and Cities

Persons aged six and older



Data Review and Update

The data published today is final and is not subject to further revision. All results are available on INEBase.

Methodological note

The general objective of EDAD 2020 is to meet the demand for information from the Public Administrations and numerous users such as the organizations from the Third Sector of Social Action, providing a statistical base in the creation of policies for people with disabilities that are aimed at increasing personal autonomy and avoiding situations of dependency. It also allows information to be obtained regarding the caregivers of people with disabilities.

The survey is designed to estimate the number of people with disabilities living in households at both the national level and in the Autonomous Communities, and to determine the different types of activity limitations, as well as their severity. Investigate the use or need for technical or personal aids to overcome the limitation. In addition, it provides information on the state of health of people with disabilities, along with aspects of the workplace, education, mobility accessibility, technological accessibility, social and economic benefits.

The sample is approximately 67,500 households. The data have been weighted to be representative at the national and regional level.

Type of operation: statistics with irregular periodicity.

Population scope: population aged two and over residing in family dwellings.

Reference period for the results: August 2020 - October 2021.

Type of sampling: two-stage sampling with stratification of first stage units. The first stage units are census tracts and the second are primary family dwellings. No subsampling is carried out in the homes. Information is collected from all the people who have their regular residence in these homes.

Collection method: web questionnaire, personal and telephone interview with electronic questionnaire. Data collection has had two phases. Using a household questionnaire, the first phase sought to identify households where person with a disability lived, while the second phase collected information from people with disabilities using individual questionnaires.

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information see the section [Quality at INE and the Code of Best Practices](#) on the INE website.

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