

Summary

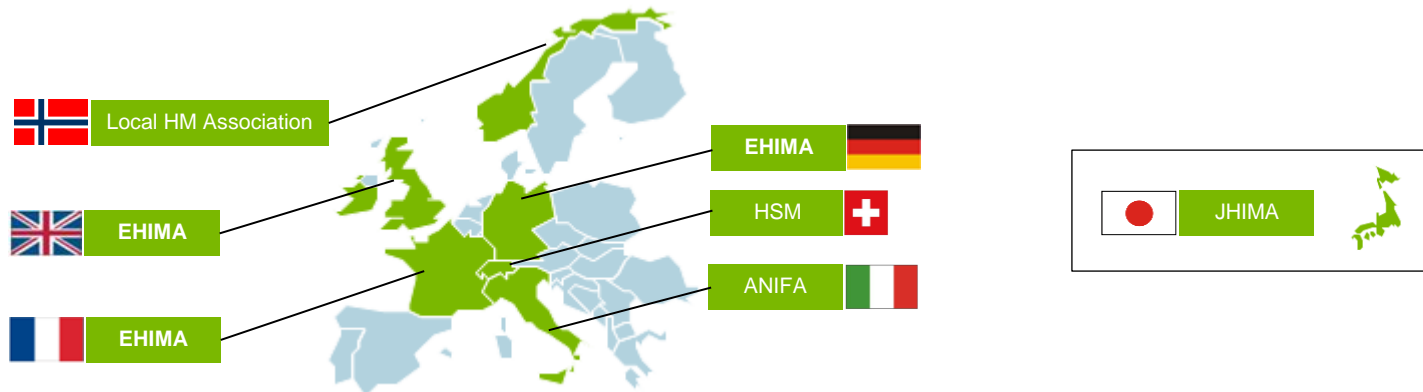
EuroTrak Switzerland 2012

1. Introduction
2. Market overview
3. Analysis of hearing aid owners
4. Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners
5. Switzerland-specific questions

Summary

1. Introduction

- EuroTrak Switzerland 2012 was designed and executed by Anovum (Zurich) on behalf of HSM Switzerland.
- Sample sizes Switzerland 2012:
 - Representative sample (sample 1): n=14'836 people
 - Hearing impaired (sample 2): n=1'327 people
 - Hearing impaired non-owners: n=813 people with hearing loss (**HL**)
 - HA owners: n=514 people with hearing aid (**HA**)
- EuroTrak Switzerland 2012 is part of the EuroTrak studies:



Summary

2. Market overview

- Stated hearing loss prevalence
 - Total: 8.8% (18+: 10.5%).
 - Binaural hearing loss: HA owners: 82%, HA non-owners: 59%.
 - Tinnitus prevalence 20% (self stated, sometimes or permanently).
 - Hearing Tests: 39% had a hearing test in the last 5 years.
- Hearing aid adoption rate (HA penetration)
 - Total: 38.8%.
 - Total age group 18+: 39.1 %.
 - 73% of HA owners have binaural treatment.
- The route to the hearing aid
 - 73% of the hearing impaired discussed hearing loss with an ENT doctor or family doctor.
 - 44% got hearing aids recommended from the ENT or family doctor (drop out rate = 39%).
 - 59% of the GP consultations referred to an ENT. 22% recommended no action.
 - 41% of ENT consultations referred to a audiologist, 26% recommended to get a hearing aid, 41% recommended no action.
- Potential social cost-savings due to the use of hearing aids
 - Hearing aids are believed to have a positive impact on the job.
 - Hearing aid owners have a lower risk of being depressed and a lower risk of being forgetful compared to impaired non-owners.

Summary

3. Analysis of hearing aid owners

- Hearing aid ownership and usage
 - 89% received some kind of 3rd party reimbursement.
 - 60% of the currently owned HAs were fitted in 2009 or later.
 - The average age of the currently owned HAs is 3.1 years.
 - The median age of hearing aids before replacement is 5 years.
 - On average, HAs are worn 8.3 hours a day.
 - 50% of hearing aid owners have never heard of wireless technology in connection with hearing aids. 14% rate wireless technology as very important.
- Satisfaction with HAs
 - 84% of the HA owners are satisfied with their HAs.
 - The more hours worn per day, the higher the satisfaction.
 - Satisfaction with HAs bought 2010 or after is higher than with HAs bought before.
- Positive impact of HAs
 - Significant positive impact of HAs on different aspects – especially communication, participation in group activities and sense of safety.

Summary

4. Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners

- Reasons not to own/use HAs
 - Information deficit non-owners: 37% don't know whether insurance would pay, 15% assume they don't pay.
 - The main reasons for not using hearing aids are that people say they hear well enough, their hearing loss was not severe enough and they do not work well in noisy situations.
 - 4% who own HAs don't use them at all; 16% use them less than one hour/day. Main reasons for this are: "They do not work well in noisy situations", "Hear well enough in most situations" "HAs do not restore hearing to normal" and "uncomfortable".
- Negative impact of hearing loss and buying intentions
 - Compared to impaired hearing aid non-owners with significant hearing loss (Top 50% hearing loss-group), hearing aid owners feel less exhausted in the evenings.
 - 7% of non-owners intend to get a hearing aid within the next year.
 - The most important influencing factors for getting hearing aids are worsening hearing loss, ENT, significant others and audiologists. Insurance coverage/price of hearing aids is only relevant for the non owners.

Summary

5. Switzerland-specific questions

- Image
 - Image of the hearing healthcare industry in Switzerland is mainly positive: only 4% of the people have a negative image
 - HA owners have an even better image of the hearing healthcare industry
 - 42% state that the overall image of the hearing healthcare industry in Switzerland got better
 - The image of the audiologists is better than the image of the manufacturers among HA owners (general population rates those 2 groups equally)
- New compensation system
 - The awareness of the new compensation system is much higher among HA owners (68% vs. 29% among non owners)
 - The majority of hearing impaired people disapproves of most of the cost saving activities which come with the new compensation system

Results

EuroTrak Switzerland 2012

1. Introduction
2. Market overview
3. Analysis of hearing aid owners
4. Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners
5. Switzerland-specific questions

Detailed Results: Roadmap

1. Introduction

- Objectives and organisation
- Field research specification

2. Market overview

- Prevalence of hearing loss and hearing aid adoption rate
- Hearing tests and prevalence of tinnitus
- The route to the hearing aid: Drop-out rates and reasons for drop-outs
- Potential social cost-savings due to the use of hearing aids: Work competitiveness, depressive and dementia symptoms

3. Analysis of hearing aid owners

- Hearing aid ownership, lifetime and usage
- Awareness and importance of wireless technology
- Satisfaction with hearing aids and drivers
- Positive impact of hearing aids

4. Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners

- Reasons for not having a hearing aid
- Negative impact of hearing loss
- Buying intentions

5. Switzerland-specific questions

- Image of the hearing healthcare industry in Switzerland
- New compensation system

6. Appendix

- Demographics: Hearing instrument adoption rates and populations

1. Introduction

Objectives and organisation

Organisation of EuroTrak 2012

Organisation

- Principal of the project EuroTrak Switzerland is HSM (Hearing System Manufacturers).
- Anovum Zurich developed the concept of EuroTrak, designed the questionnaire and conducted the fieldwork in cooperation with a panel company. Furthermore Anovum analysed the data and prepared the presentation.
- The European Hearing Instrument Manufacturers Association [EHIMA] approved the questionnaire in cooperation with Sergei Kochkin, Ph.D., Executive Director, Better Hearing Institute.

Use of the data

- HSM (Hearing System Manufacturers) and EHIMA may use the anonymous data (delivered tables, charts, reports) and conclusions of the survey for further research projects, for archiving and publication in any form whatsoever.
- The raw dataset remains at Anovum. If HSM (Hearing System Manufacturers) uses anonymous data (delivered tables, charts, reports) and conclusions of the survey for publications the source of the data needs to be mentioned in the following way:
"Source: Anovum – EuroTrak – Switzerland/2012/n=[*relevant sample size*]"
- Any member of HSM (Ansavox AG, Bernafon AG, FIMIC, GN ReSound AG, Oticon SA, Phonak AG, Siemens Audiologie AG, Widex Hörgeräte AG) can ask Anovum to further analyse the raw data in specific ways at their own expense.

Field research specification

Recruitment process: In search of hearing impaired people

Step 1: Screening interviews

Objective: Prevalence of hearing loss and hearing aid ownership

Process:

1. Representative sample with strict quotas that represent the overall population (Age/Gender interlocked; soft quota on region)
2. Contacts from panellist pools of more than 40'000 people
3. Screening questionnaire: Stated hearing loss and hearing aid usage + demographics
4. Result: Representative sample of **n=14'836** people based on census data.

Step 2: Target population interviews

Objective: Details about satisfaction with hearing aids and reasons for non-adoption

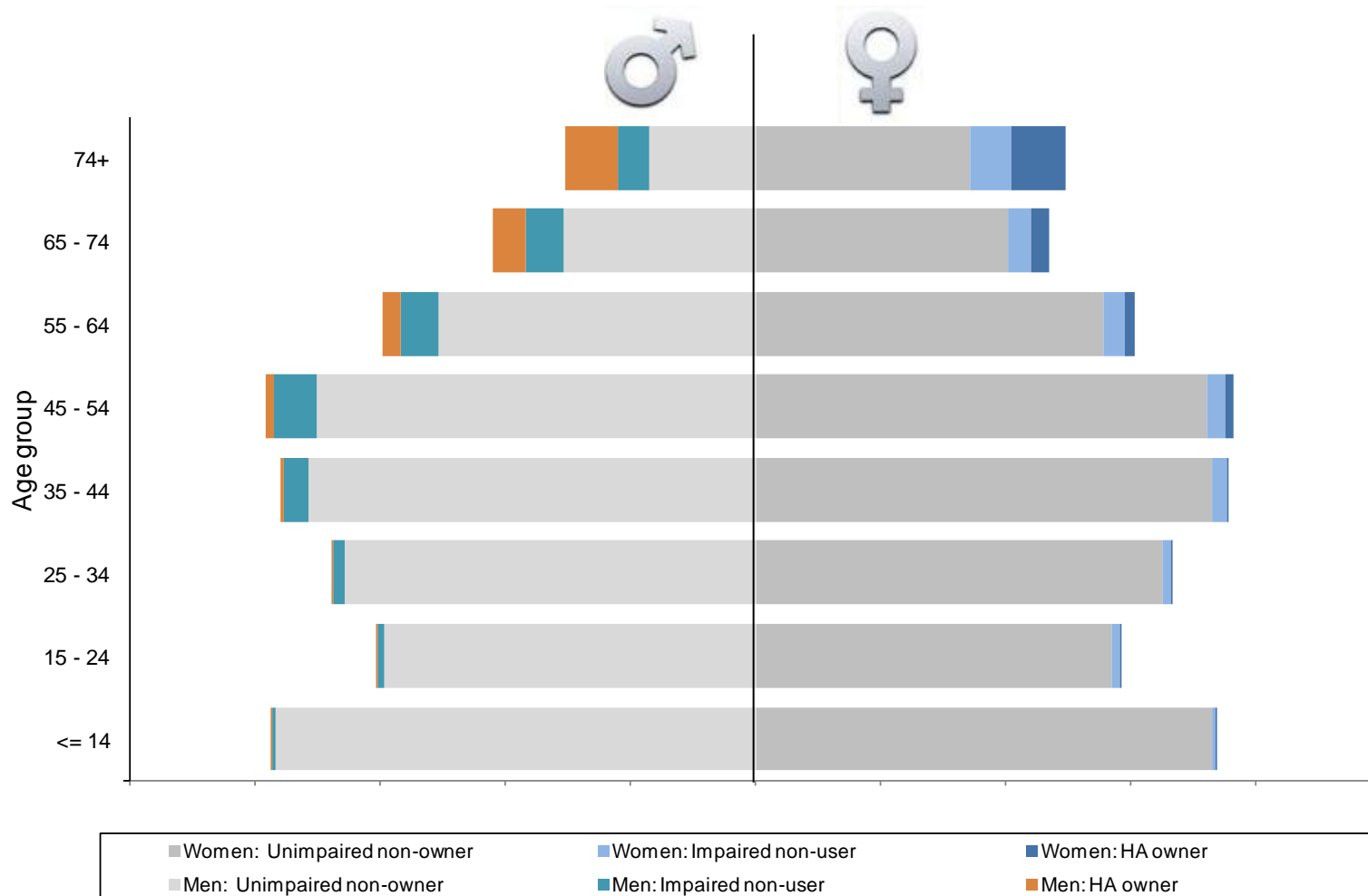
Process:

1. Main questionnaires: Owners and hearing impaired non-owners
2. Balancing through weighting according to representative screening interviews
3. Resulting sample: **n=514** hearing aid owners and **n=813** hearing impaired non-owners

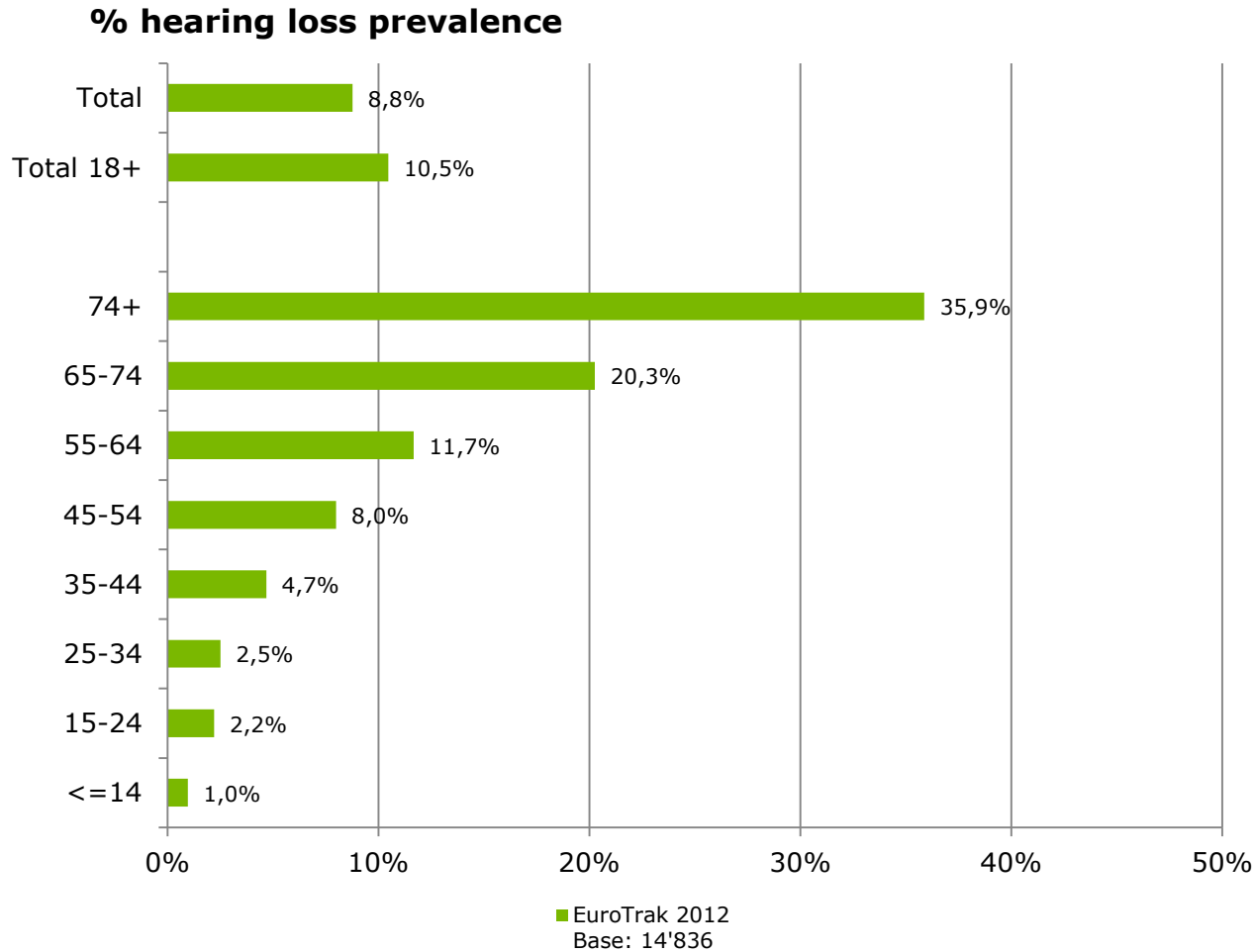
2. Market overview

Prevalence of hearing loss and adoption rate

Hearing loss and hearing instrument ownership by gender/age

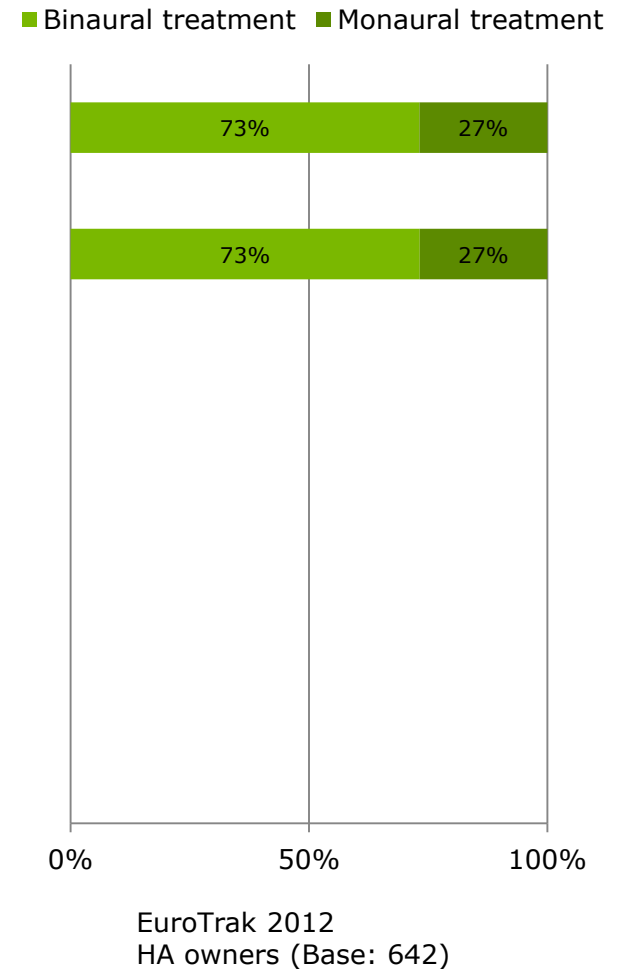
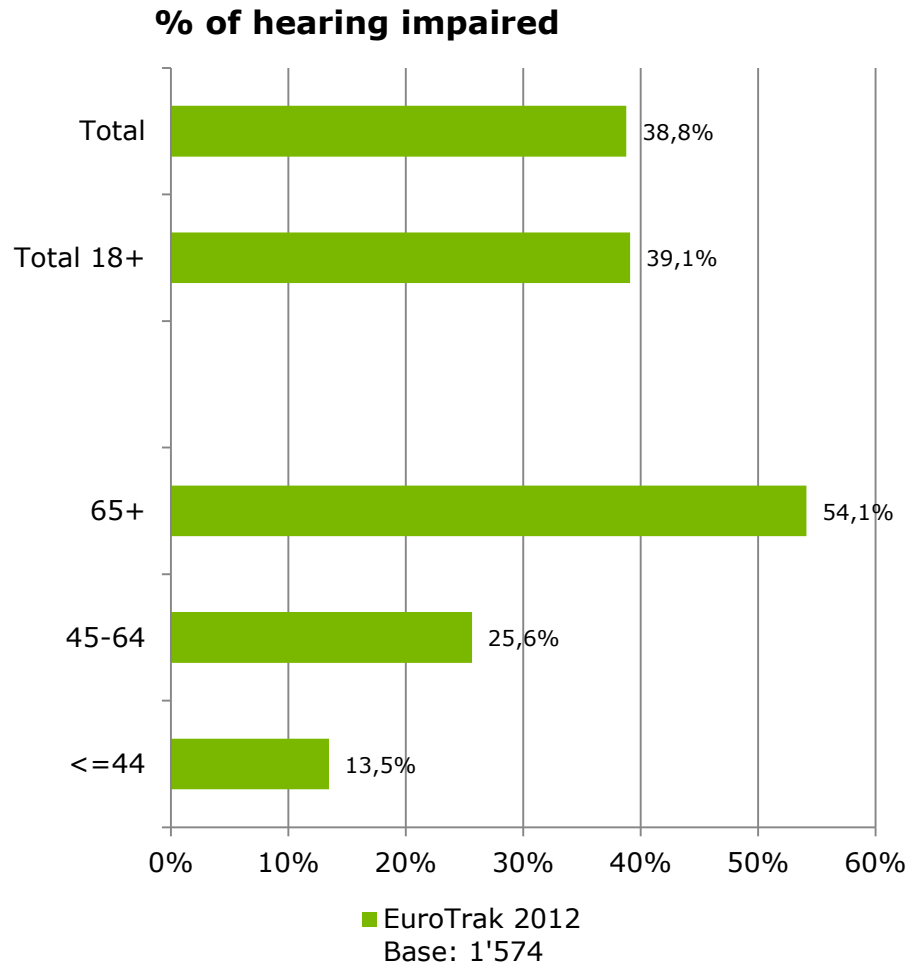


Hearing loss prevalence Switzerland 2012

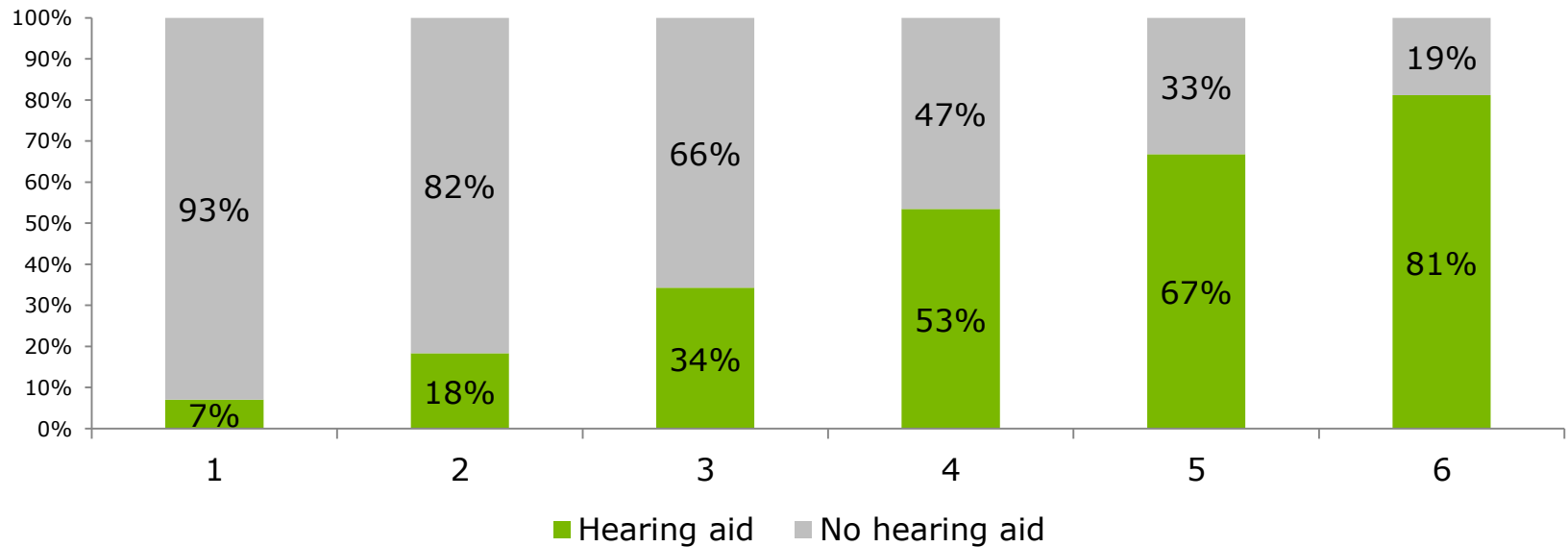


Hearing aid adoption rate Switzerland 2012

38.8% of hearing impaired have hearing aid(s), 73% of them have binaural treatment



The more severe the hearing loss, the higher the adoption rate



Hearing loss 6-groups

HA-non-owner, n=813
HA-owner, n=514

* Construction of 6-groups: A factor analysis was performed to identify one factor "degree of hearing loss". The following questions were included in the factor:

- Number of ears impaired (one or two)
 - Stated hearing loss (Mild to Profound)
 - Scores on 6 APHAB-EC – like questions (Scaled 1-5)
 - When NOT using a hearing aid, how difficult is it for you to follow conversations in the presence of noise
- People were segmented into 6 groups of same size (16.67% of all hearing impaired in the sample).

Hearing loss

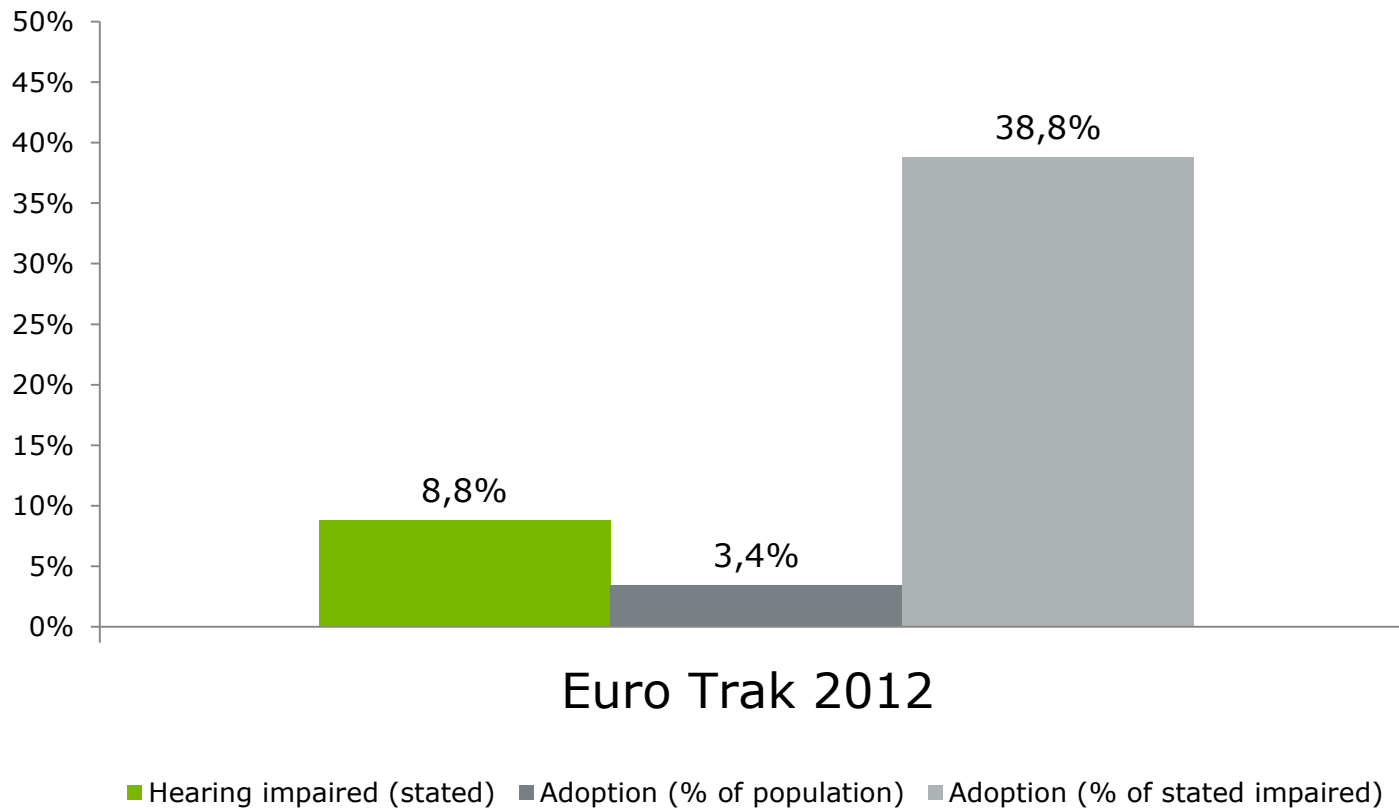
Hearing loss characteristics: Owners compared to non-owners

	HA-Non-owner n=813	HA Owner n= 514	Hearing Aid Adoption (%)
Ears impaired (stated)			
Unilateral loss	41%	18%	24%
Bilateral loss	59%	82%	50%
Perceived loss			
Mild	53%	14%	15%
Moderate	35%	57%	52%
Severe	7%	23%	63%*
Profound	4%	6%	

n's are unweighted whereas the shown results are weighted

* combined "severe" and "profound" because n is too small

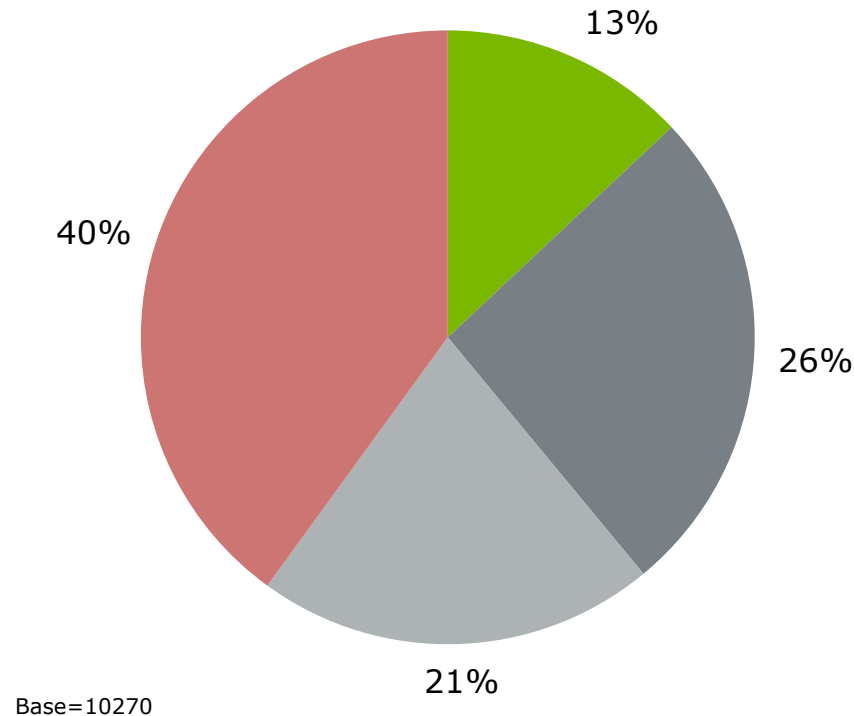
Overview hearing loss prevalence and hearing aid adoption



Hearing tests and prevalence of tinnitus

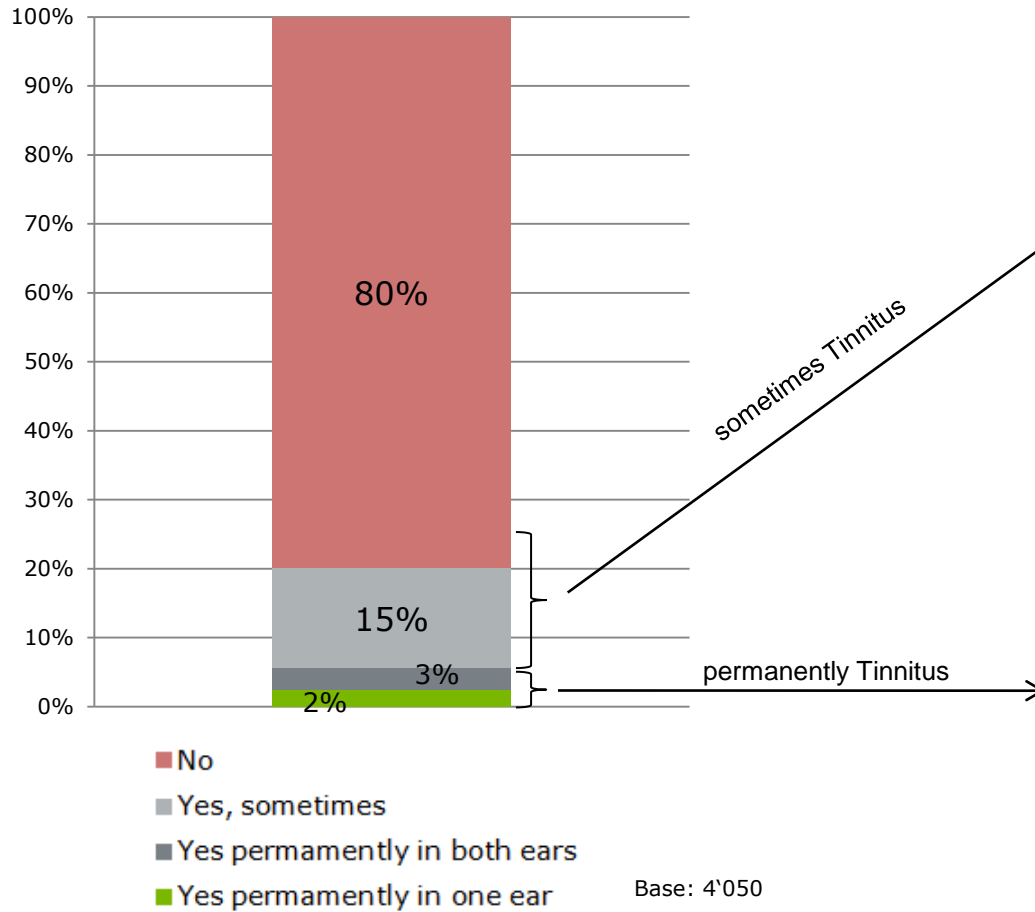
40% state their hearing has never been tested

■ Yes, in the last 12 months
 ■ Yes, in the last 1-5 years
■ Yes, more than 5 years ago
 ■ No, never

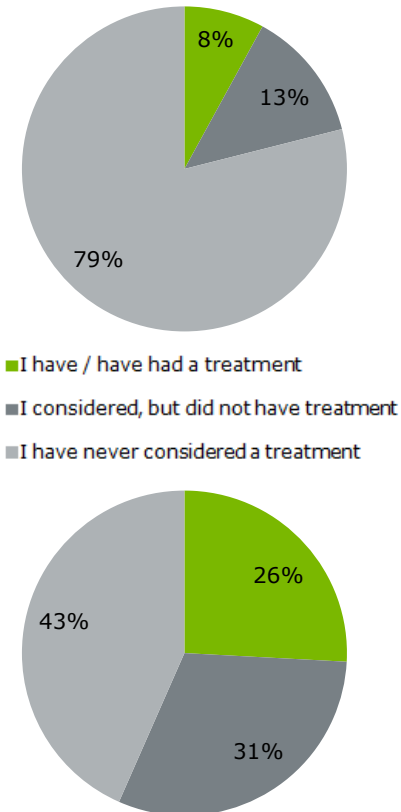


Prevalence of tinnitus

Do you have tinnitus (ringing or other noises in the ears or head) in one or both ears ?

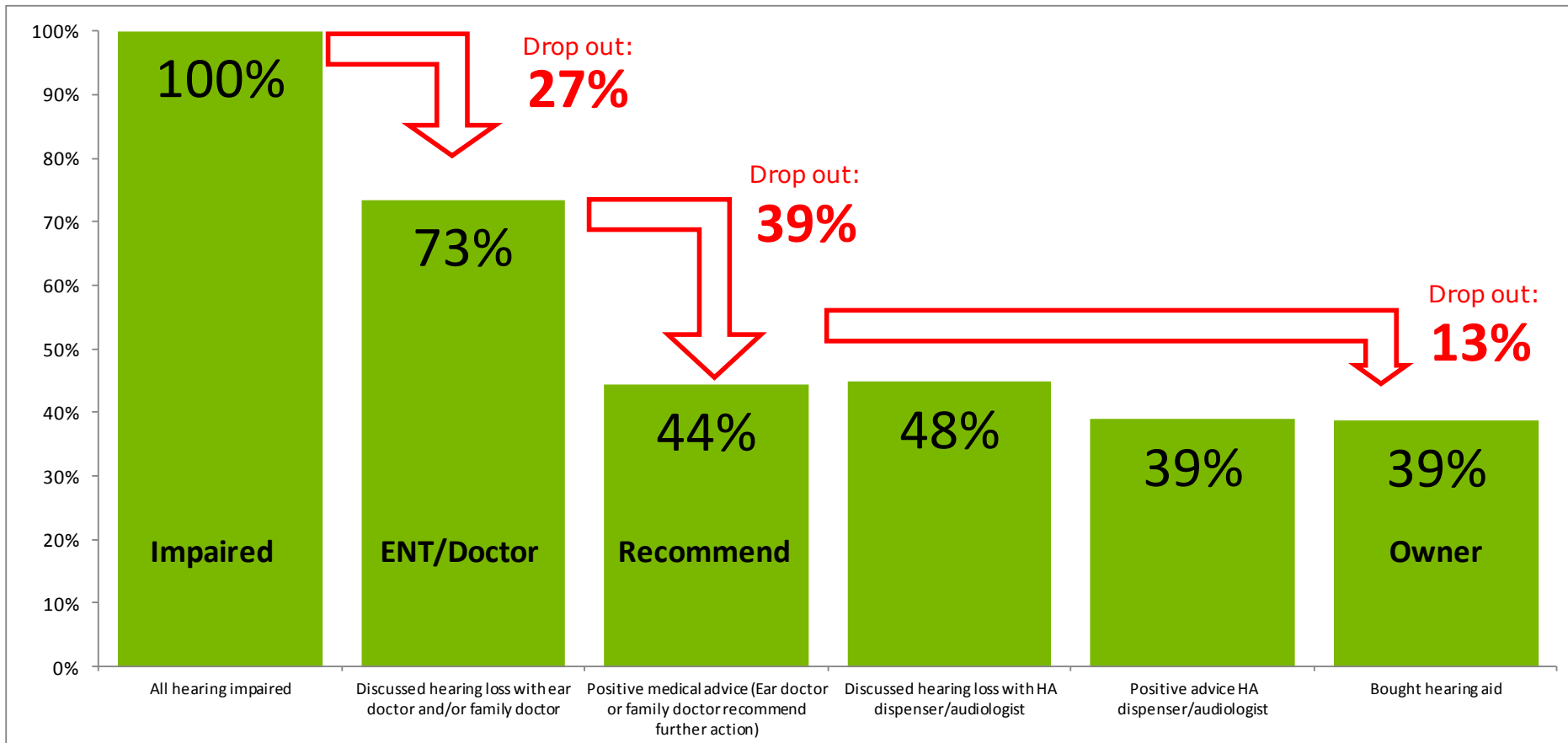


Have you ever thought about a treatment of your tinnitus?



The route to the hearing aid: Drop-out rates and reasons for drop-outs

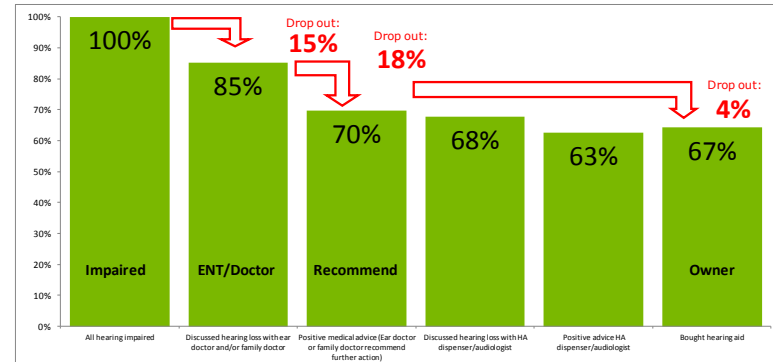
The route to the hearing aid: Overview



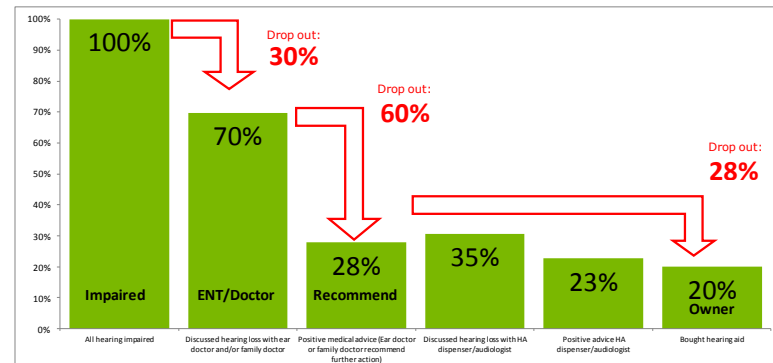
Base: n=1'327

Much higher drop-out-rates for the lower hearing loss segments

Top 50% hearing loss*



Low 50% hearing loss*

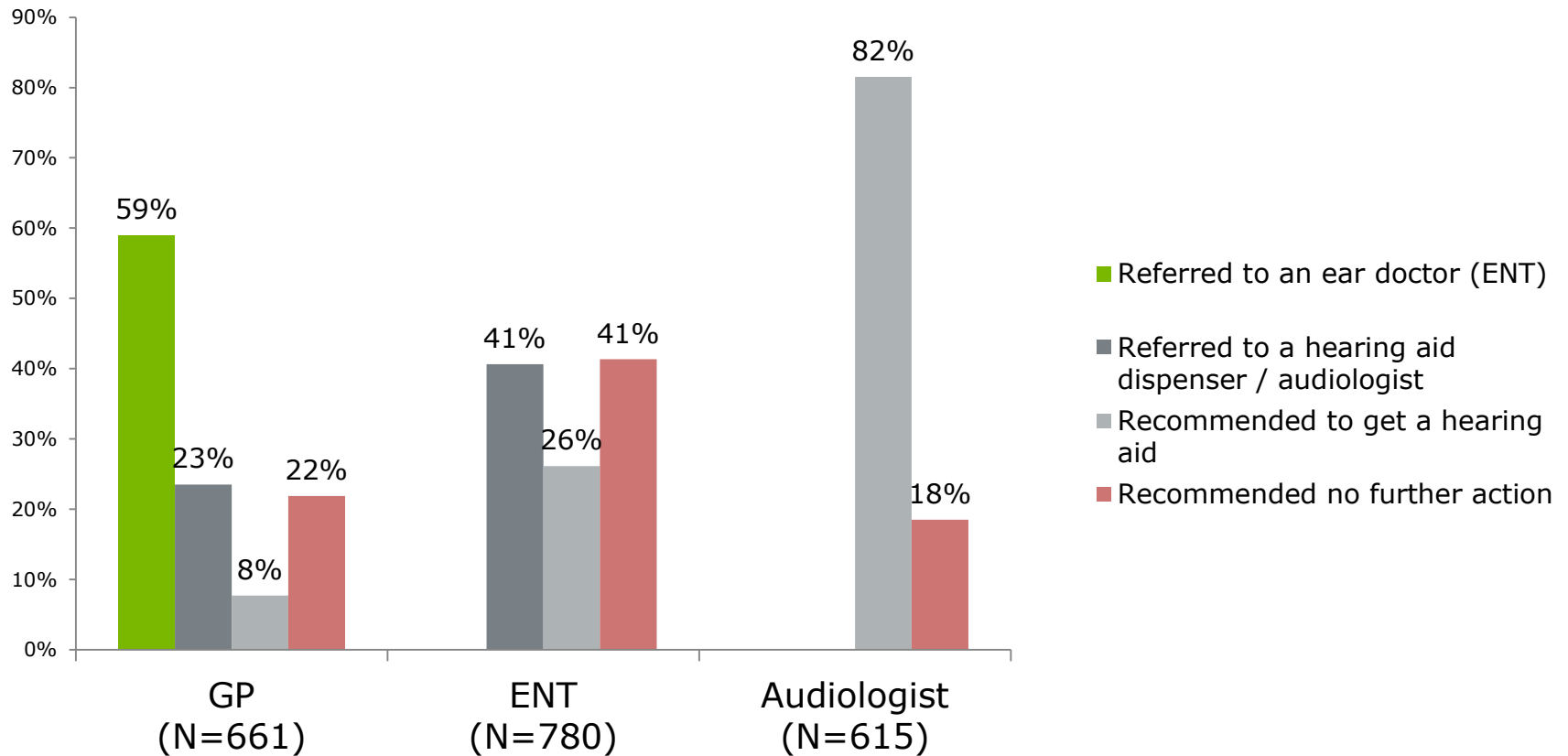


Base: n=1'327

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 - When NOT using a hearing aid, how difficult is it for you to follow conversations in the presence of noise
- People were segmented into 6 groups of same size (16.67% of all hearing impaired in the sample).

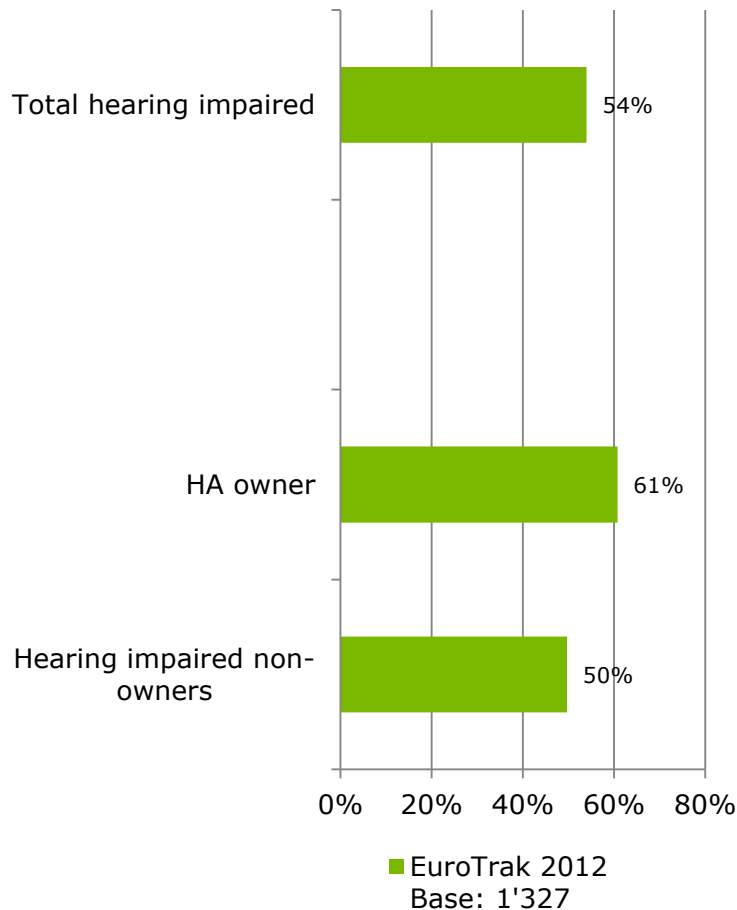
Recommendations by profession



The route to the hearing aid: GP/Family doctor

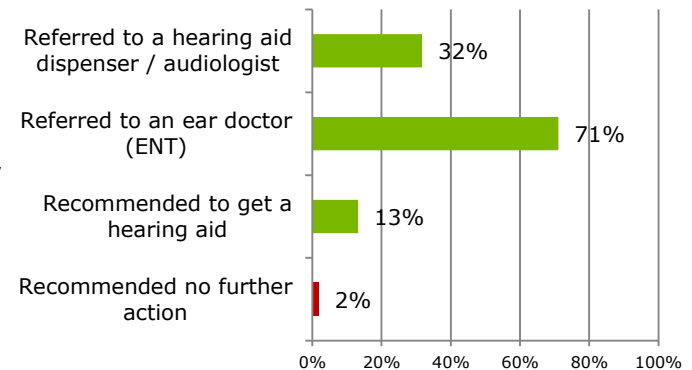
Have you discussed your hearing problem with your family doctor?

% Discussed with GP

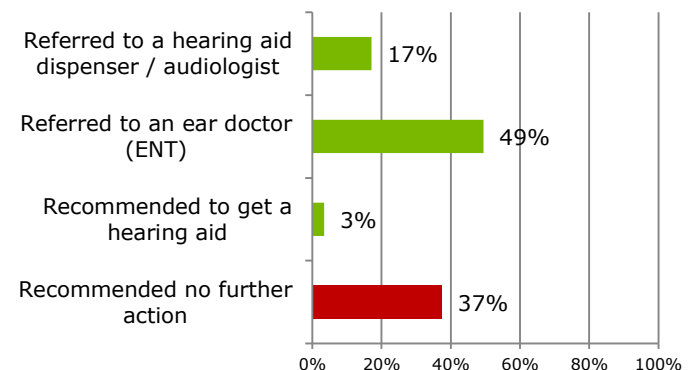


What did he/she recommend ?

HA owner (Base: 281)

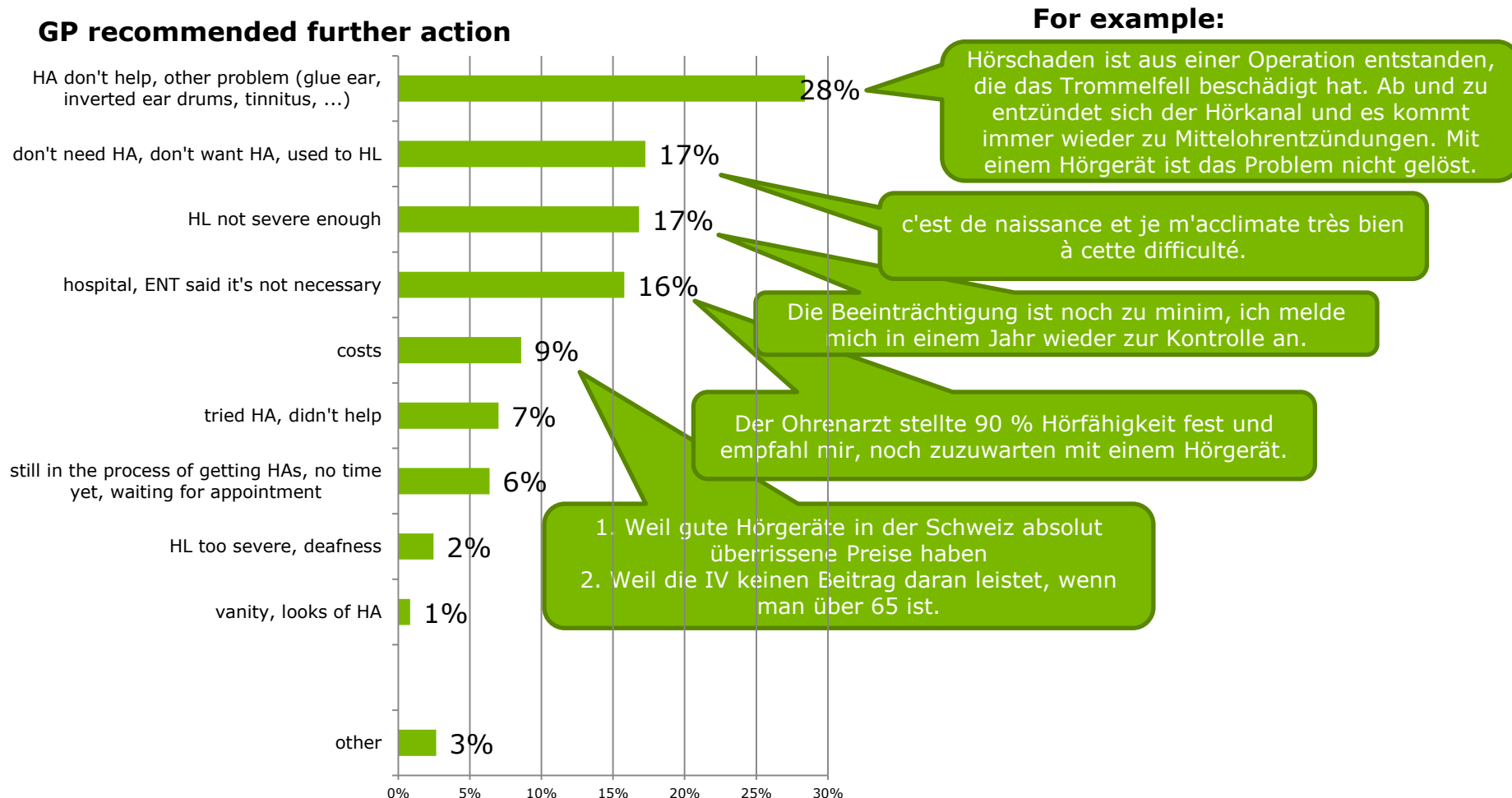


Impaired non-owner (Base: 380)



Non-owners: Reasons for not owning a HA

If GP recommended further action (open ended question)

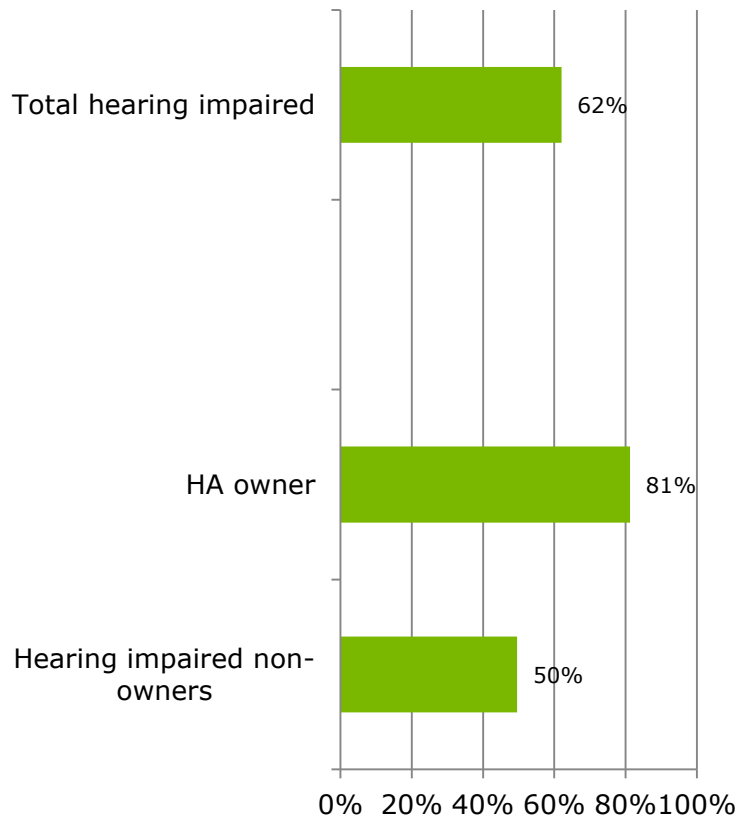


Base: 227

The route to the hearing aid: ENT

Have you discussed your hearing problem with an ear doctor (ENT)?

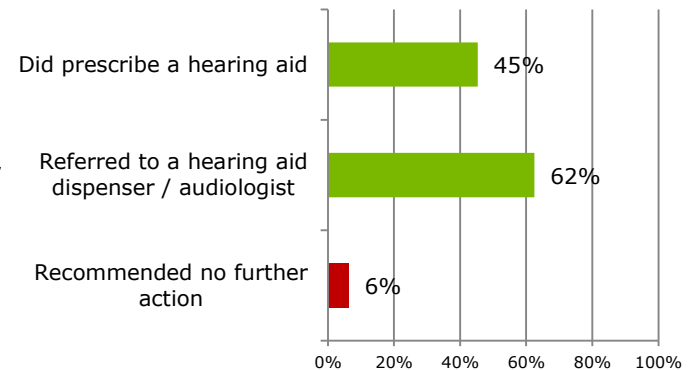
% Discussed with ENT



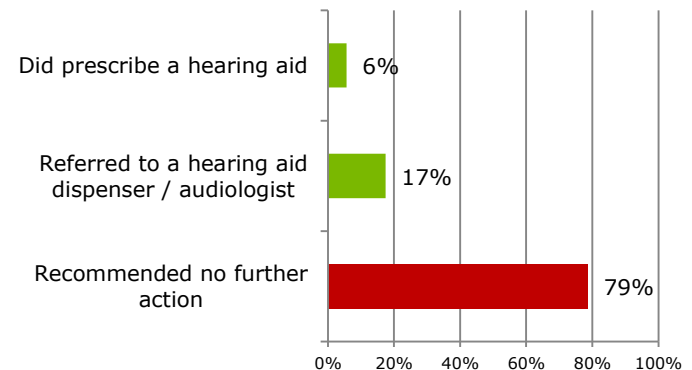
■ EuroTrak 2012
Base: 1'327

What did he/she recommend ?

HA owner (Base: 402)



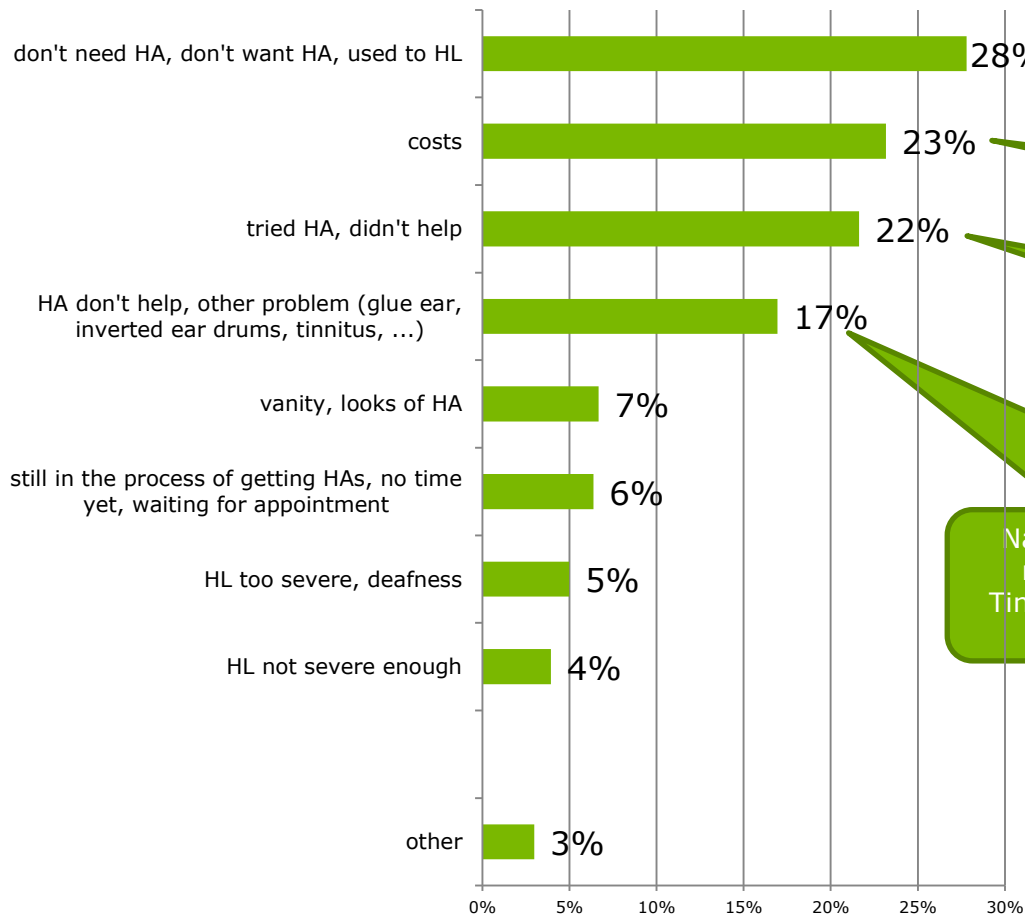
Impaired non-owner (Base: 378)



Non-owners: Reasons for not owning a HA

If ENT recommended further action (open ended question)

ENT recommended further action



For example:

Bin froh, dass ich vieles nicht hören muss.
Ist manchmal besser.

Wenn ich ein Hörgerät möchte, dann nur ein sehr gutes und die sind extrem teuer.

Ich habe einige Monate verschiedene Hörgeräte ausprobiert, jedoch dann doch keines gekauft, weil ich das für mich optimale Gerät nicht gefunden habe. Zudem war die Hörverbesserung nicht so gravierend.

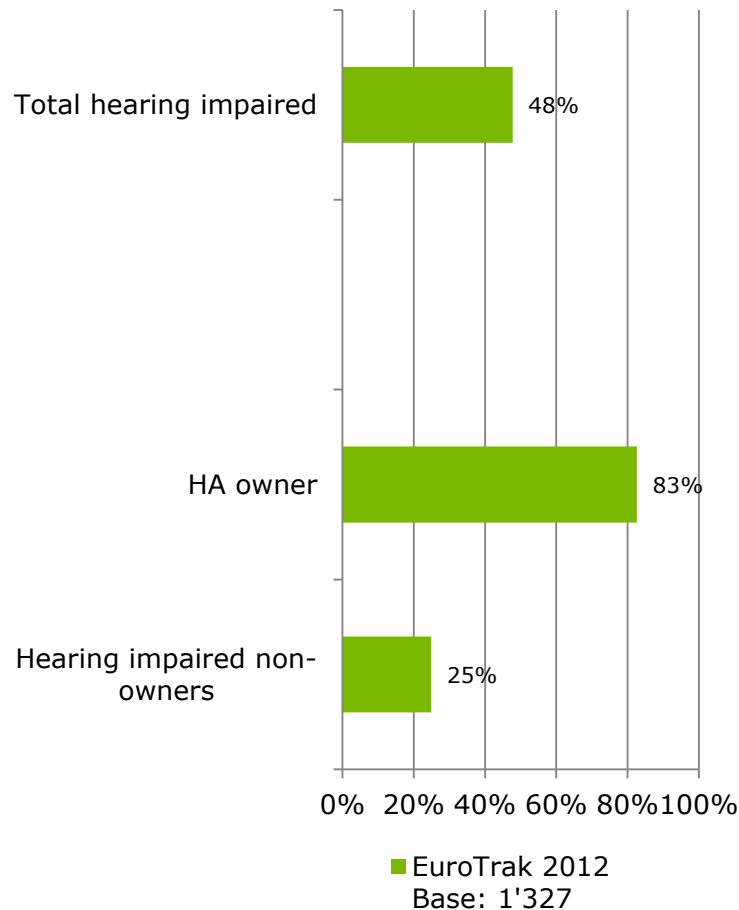
Nach dem Test mit verschiedenen Hörgeräten musste ich feststellen, dass infolge meines Tinnitus keine Verbesserung des Hörvermögens festzustellen war.

Base: 58 (low sample size!)

The route to the hearing aid: Audiologist

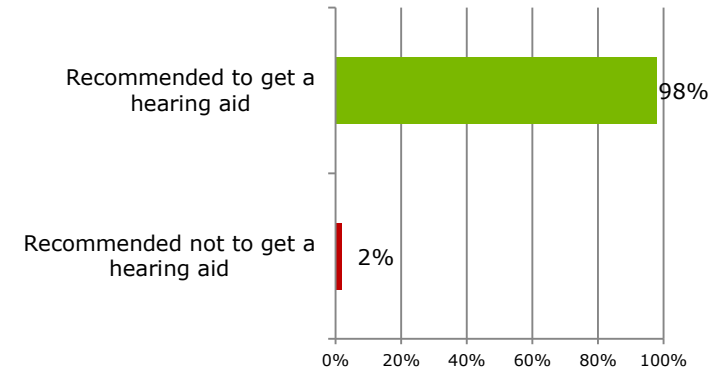
Have you discussed your hearing problem with a Hearing Aid Dispenser/Audiologist?

% Discussed with Audiologist

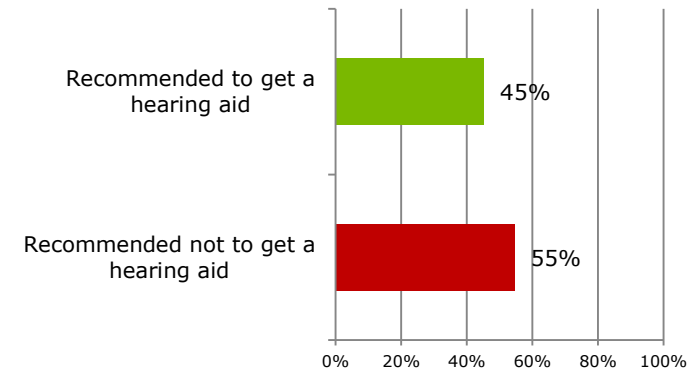


What did he/she recommend ?

HA owner (Base: 416)



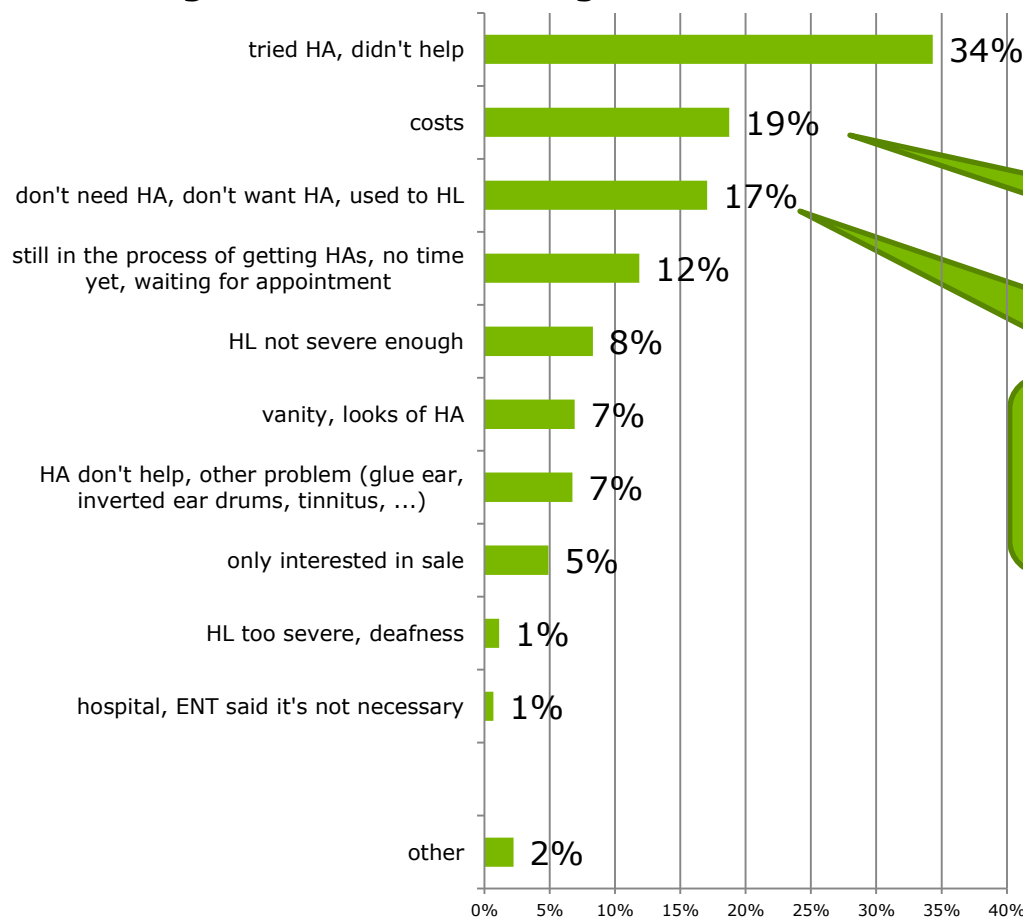
Impaired non-owner (Base: 199)



Non-owners: Reasons for not owning a HA

If Audiologist recommended to get HA (open ended question)

Audiologist recommended to get HA



For example:

Ich habe zwei zur Probe getragen und dort, wo ich Schwierigkeiten habe: Partyschwerhörigkeit, Versammlungen, Fernseh-Frauenstimmen, wenig oder keine Erleichterung gespürt.

Vor allem der sehr hohe Preis hat mich abgeschreckt für die kleinen, nicht so sichtbaren Geräte und die alten grossen 'Dinger' möchte ich nicht tragen.

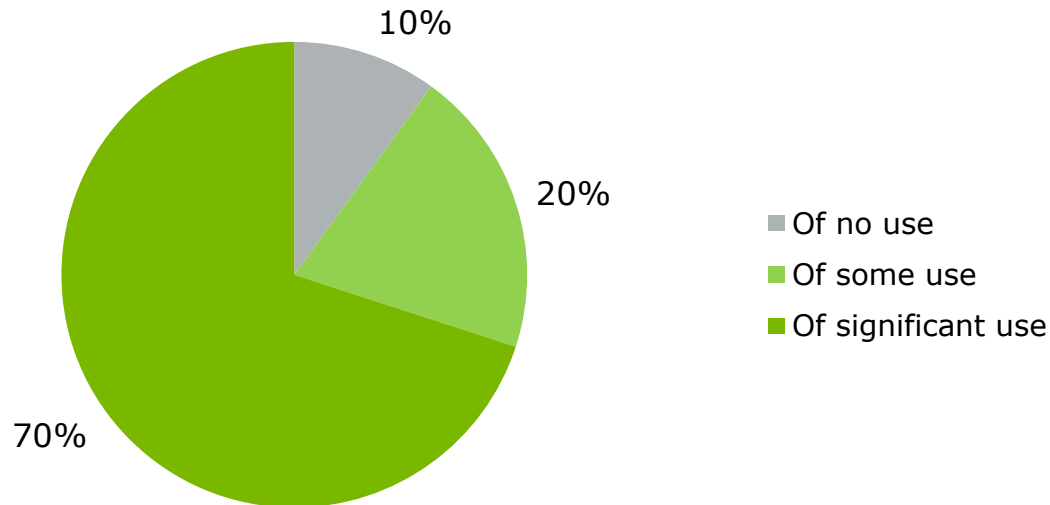
Der Hörverlust beschränkt sich auf hohe Frequenzen. Ursprünglich wollte ich einen angebotenen Testlauf machen, verzichtete dann, da der Leidensdruck offenbar nicht hoch genug war.

Base: 79 (low sample size!)

Potential social cost-savings due to the use of hearing aids: Work competitiveness, depressive and dementia symptoms

Work competitiveness: 90% of the working hearing aid owners state their hearing aid(s) are useful on their job.

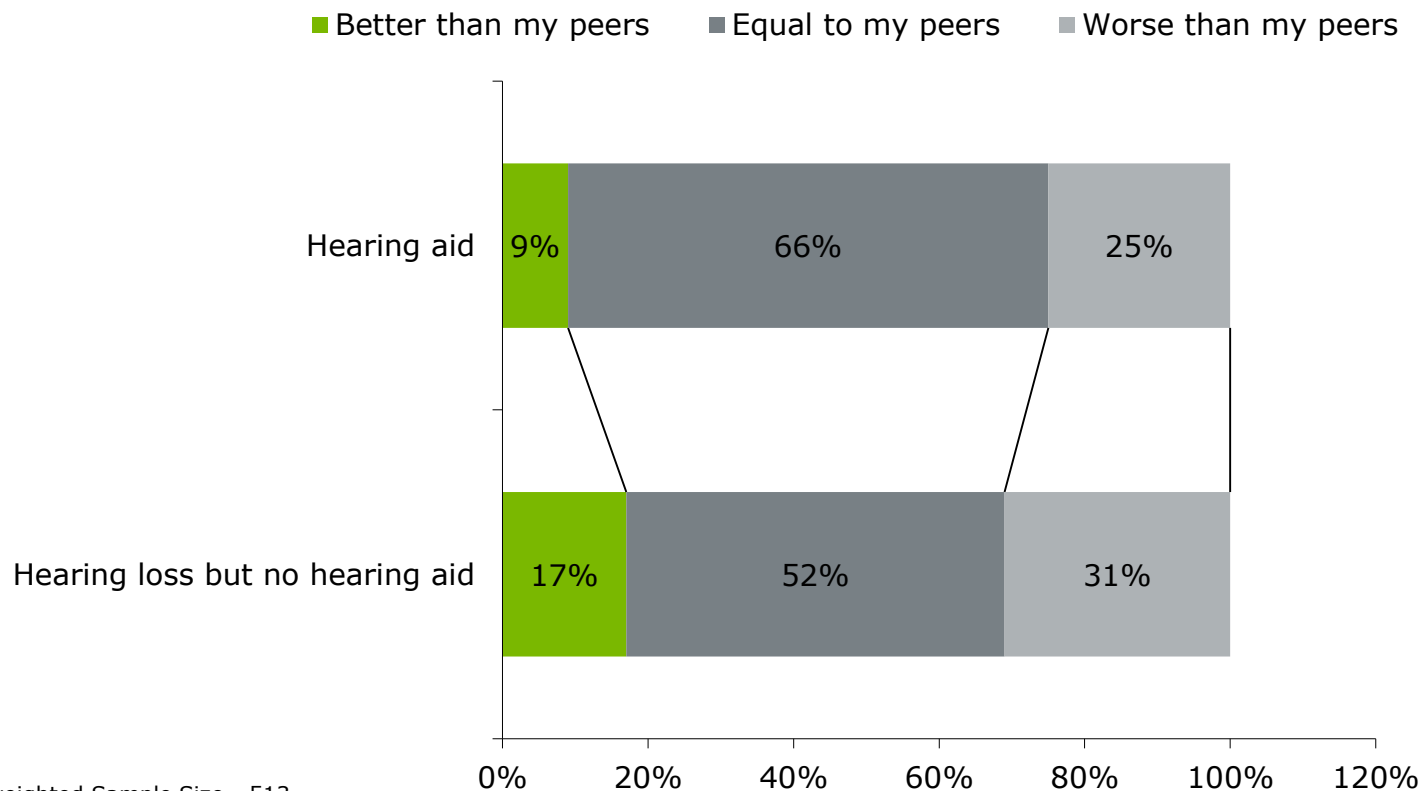
How useful are your hearing aids on your job?



Work competitiveness : 31% of impaired people without hearing aid tend to think they receive a worse compensation for their jobs than their peers (25% of hearing aid owners)

Compared to your peers of equal age, education and skill how would you rate the compensation that you receive for the job you perform ?

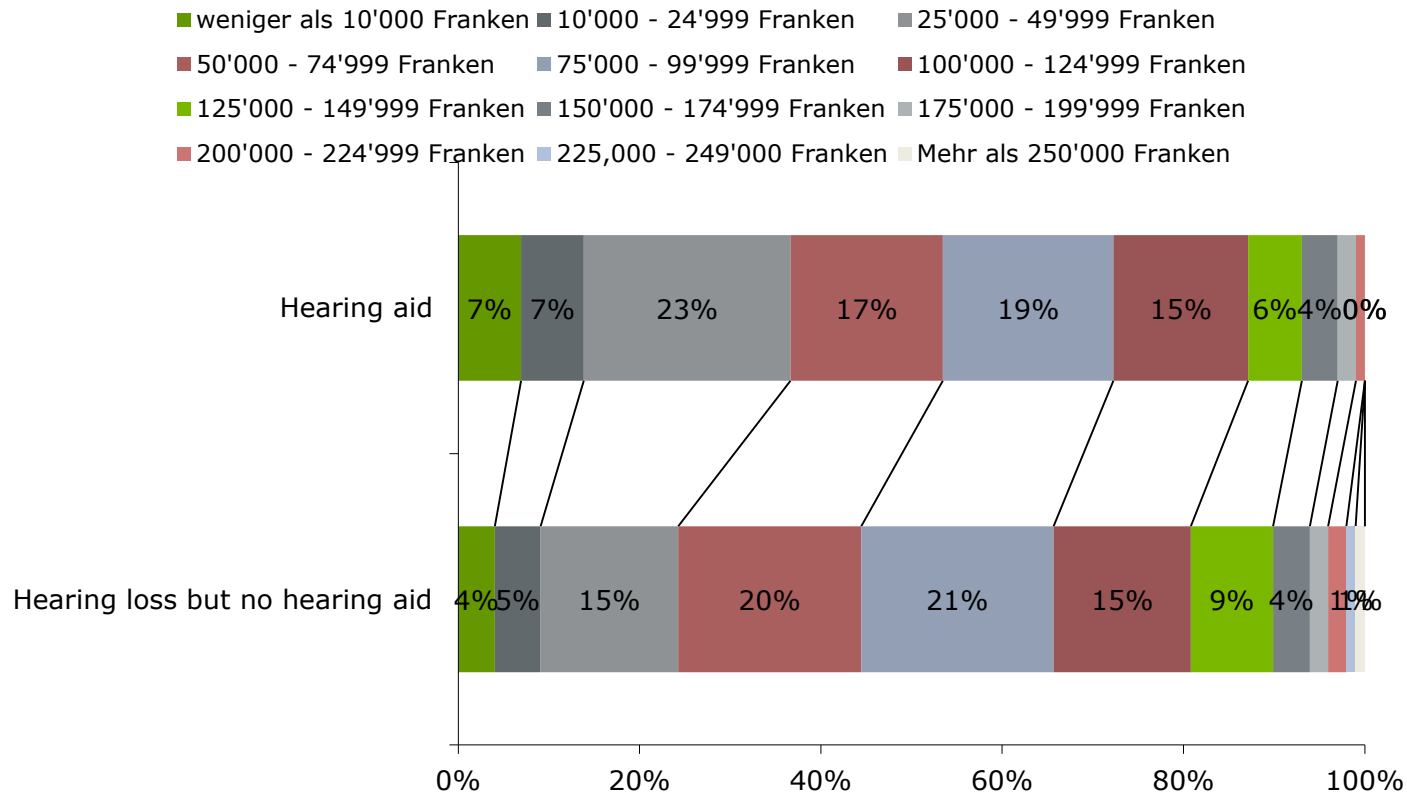
Base: Employed (full/part time)



Work competitiveness: People with hearing aid(s) tend to have a little less personal income compared to impaired non-owners.

Personal income

Base: Employed (full/part time)

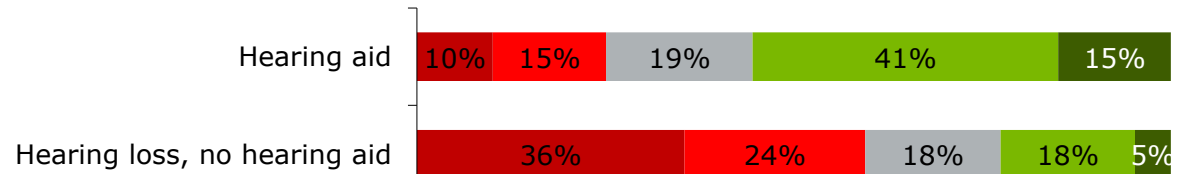


Unweighted Sample Size = 458

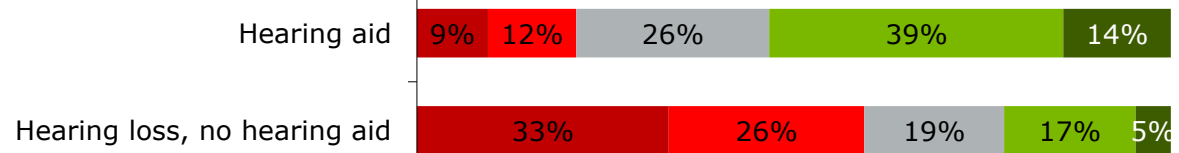
Work competitiveness: People with hearing aids recognize that hearing aids increase the chance of hearing impaired to get promoted, to get the right job and to get more salary.

■ Disagree strongly ■ Rather disagree ■ Neutral ■ Rather agree ■ Strongly agree

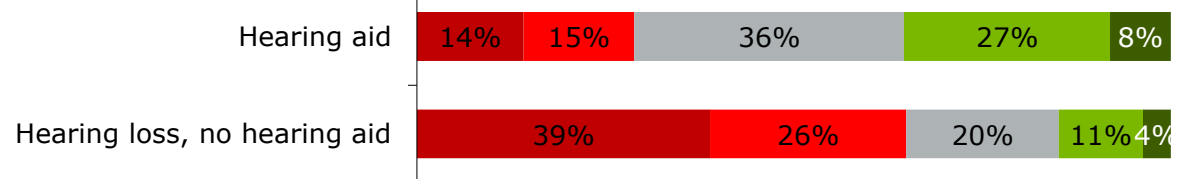
I think that people with an untreated hearing loss tend to be less promoted in their job



I think that people with an untreated hearing loss tend not to get the job they deserve



I think that people with an untreated hearing loss tend to be under salaried



Base: Hearing loss, no hearing aid =535/ hearing aid n=304

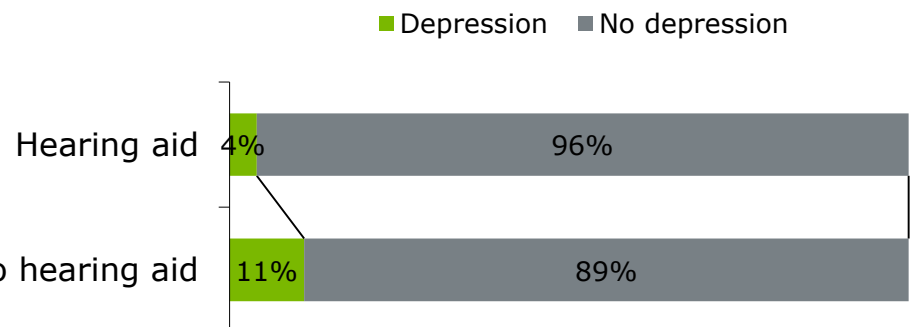
Health problems: Hearing aid owners have a lower risk of being depressed (PHQ-2 Screening) and a lower risk of being forgetful compared to impaired non-owners with comparable hearing loss
(Top50% hearing loss group*).

Depression symptoms: PHQ-2 Screening:

In the last 2 weeks:

- Little interest or pleasure
- Feeling down, depressed, hopeless

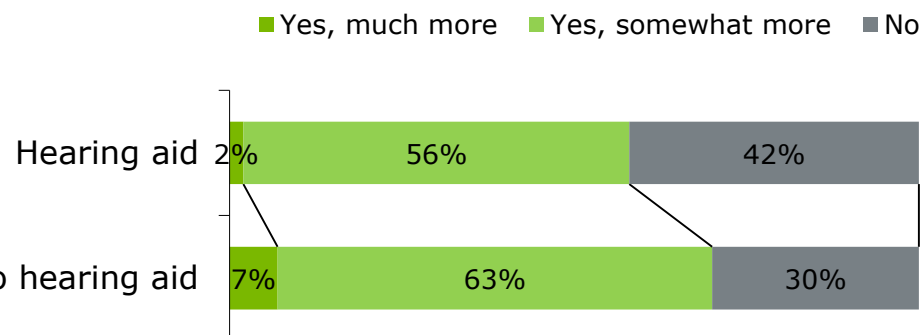
Top 50% hearing loss, no hearing aid



Dementia symptom:

Getting more forgetful in
the last year?

Top 50% hearing loss, no hearing aid



Base: hearing aid n=365 / no hearing aid =119

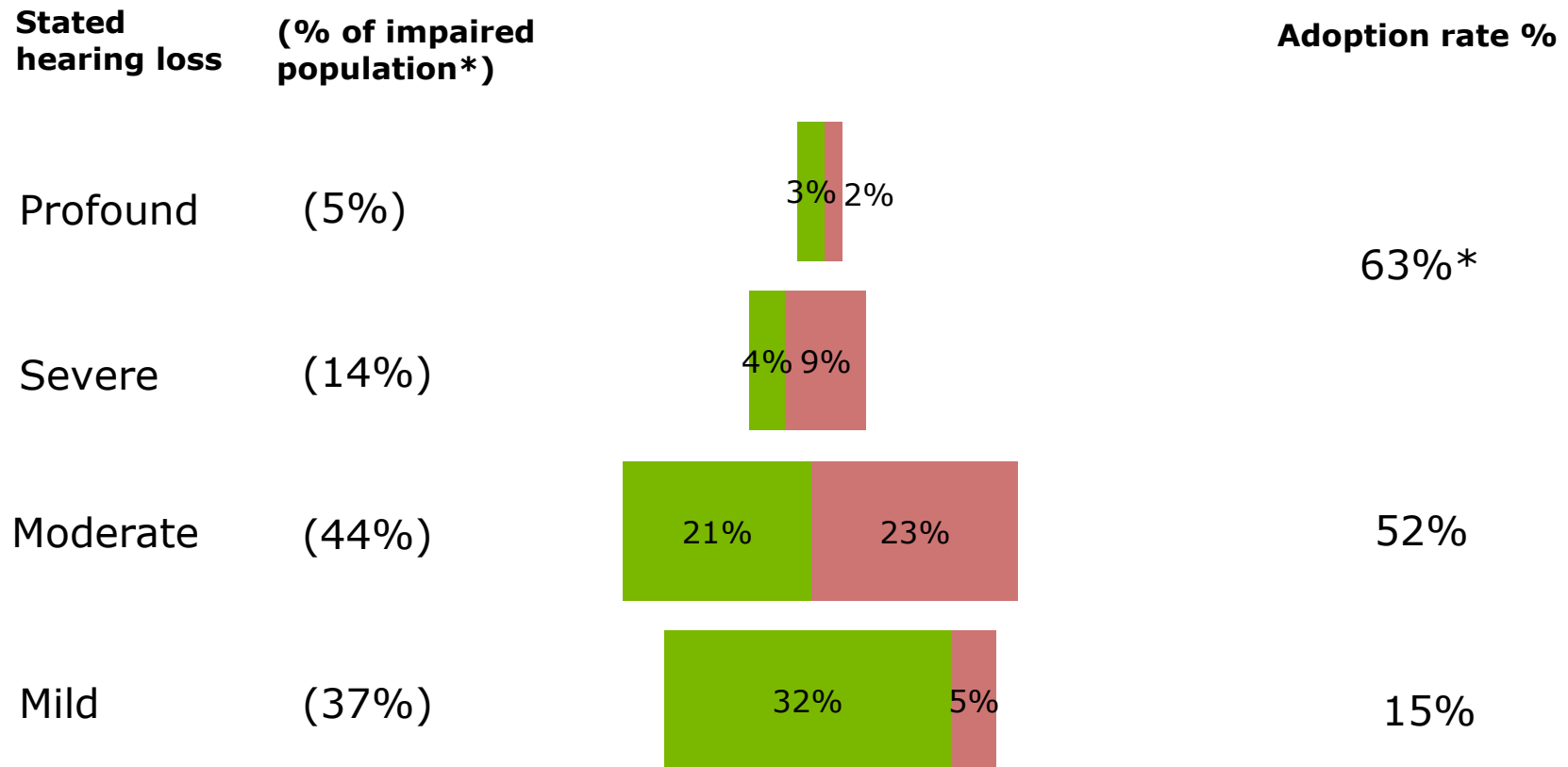
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 - When NOT using a hearing aid, how difficult is it for you to follow conversations in the presence of noise
- People were segmented into 6 groups of same size (16.67% of all hearing impaired in the sample).

3. Analysis of hearing aid owners

Hearing aid ownership and usage

Low adoption rates within mild and moderate hearing loss



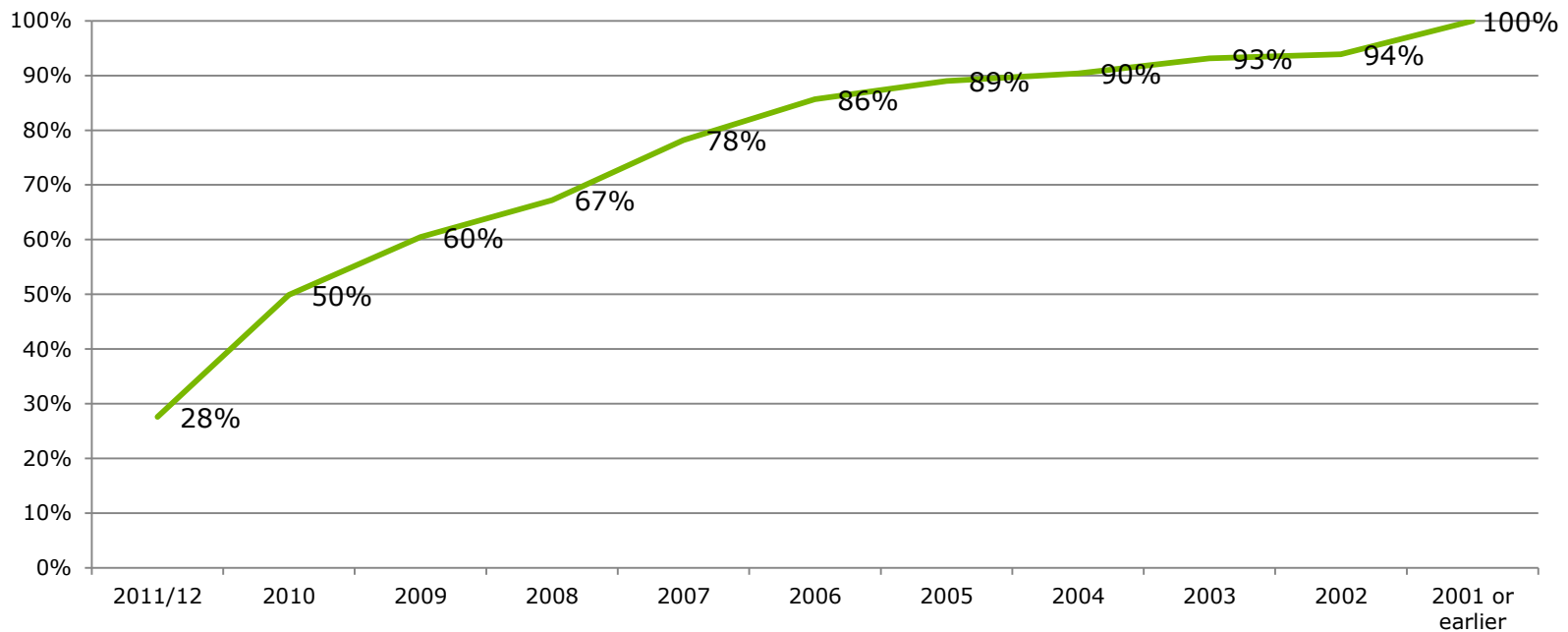
Base: n=1'327

Sums can differ from 100% due to rounding

* combined "severe" and "profound" because n is too small

60% of the currently owned HAs were bought in 2009 or later

Year of purchase

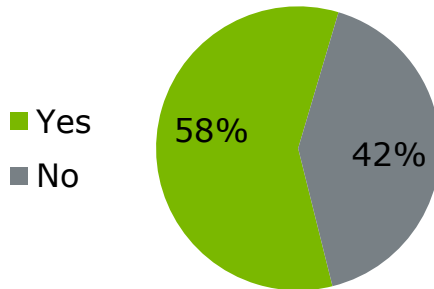


**Age of currently owned HAs (Mean):
2012: 3.1 years**

HA-owner, n=514

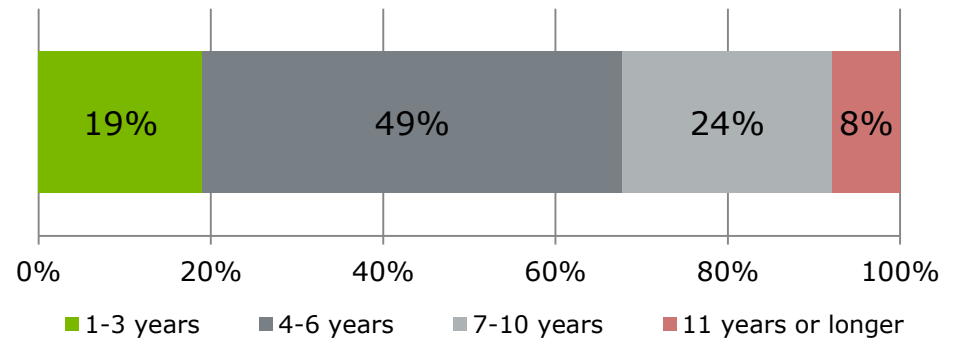
58% are first time HA users – non first time users kept their HAs for 6 years on average

Current HAs = first HAs?



HA-owner, n=514

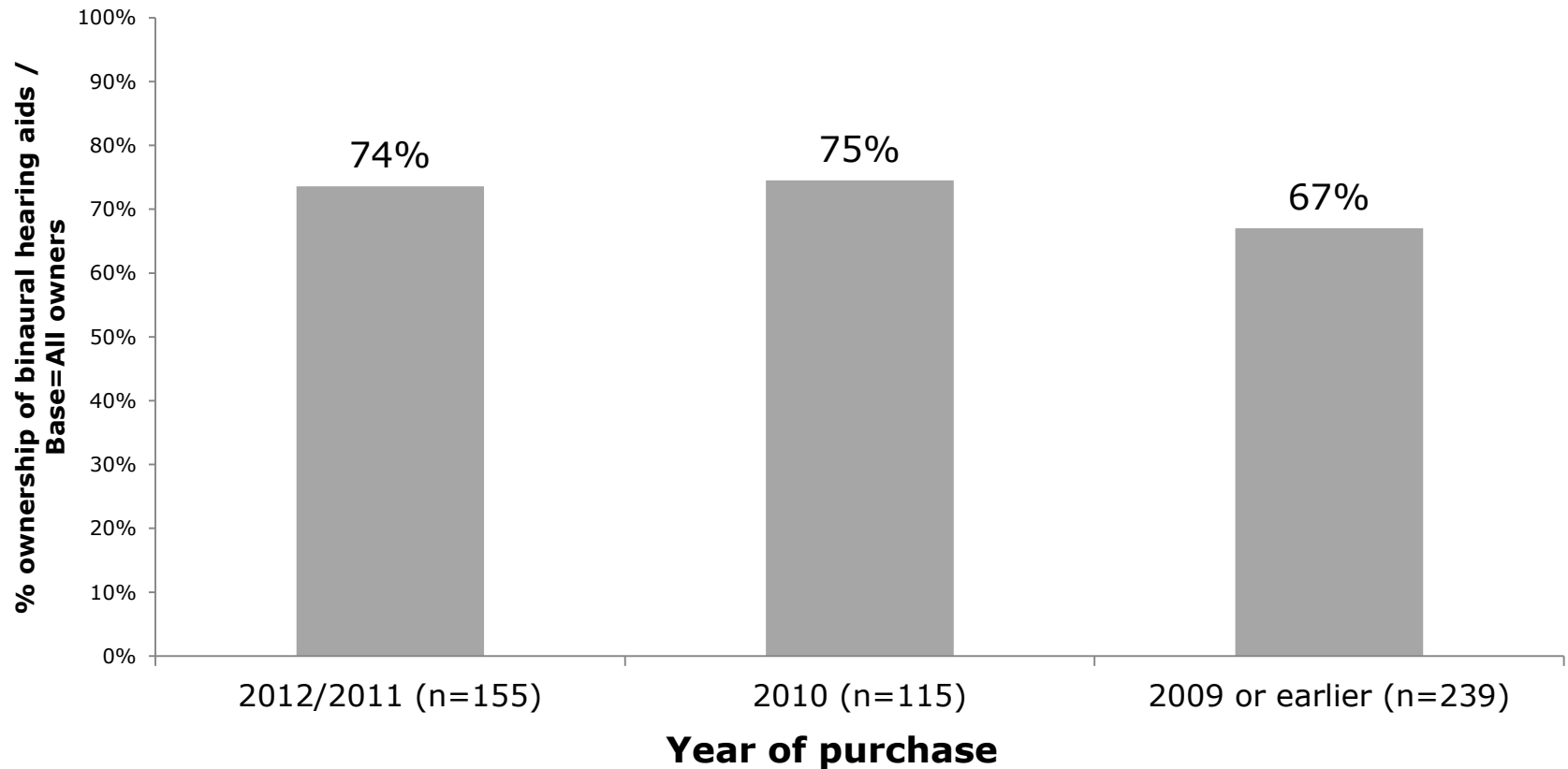
How many years did you own your previous HAs?



Base: n=217

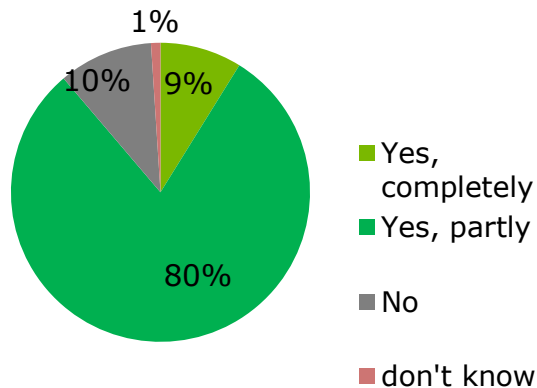
**Age of HA before it has been replaced:
2012: 5 years (median)**

Binaural treatment by purchase date



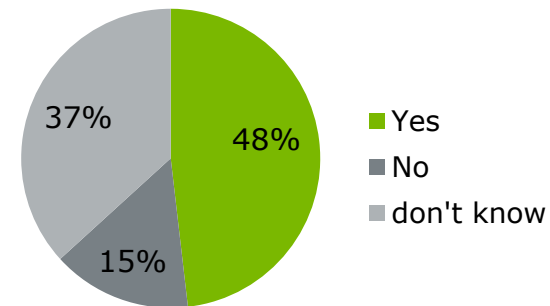
89% received some kind of 3rd party reimbursement. Information deficit non-owners: only 48% know whether insurance would pay

Owners: Was any part or all of your hearing aid(s) paid for by a third party ? (AHV, IV)



HA-owner, n=514

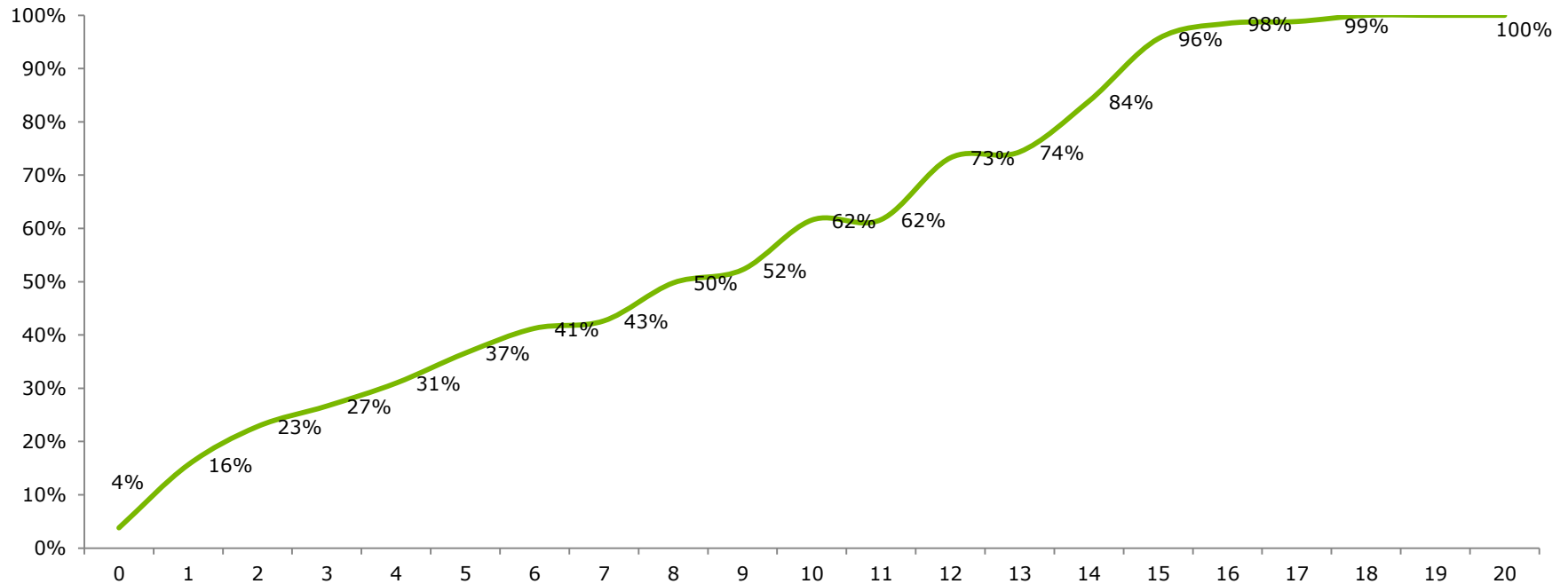
Non-owners: Based on your current knowledge, would any part or all of your hearing aid(s) be paid for by a third party? (IV, AHV)



HA-non-owners, n=812

On average, HAs are worn 8.3 hours a day

How many hours a day are HA worn? (cum. %)

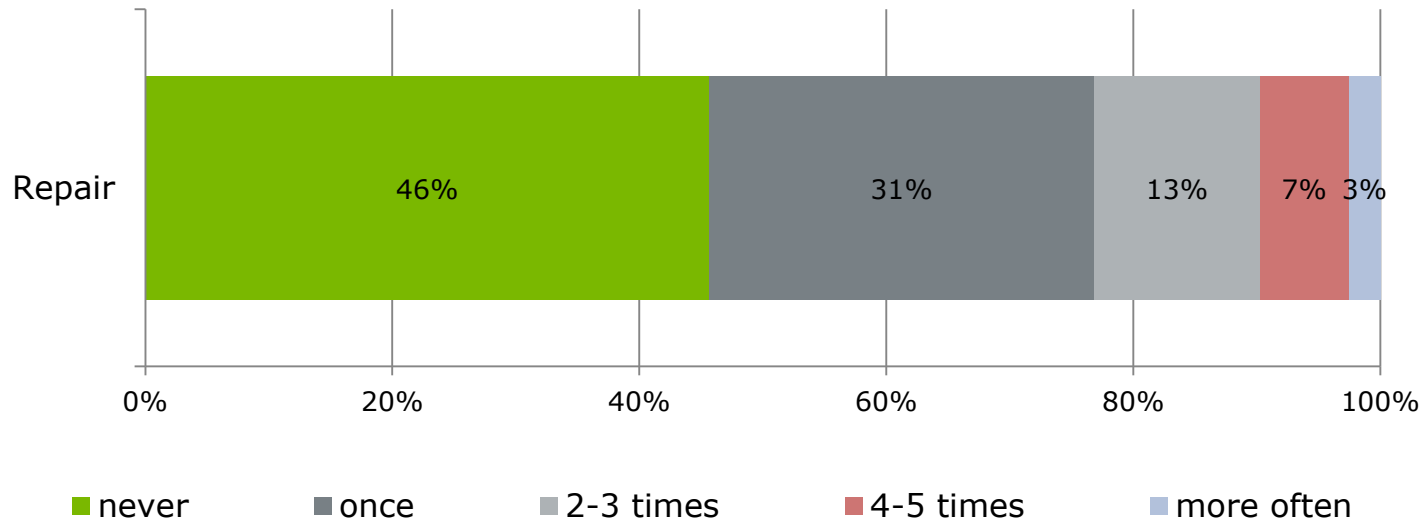


**HA worn:
Mean: 8.3 hours/day**

HA-owner, n=514

77% of the currently owned HAs either had no repair need or only once

How often has your current hearing aid required a repair because it was not working properly?

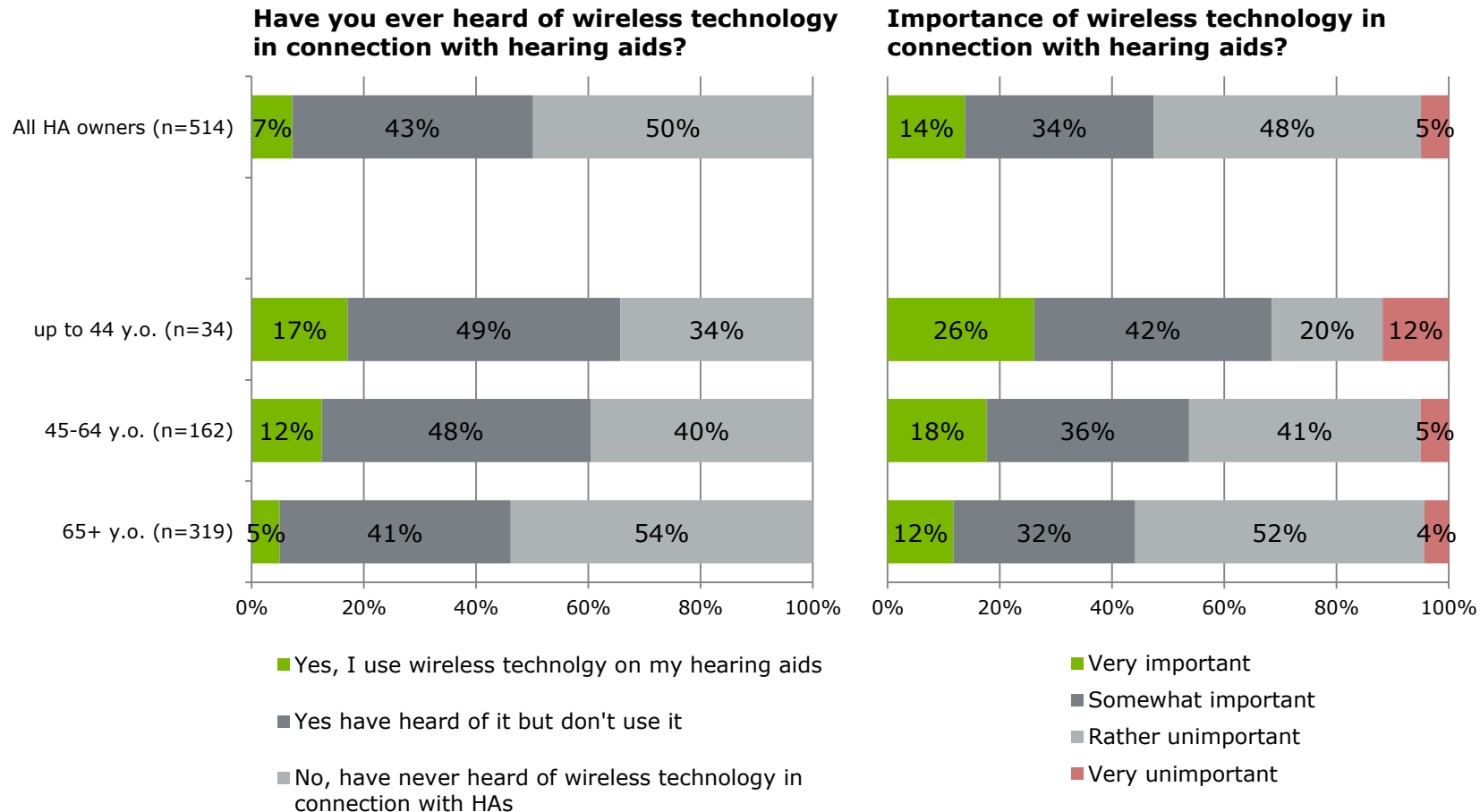


HA-owner, n=514

Awareness and importance of wireless technology

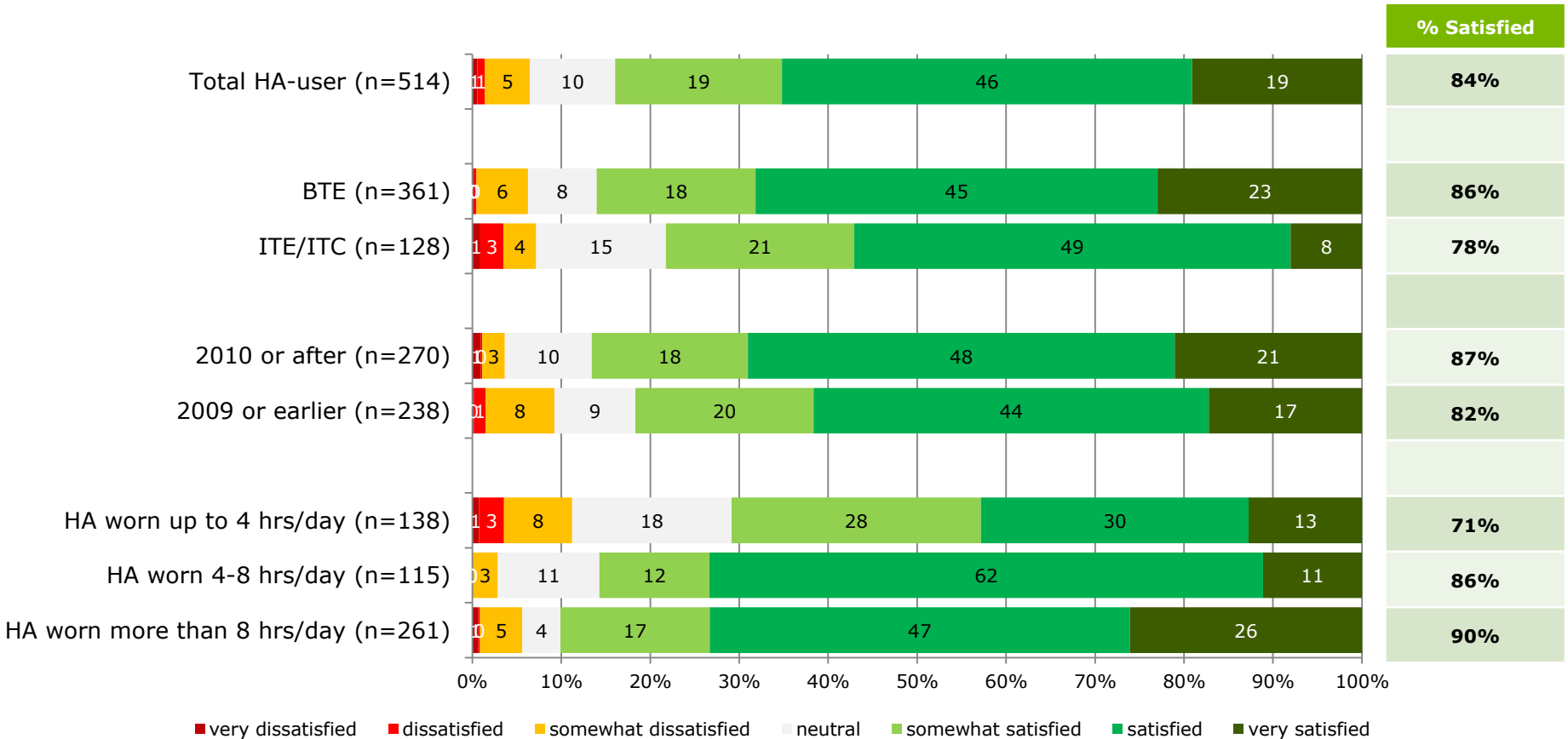
Only 7% of the hearing aid owners use wireless technology

Wireless Technology

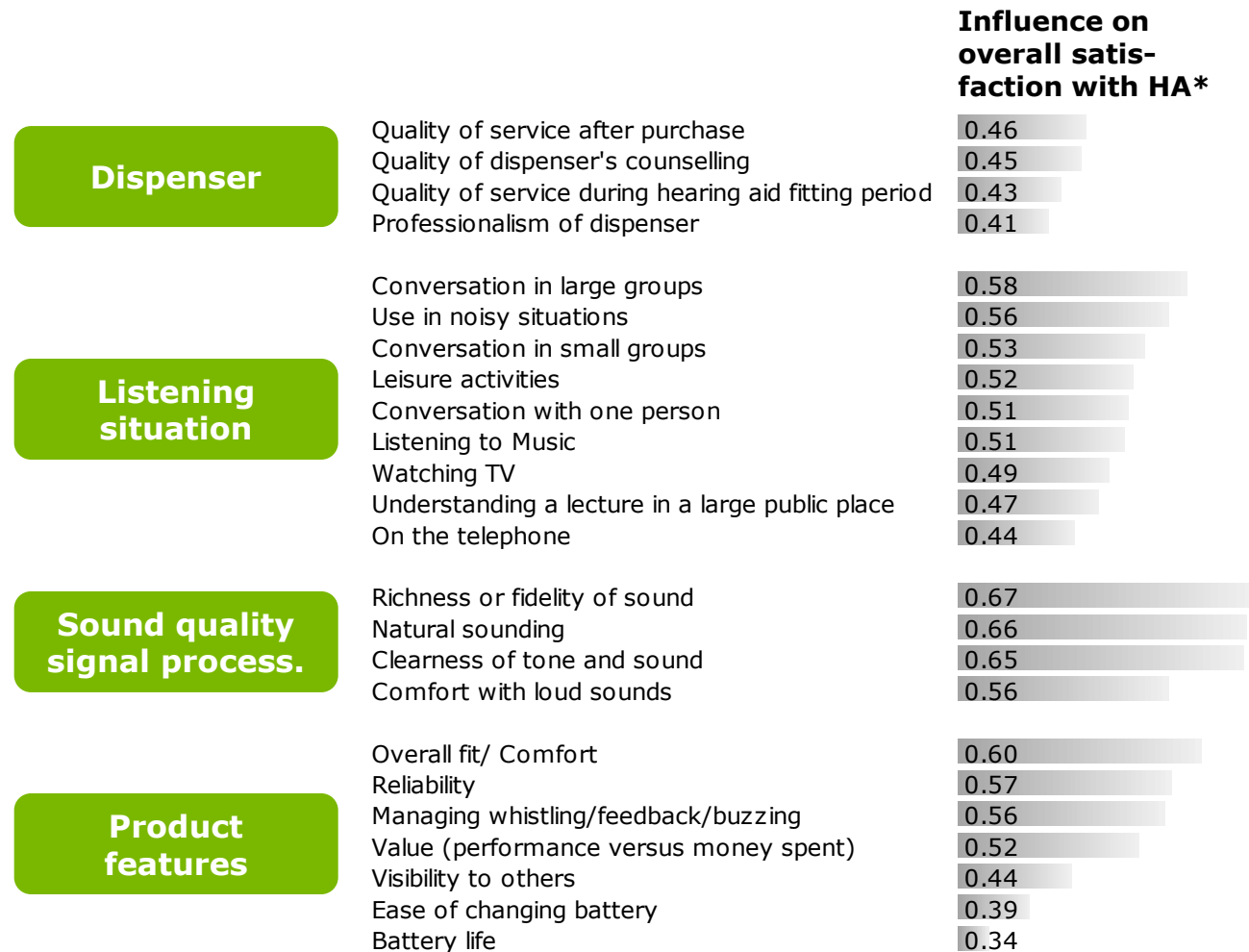


Satisfaction with HA and drivers

Overall satisfaction with HA: Highest satisfaction for the following groups: BTEs, purchased 2010 or after, worn more than 8 hrs/day

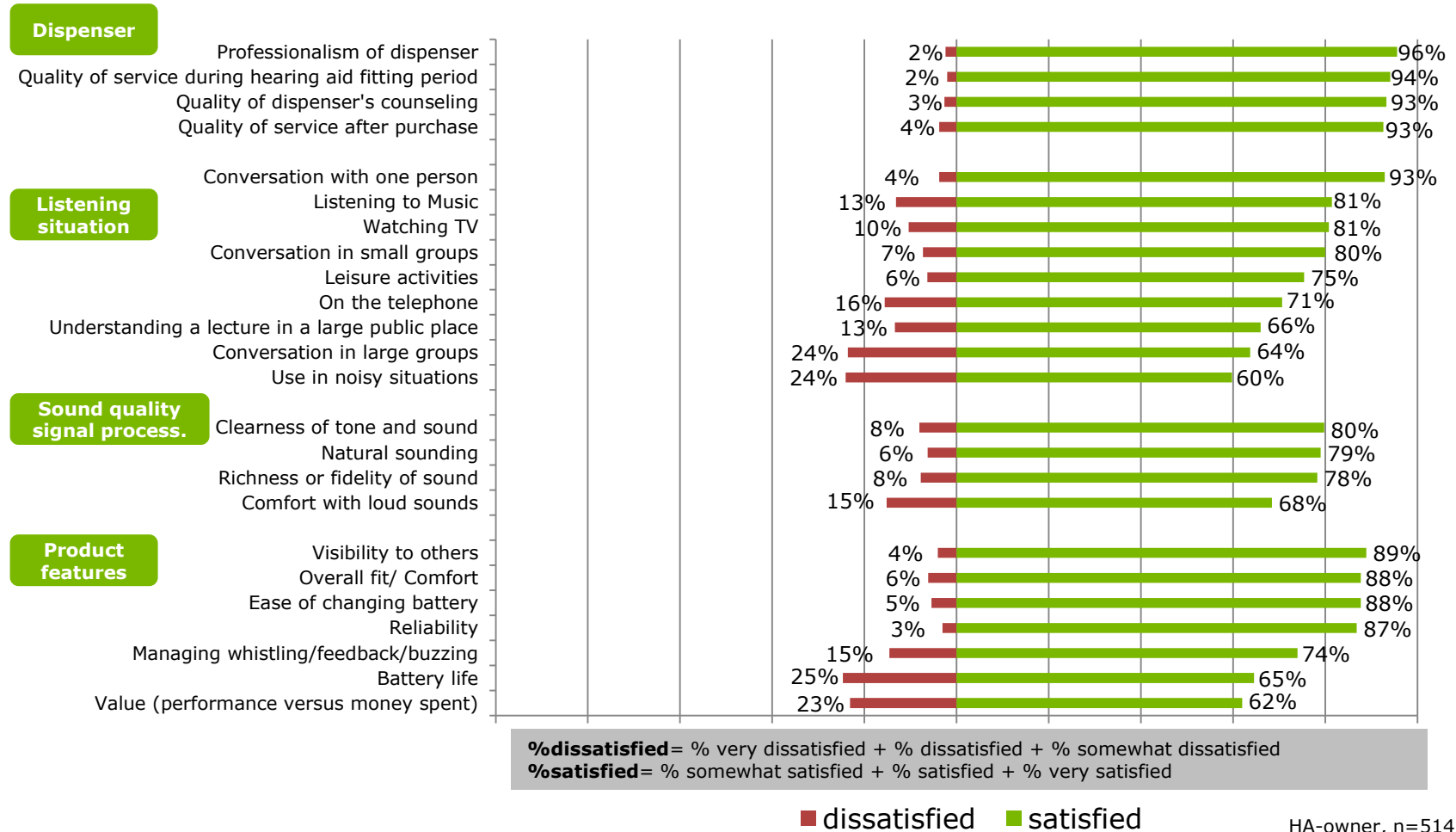


Factors influencing satisfaction with current HA: Sound quality/signal processing is most important for overall satisfaction with HA



*The Influence has been calculated with a correlation: 0 means no relation between a criterion and overall satisfaction ; 1 means a maximal relationship. Read: richness or fidelity of sound is the most important criterion for satisfaction.

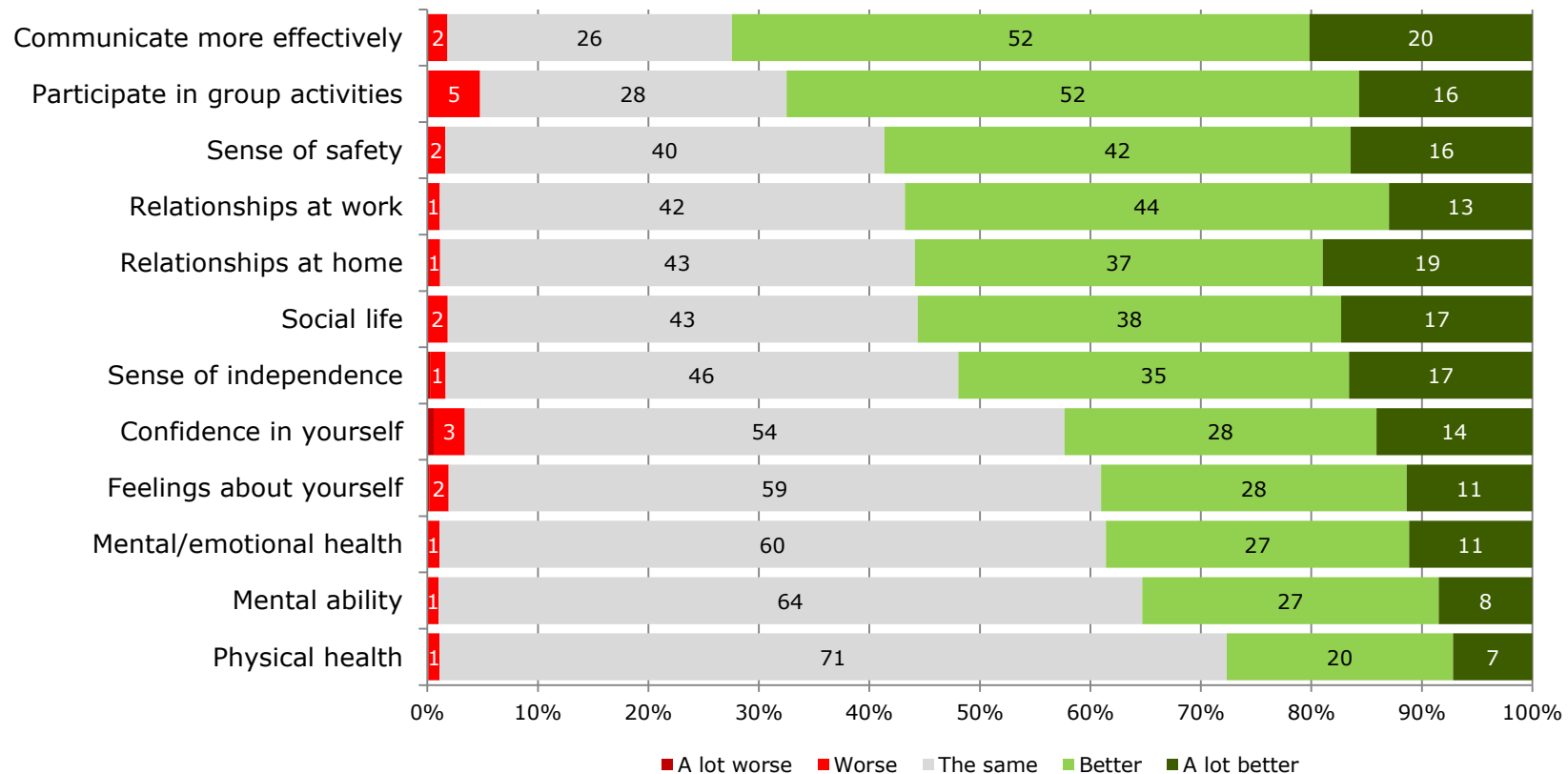
Satisfaction with current HA



HA-owner, n=514

Positive impact of HAs

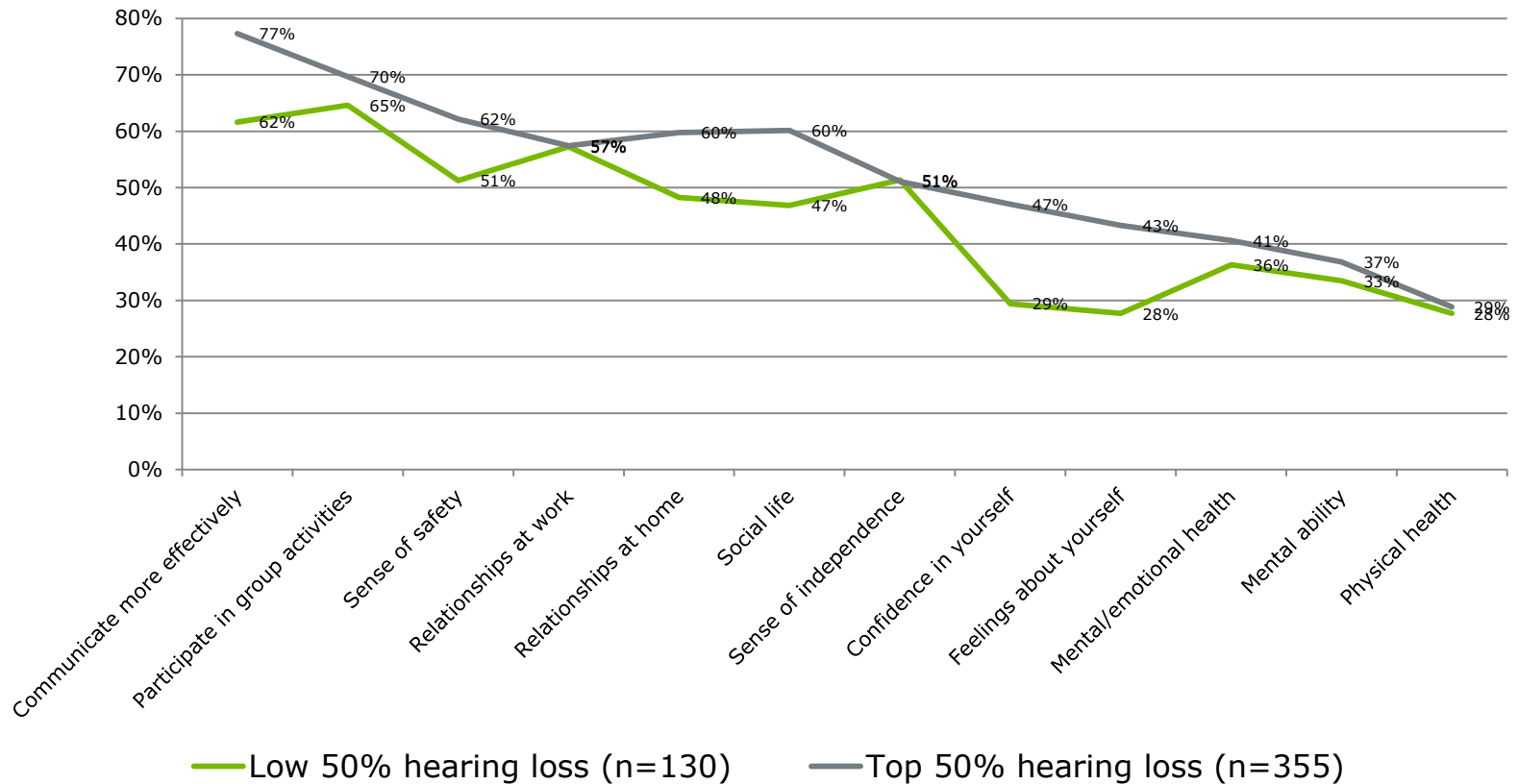
Significant positive impact of HAs on different aspects – especially communication effectiveness, participating in group activities and sense of safety have improved



HA-owner, n=514

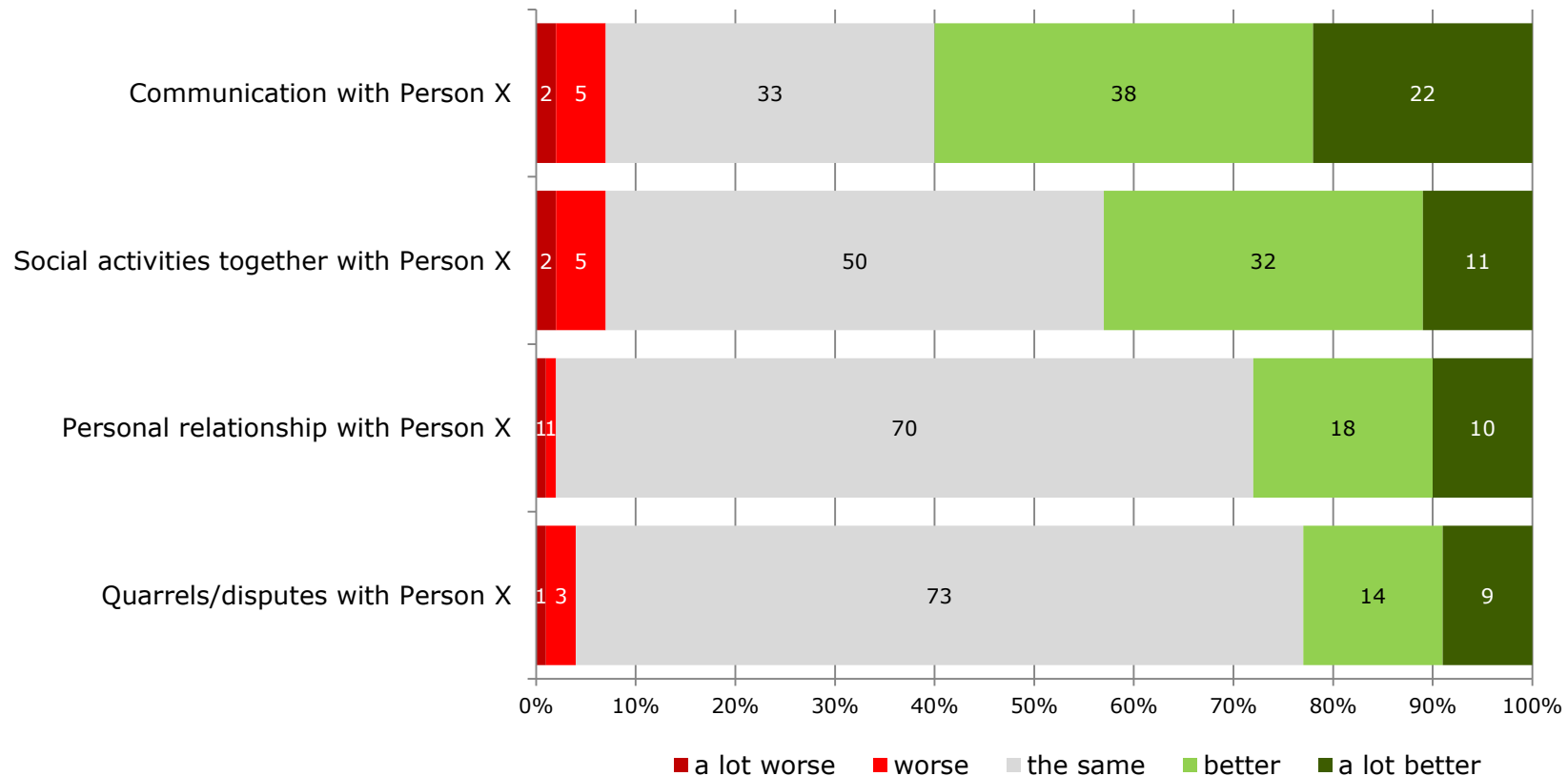
Impact of HAs is perceived more positive by patients with a Top 50% hearing loss in most aspects

% of HA owners feeling better/a lot better



For the significant others, the situation has improved, since person in household/parent is wearing hearing aids

How did the following aspects change since person X is wearing hearing aids?



Someone in HH / parent have HA, n=534

4. Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners

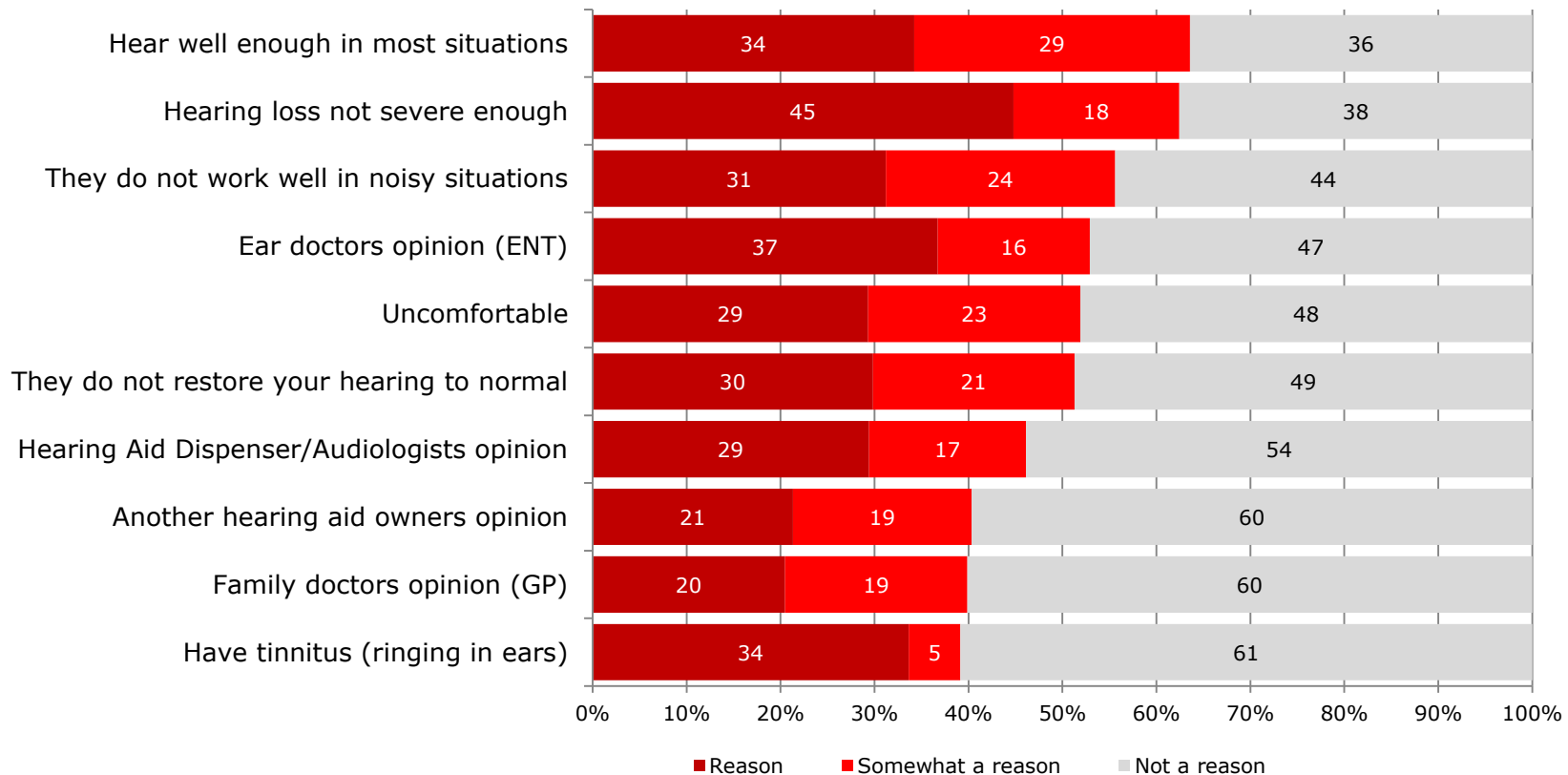
Reasons for not having a hearing aid

To analyse reasons of non-adoption we look at the Top 50% HL group, as the structure of hearing loss is more similar to that of HA owners

Hearing loss characteristics: Owners compared to non-owners

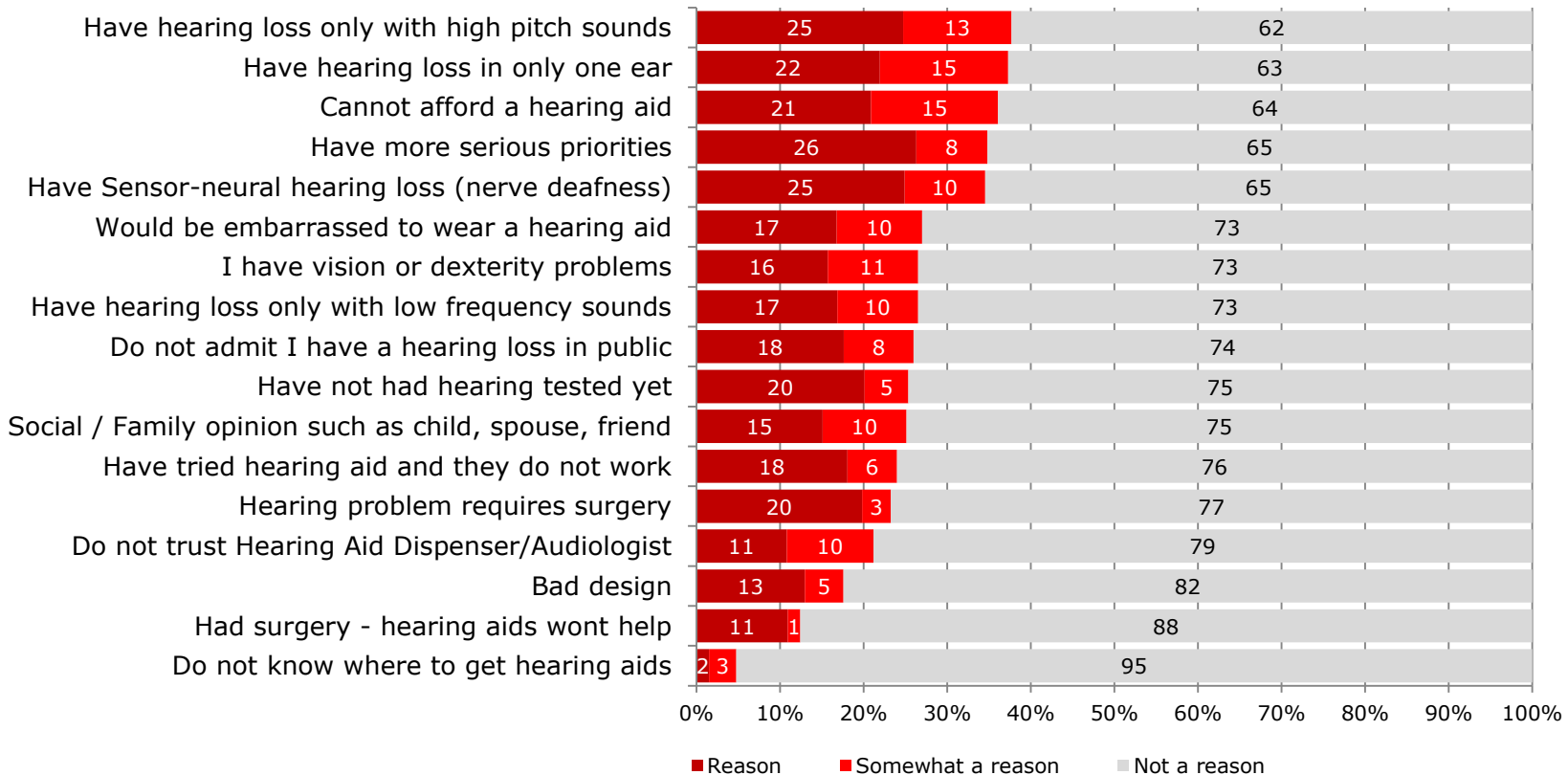
	% HA Owner (n=514)	%HA-Non- owner Low 50% HL	%HA-Non- owner Top 50% HL
Ears impaired			
Unilateral loss	18%	48%	27%
Bilateral loss	82%	53%	73%
Perceived loss		More similar hearing loss- structure	
Mild	14%	66%	16%
Moderate	57%	29%	55%
Severe	23%	4%	19%
Profound	6%	1%	10%

Top 10 reasons for not having a hearing aid (I/II)

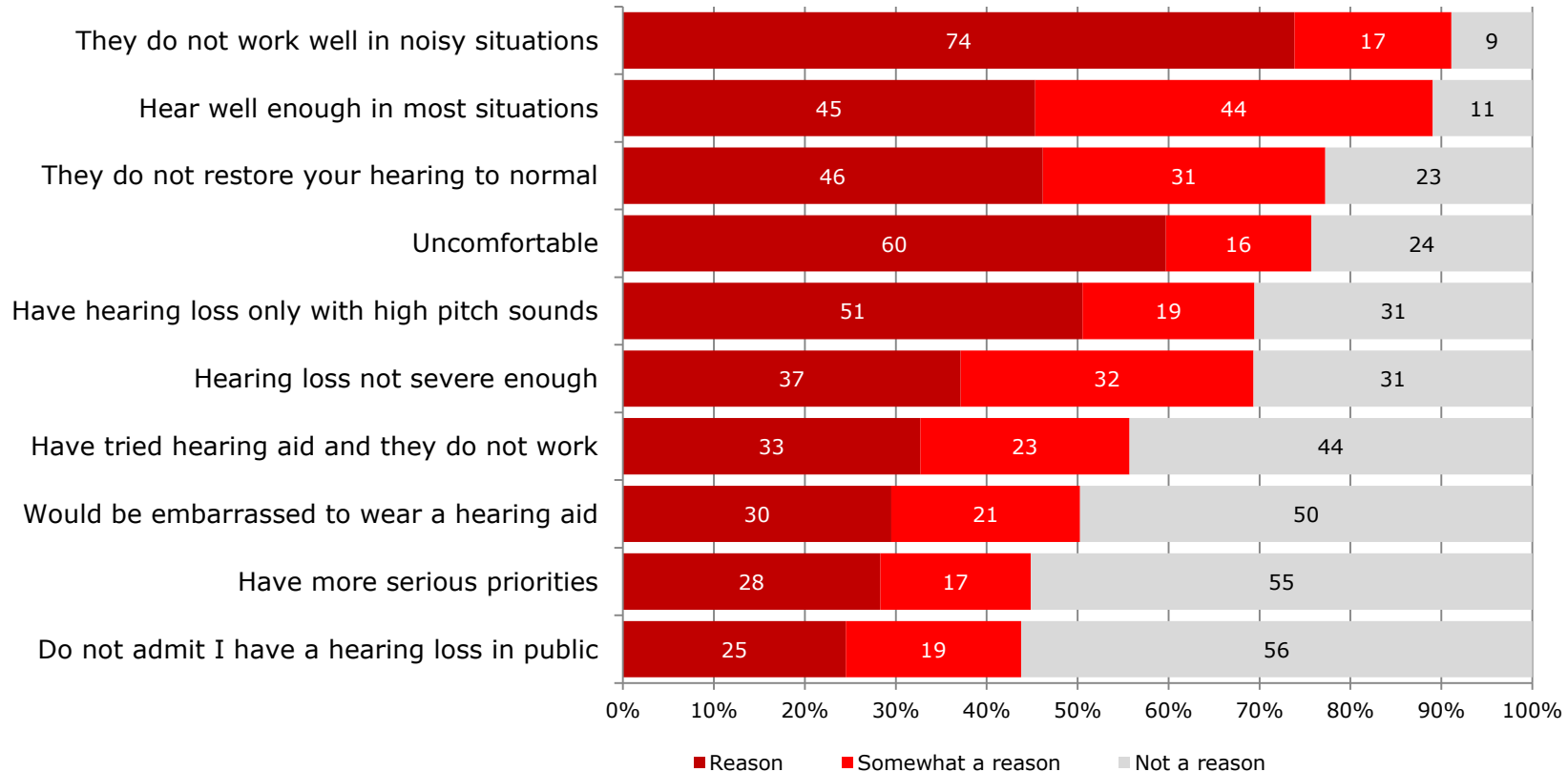


Base: non owners Top 50% HL: n=171

Less important reasons for not having a hearing aid (II/II)



Top 10 reasons for HA owners NOT using them



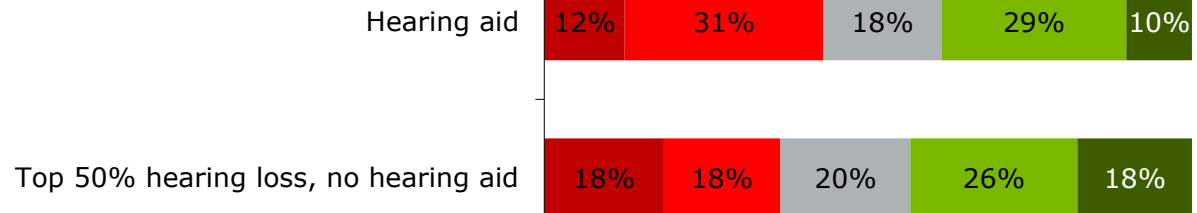
Owners who don't use, n=29

Negative impact of hearing loss

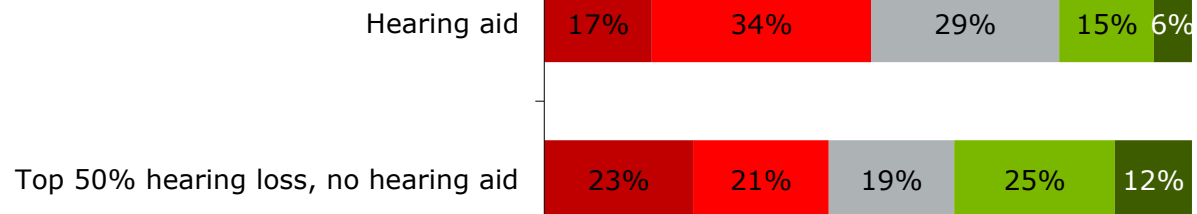
Compared to impaired hearing aid non-owners with significant hearing loss (Top 50% hearing loss*), hearing aid owners feel less exhausted in the evenings

■ Disagree strongly ■ Rather disagree ■ Neutral ■ Rather agree ■ Strongly agree

In the evenings I often feel physically exhausted



In the evenings I often feel mentally exhausted



Base : Top 50% n=169 / hearing aid n=505

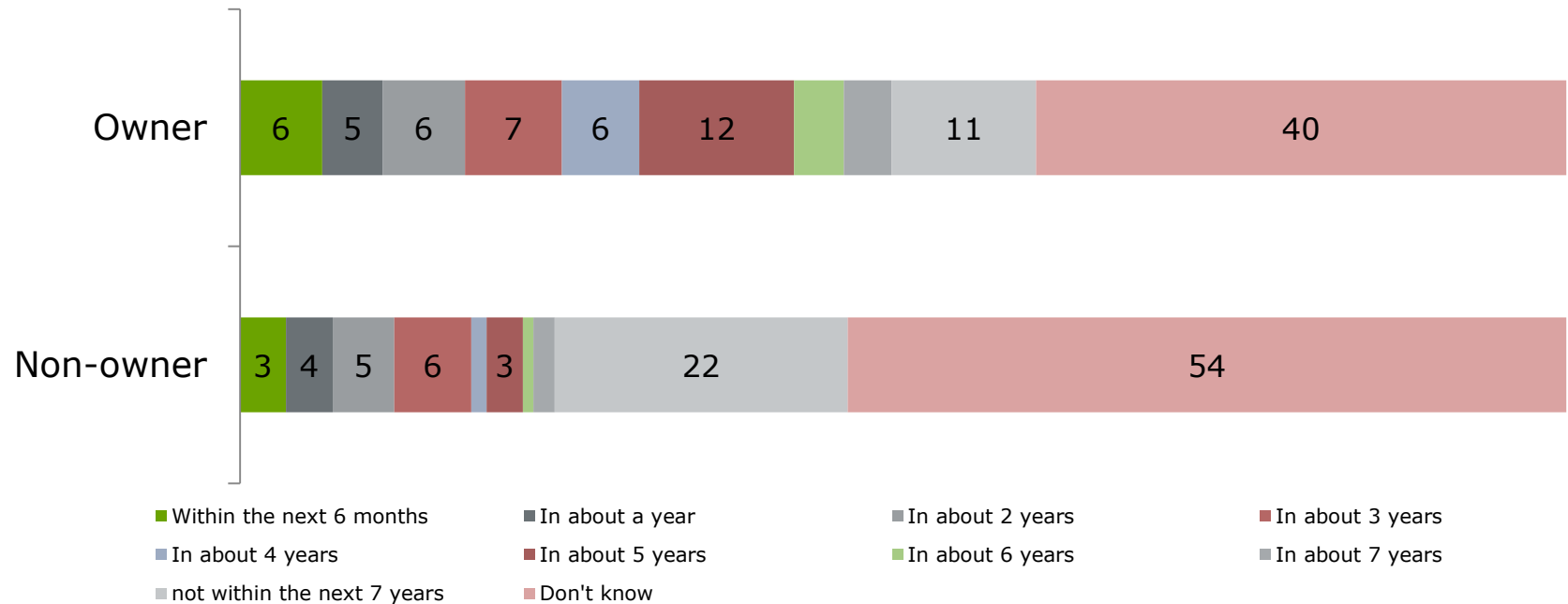
*Construction of 6-groups: A factor analysis was performed to identify one factor "degree of hearing loss". The following questions were included in the factor:

- Number of ears impaired (one or two)
 - Stated hearing loss (Mild to Profound)
 - Scores on 6 APHAB-EC – like questions (Scaled 1-5)
 - When NOT using a hearing aid, how difficult is it for you to follow conversations in the presence of noise
- People were segmented into 6 groups of same size (16.67% of all hearing impaired in the sample).

Buying intentions

7% of non-owners intend to get a hearing aid within the next year. Re-buying intention is higher than first-buying intention

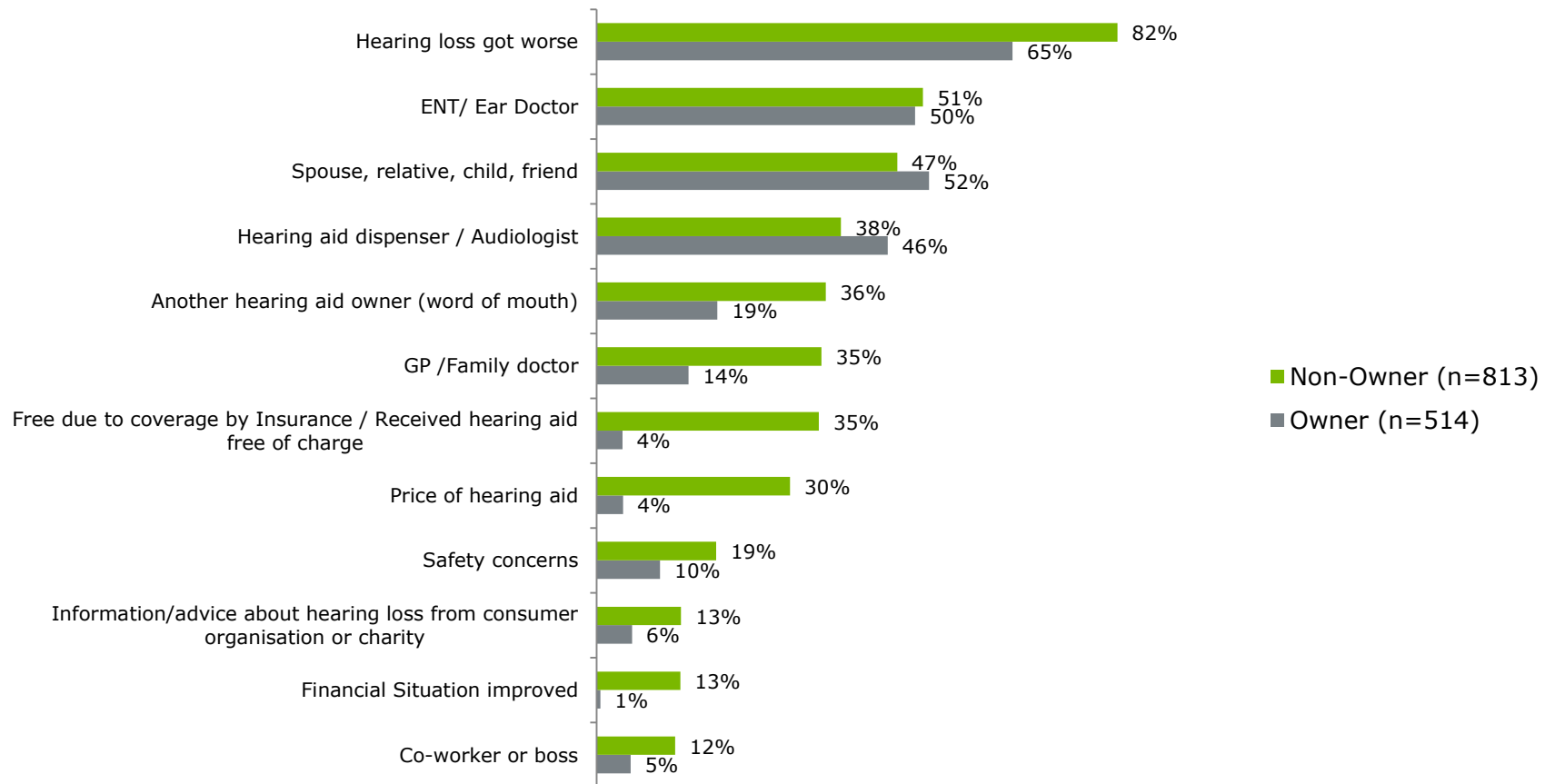
Buying intention hearing impaired in %



The most important influencing factors are worsening hearing loss, ENT and significant others

Owner: Thinking back to when you obtained your first hearing aid(s), what influenced you to obtain /purchase the hearing aid(s)?

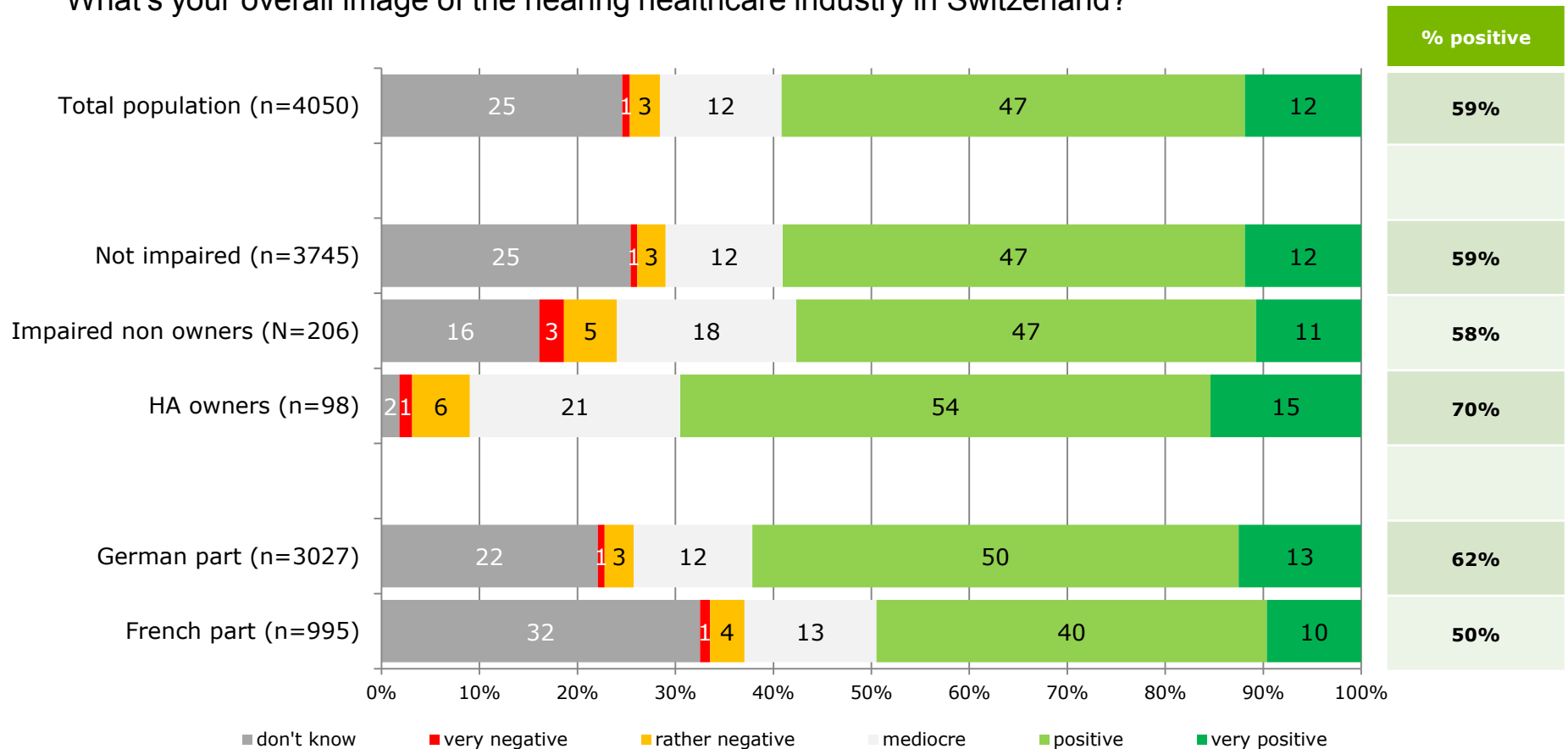
Non-owner: Think about the option to obtain / purchase a hearing aid. What do you think would influence you to obtain / purchase a hearing aid ?



5. Switzerland-specific questions

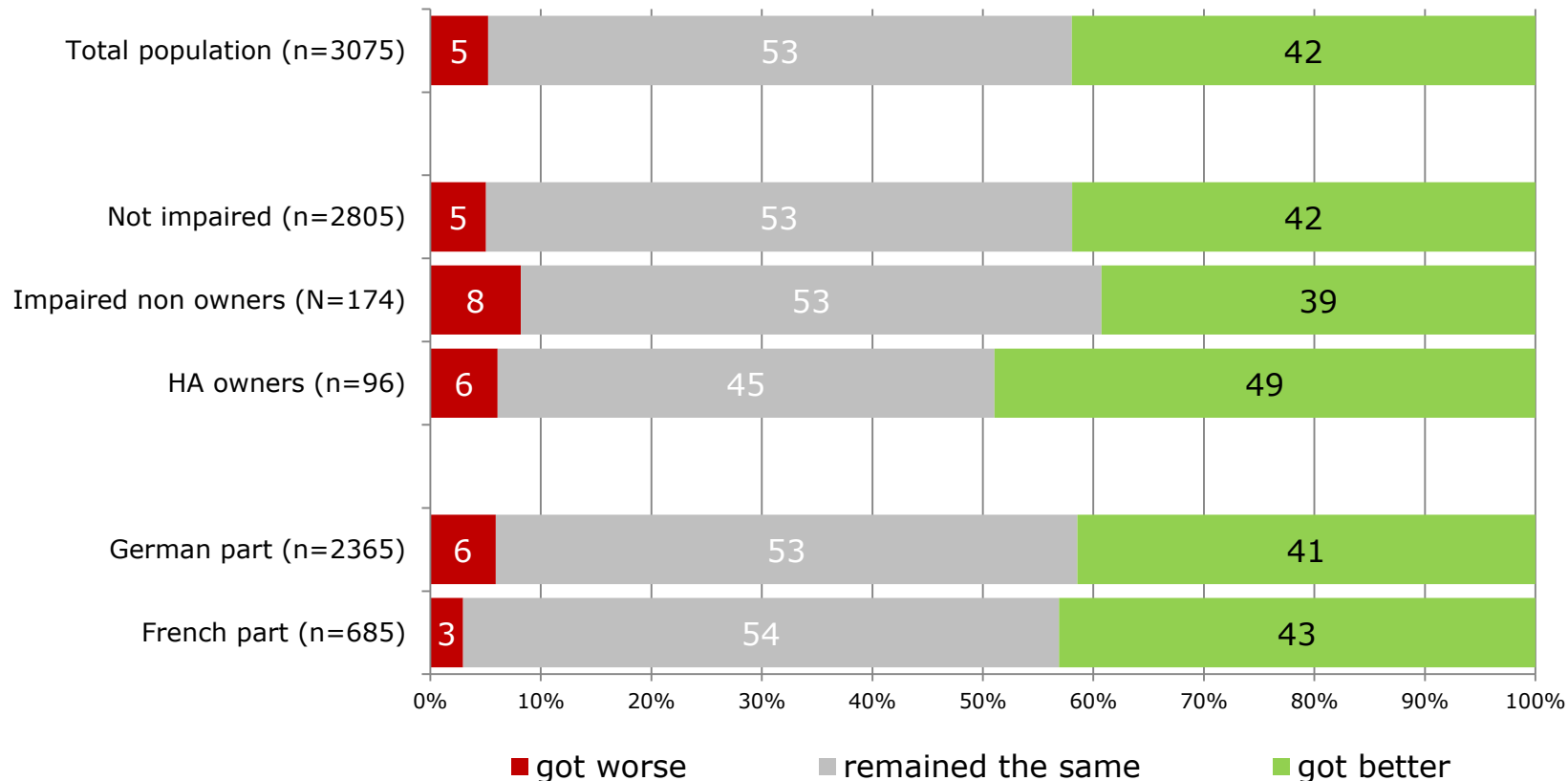
Only 4% of the people in Switzerland have a negative image of the hearing healthcare industry

What's your overall image of the hearing healthcare industry in Switzerland?



42% state that the overall image of the hearing healthcare industry in Switzerland got better

How did the overall image of the hearing healthcare industry in Switzerland change in the last few years?



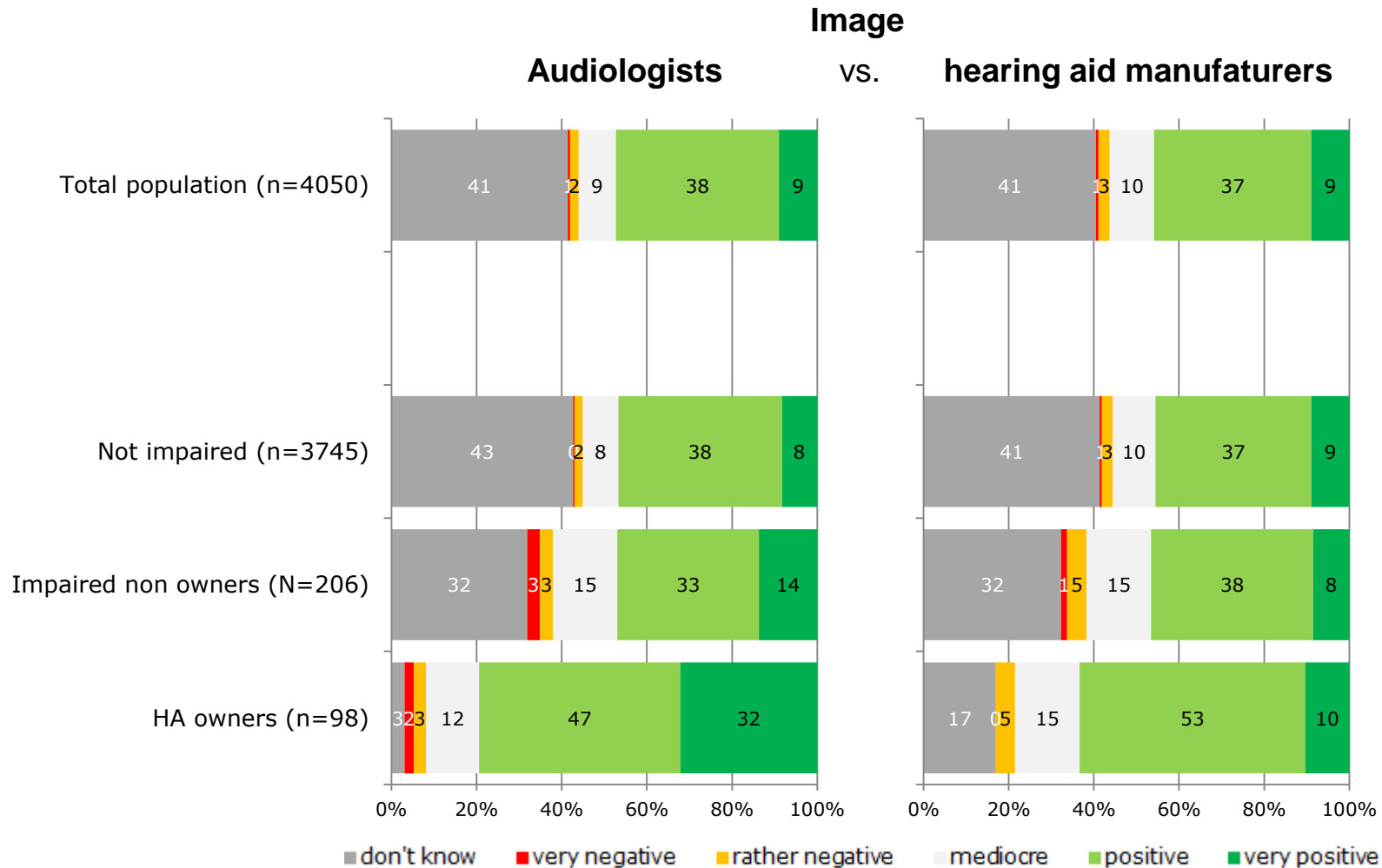
Reasons image got better (open ended question)



Reasons image got worse (open ended question)

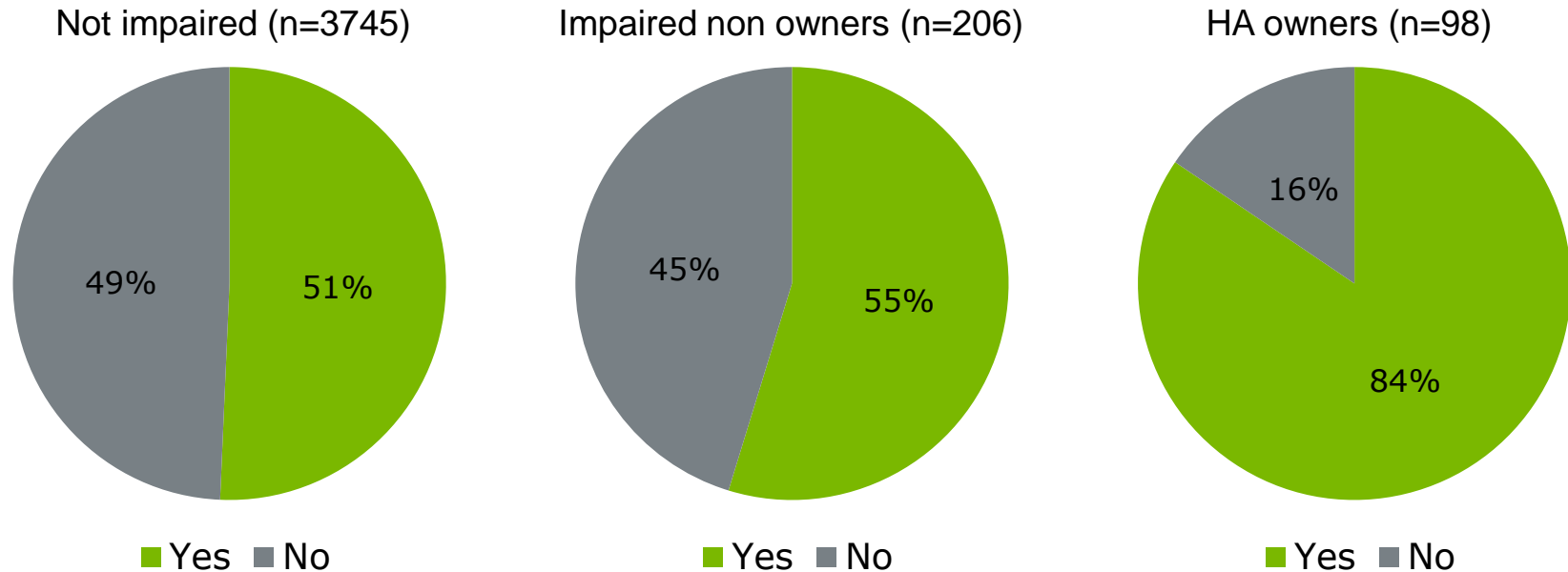


The image of the audiologists is better than the image of the manufacturers among HA owners (general population rates those 2 groups equally)



Around 50% of the non owners are not aware of the distinction between audiologists and hearing aid manufacturers

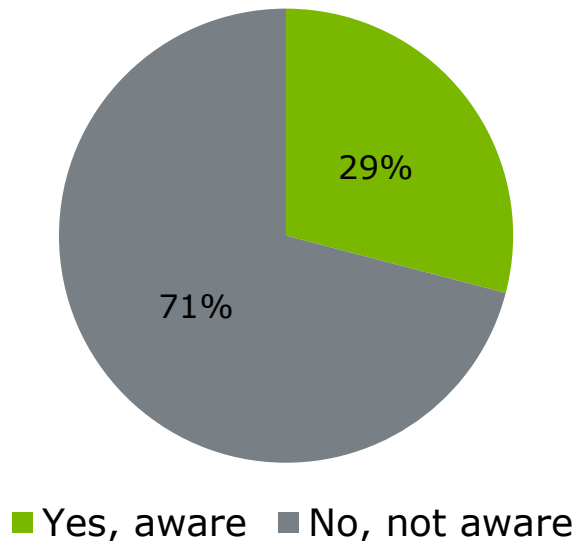
Were you aware of the distinction between audiologists and hearing aid manufacturers?



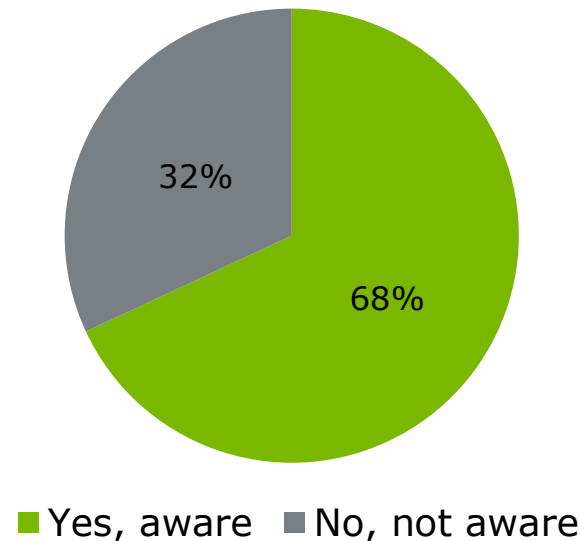
The awareness of the new compensation system is much higher among HA owners

Awareness Pauschalvergütung: Seit dem 1. Juli 2011 werden Hörgeräte nur noch pauschal durch die IV bzw. die AHV vergütet, um Kosten zu sparen. Neu erhält man einen festgelegten, tieferen Pauschalbetrag, unabhängig von den effektiven Kosten des gewählten Hörgeräts. Entscheidet man sich z.B. für ein günstiges Gerät, dessen Preis unterhalb dieses Pauschalbetrags liegt, so darf man den Differenzbetrag behalten. War Ihnen diese neue Pauschalvergütung bekannt?

Impaired non owners (n=813)

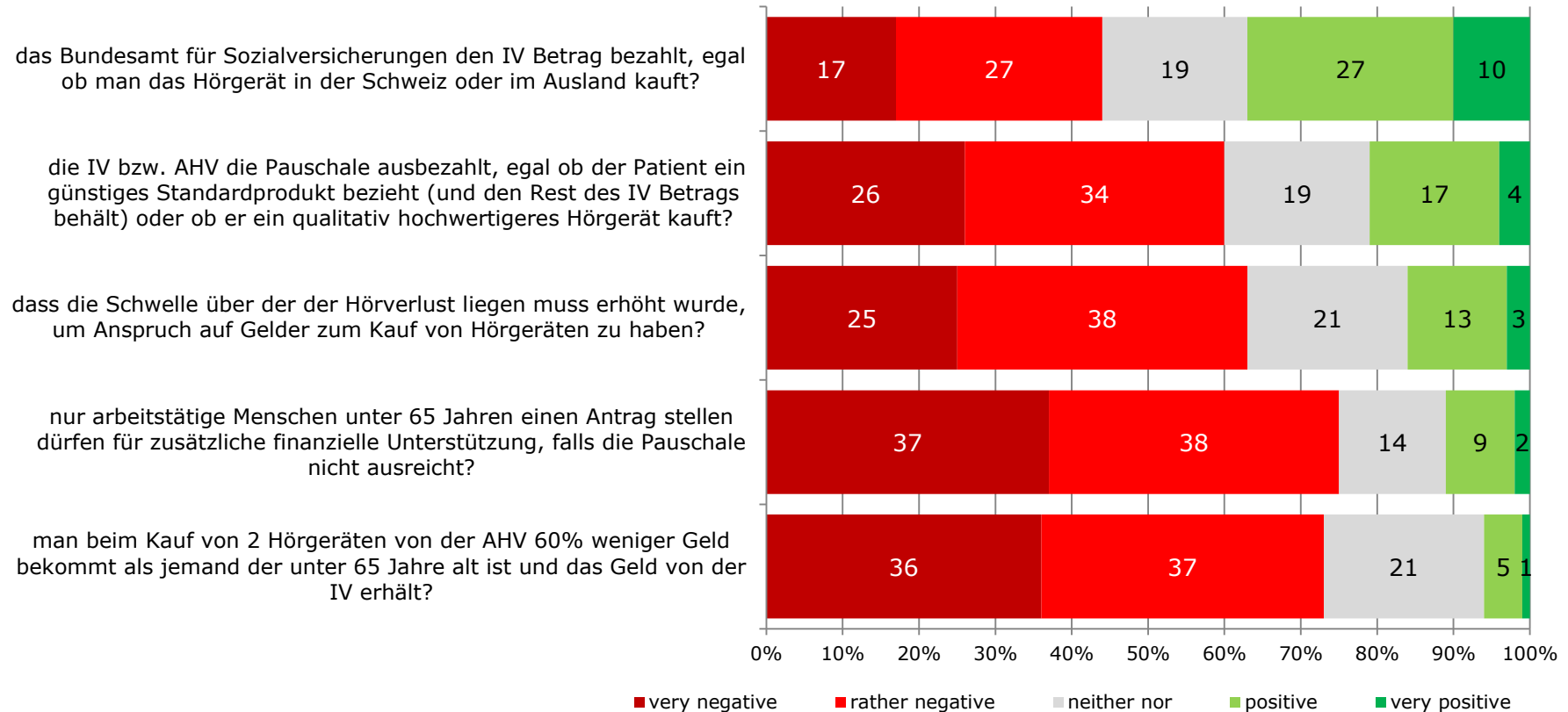


HA owners (n=514)



The majority of hearing impaired people disapproves of most of the cost saving activities which come with the new compensation system

Unten sehen Sie ein paar Aussagen zum neuen Vergütungssystem von Hörgeräten in der Schweiz. Wie beurteilen Sie, dass zum Kosten sparen.....



Base: n=1'327 (hearing impaired owners and non owners)



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APPENDIX

Demographics (1) Hearing instrument adoption rates and populations

Profiles: Categories add to 100%*

	Count	Hearing difficulty	Hearing aid adoption rate % (Base=hearing impaired)	No hearing loss	Hearing loss but no hearing aid	Hearing aid
Gender						
Male	6537	10.6%	37.3%	48.5%	59.1%	55.3%
Female	6953	7.6%	40.9%	51.5%	40.9%	44.7%
Age recoded						
1 - 14	2223	1.0%	33.4%	16.4%	1.8%	1.4%
15 - 24	1724	2.3%	8.3%	12.8%	4.5%	0.6%
25 - 34	1941	2.5%	8.7%	14.3%	5.7%	0.9%
35 - 44	2144	4.7%	13.5%	15.8%	11.4%	2.8%
45 - 54	2107	8.2%	20.6%	15.6%	18.3%	7.5%
55 - 64	1570	12.0%	30.1%	11.6%	18.3%	12.4%
65 - 74	1041	21.1%	46.2%	7.8%	18.1%	24.5%
74+	740	37.6%	59.1%	5.6%	21.9%	49.8%
Type of household						
single household	1390	15.6%	44.3%	10.4%	17.1%	21.4%
Couple, no kids	3530	14.2%	46.1%	26.2%	38.4%	51.7%
Couple with kid(s)	6663	4.6%	20.0%	49.3%	31.2%	12.3%
Single mom/dad with kid(s)	756	5.2%	26.6%	5.6%	3.9%	2.2%
Retirement home, hospital etc.	68	43.3%	65.3%	0.5%	2.2%	6.5%
Other	1083	7.7%	33.5%	8.0%	7.3%	5.8%

Demographics (2) Hearing instrument adoption rates and populations

Profiles: Categories add to 100%*

	Count	Hearing difficulty	Hearing aid adoption rate % (Base=hearing impaired)		No hearing loss	Hearing loss but no hearing aid	Hearing aid
Status							
The head of the household (alone or together with someone)	5986	13.3%	39.4%		44.8%	69.7%	75.1%
The spouse of the head of the household	2665	8.6%	37.9%		20.0%	19.2%	19.4%
Daughter/son of head of household	3990	1.4%	19.9%		29.8%	5.7%	2.4%
Other Person	729	7.4%	26.2%		5.5%	5.4%	3.1%
Employment							
Full time employed	4607	6.6%	19.0%		41.2%	33.4%	12.3%
Part time employed	2432	6.0%	23.0%		21.7%	15.2%	7.1%
Unemployed / not working	566	8.2%	18.8%		5.1%	5.2%	1.9%
Retired under a disability pension scheme (fully or partly)	170	13.5%	38.5%		1.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Early retired under an early retirement benefit scheme	440	22.1%	55.1%		4.0%	6.6%	12.7%
Retired (at the official retirement age)	1520	28.5%	53.7%		13.8%	34.7%	63.3%
Student / pupil / in training	1415	2.0%	14.3%		12.7%	2.9%	0.8%
Education							
Primarschule	525	19.2%	48.3%		4.7%	8.0%	11.7%
Sekundarschule	904	13.1%	42.5%		8.1%	9.5%	11.0%
Berufsschule	3771	11.7%	41.9%		33.8%	35.8%	40.6%
Mittelschule	1325	7.4%	37.9%		11.9%	8.2%	7.8%
Seminar, Technikum, HWV	1185	11.0%	37.6%		10.6%	11.5%	10.9%
Universität, ETH, Hochschule	2954	7.9%	27.7%		26.4%	23.2%	14.0%
Anderes	486	10.1%	40.4%		4.4%	3.8%	4.1%