

Results

EuroTrak Denmark 2022

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

Summary – Introduction

EuroTrak Denmark 2022 is part of the EuroTrak / APACTrak studies:

EuroTrak Denmark 2022 was designed and executed by Anovum (Zurich) on behalf of LFH and EHIMA.

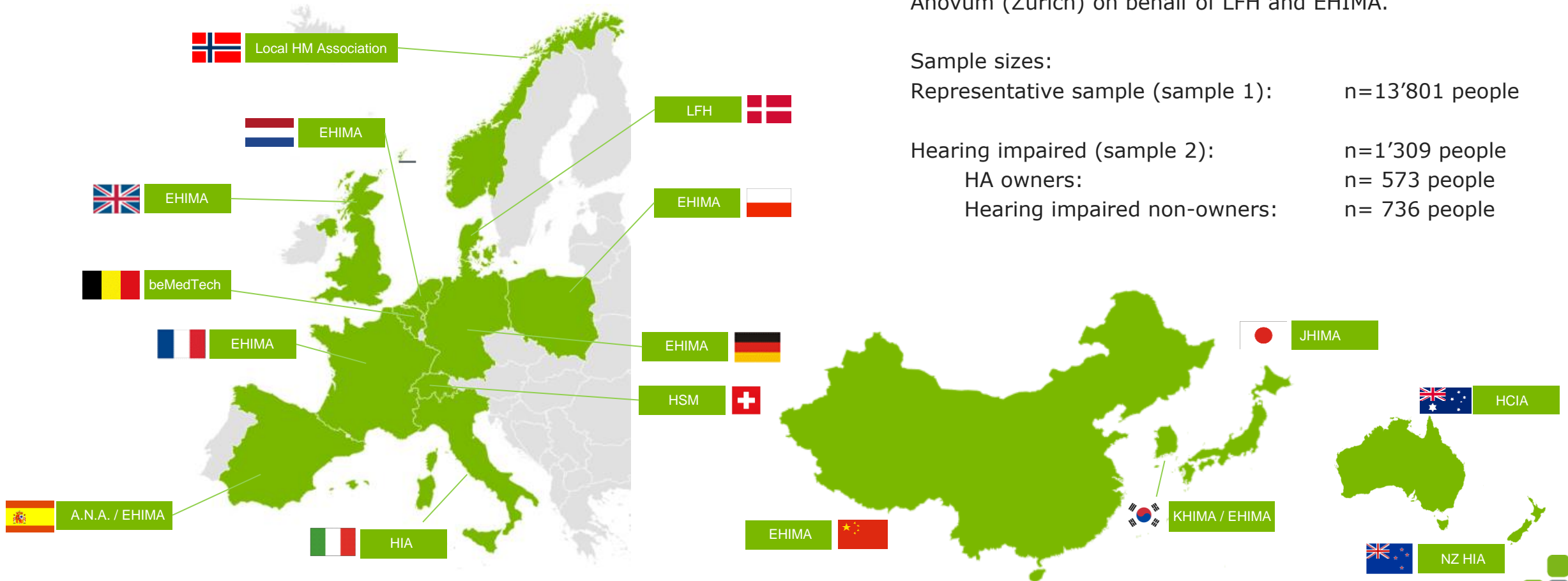
Sample sizes:

Representative sample (sample 1): n=13'801 people

Hearing impaired (sample 2): n=1'309 people

HA owners: n= 573 people

Hearing impaired non-owners: n= 736 people



Summary – Market overview

- **Stated hearing loss prevalence**
 - Total: 10.9%, 18+: 12.9% (2016: 10.3%, 18+: 12.1%).
 - Hearing Tests: 33% (2016: 38%) had a hearing test in the last 5 years, most tests done by ENTs.
- **Hearing aid adoption rate (HA penetration)**
 - 55.4% of those with self declared HL (2016: 53.0%).
 - 6.0% of total population (2016: 5.5%).
 - 76% of HA owners have binaural treatment (2016: 77%).
- **The route to the hearing aid**
 - 70% of the hearing impaired discussed hearing loss with an ENT doctor or family doctor. (2016: 68%)
 - 56% got positive medical advice from the ENT or family doctor (drop out rate=20% / 2016: 18%).
 - 61% of the GP consultations referred to an ENT, 7% recommended no action (2016: 9%).
 - 33% of ENT consultations referred to an audiologist, 53% recommended to get a hearing aid, 20% recommended no action (2016: 20%).
 - A minority (13%) would be inclined to get a solution without professional support. Self adjustment is the most often mentioned reason for such a solution, followed by being fast and low cost.
- **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.
 - Quality of sleep seems to improve if hearing impaired use hearing aids.

Summary – Analysis of hearing aid owners

- **Hearing aid ownership, usage and accessories**
 - 45% of the currently owned HAs were bought in 2019 or later.
 - The average age of the currently owned HAs is 5.1 years.
 - The median age of hearing aids before replacement is 4 years.
 - On average, HAs are worn 8.9 hours a day.
 - 63% of today's hearing aid owners know their hearing aid brand by heart.
 - 25% of the HA owners use an accessory/app for their hearing aids, 63% of those are satisfied with it.

 - 51% have heard of remote fitting options. 7% of the HA owners have already used remote fitting.
 - Main reason to use it: It's a modern way – Main reason not to use it: Preference of a personal visit
- **Importance of listening situations and satisfaction with HAs**
 - 55% of the hearing aid owners say their hearing aid works better than or as expected
 - 74% of the HA owners are satisfied with their HAs (2016: 71%).
 - The more hours worn per day, the higher the satisfaction with the HA.
 - Satisfaction with newer hearing aids is higher than with older hearing aids.
 - Talking at home with family members, talking on a phone and conversations are the most important listening situations.
- **Positive impact of HAs**
 - Significant positive impact of HAs on different aspects: Especially Communication effectiveness, ability to participate in group activities and social life improve with hearing aids.
 - 94% of hearing aid owners declare that their hearing aids improve their quality of life at least sometimes.

Summary – Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners

- Reasons not to own/use HAs
 - The main reasons for not using hearing aids are that people (think)
 - that hearing loss is not severe enough
 - they hear enough in most situations
 - they think that hearing aids are uncomfortable
 - and they do not restore hearing to normal.
 - 7% who own hearing aids don't use them at all (0 hours); 15% use them less than one hour/day (0-1 hour).
- Social rejection and triggers to buy
 - 66% of hearing aid owners feel that people never make fun of or reject them because of their hearing aids.
It is more likely somebody makes fun or rejects a hearing impaired without hearing aid (only 41% say they are never made fun of because of their hearing loss).
 - The most important influencing factors to get a hearing aid are
 - worsening hearing loss
 - doctors and significant others
 - price

Detailed Results: Roadmap

1. Introduction

- Organisation of EuroTrak 2022
- Recruitment process: In search of hearing impaired people

2. Market overview

- Prevalence of hearing loss and hearing aid adoption rate
- Hearing tests and where hearing is tested
- The route to the hearing aid: Sources of information and drop-out rates
- Solution without professional support
- Potential social cost-savings due to the use of hearing aids: Work competitiveness, depressive symptoms, sleep quality, co-morbidities

3. Analysis of hearing aid owners

- Hearing aid ownership, awareness of hearing loss before getting hearing aids, lifetime of hearing aids and usage
- Reasons for getting hearing aids sooner
- Channels for getting hearing aids, recommendation of channel (NPS)
- Awareness and usage of accessories
- Remote fitting
- Satisfaction with hearing aids and drivers
- Importance of listening situations
- Positive impact of hearing aids, safety due to hearing aids, quality of life

4. Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners

- Reasons for not having hearing aids
- Social rejection because of hearing loss compared to the acceptance of hearing aids
- Most important triggers to buy

5. Appendix

- Demographics: Hearing instrument adoption rates and populations

1. Introduction

Organisation of EuroTrak 2021

Organisation

- Principal of the project EuroTrak 2022 is LFH.
- 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

Use of the data

- LFH and EHIMA may use the anonymous 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 the principal uses the 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/2022/n=[relevant sample size]”
- Member companies of the principal can ask Anovum to further analyse the raw data in specific ways at their own expense.

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 large panelist pools
3. Screening questionnaire: Stated hearing loss and hearing aid usage + demographics
4. Result: Representative sample of **n=13'801** people based on census data.

Step 2: Target population interviews

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

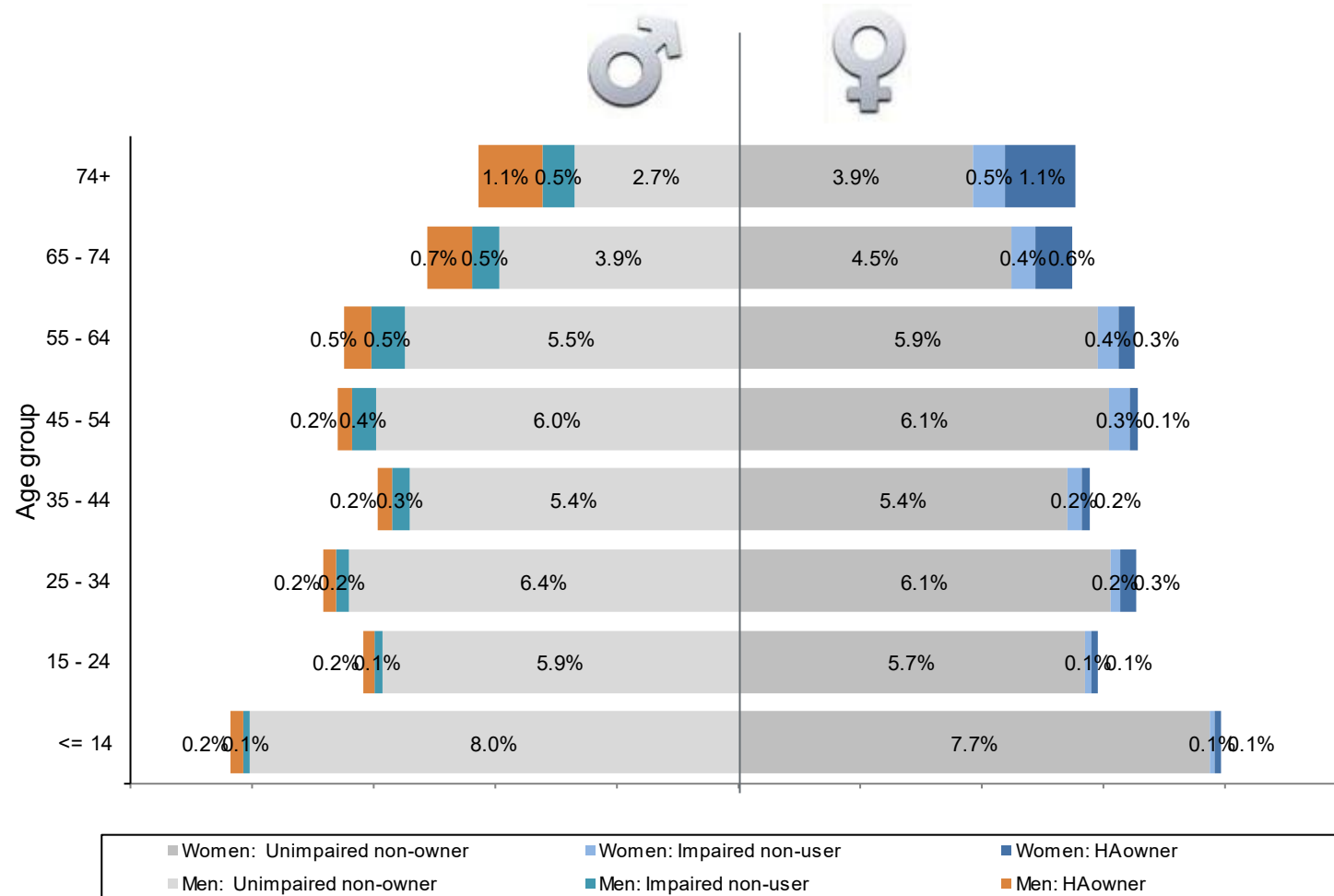
Process:

1. Main questionnaires: Owners and hearing impaired non-owners
2. Balancing through weighting according to representative screening interviews
3. Resulting sample: **n=573** hearing aid owners and **n=736** hearing impaired non-owners

2. Market overview

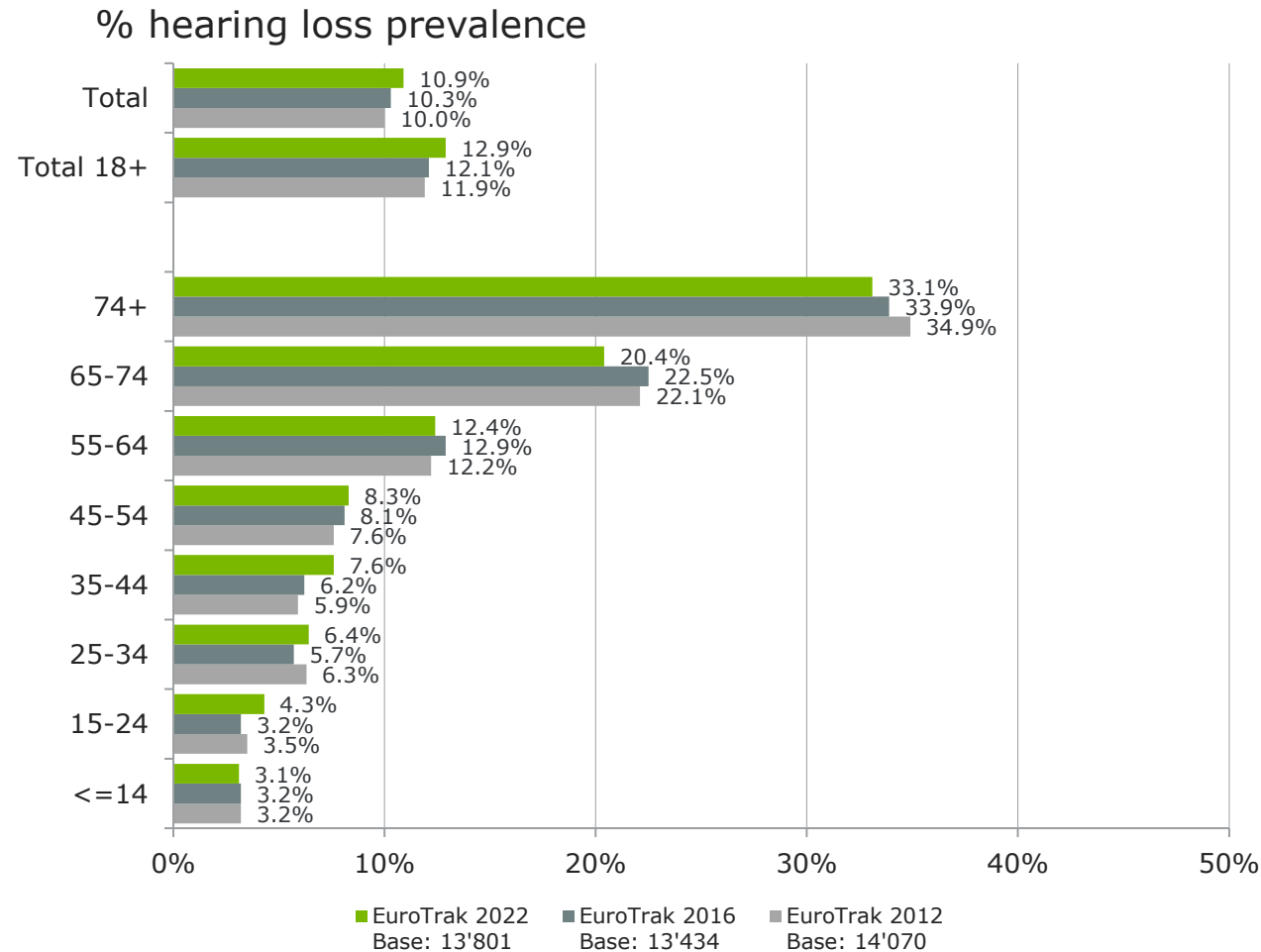
Prevalence of hearing loss and adoption rate

Hearing loss and hearing instrument ownership by gender/age

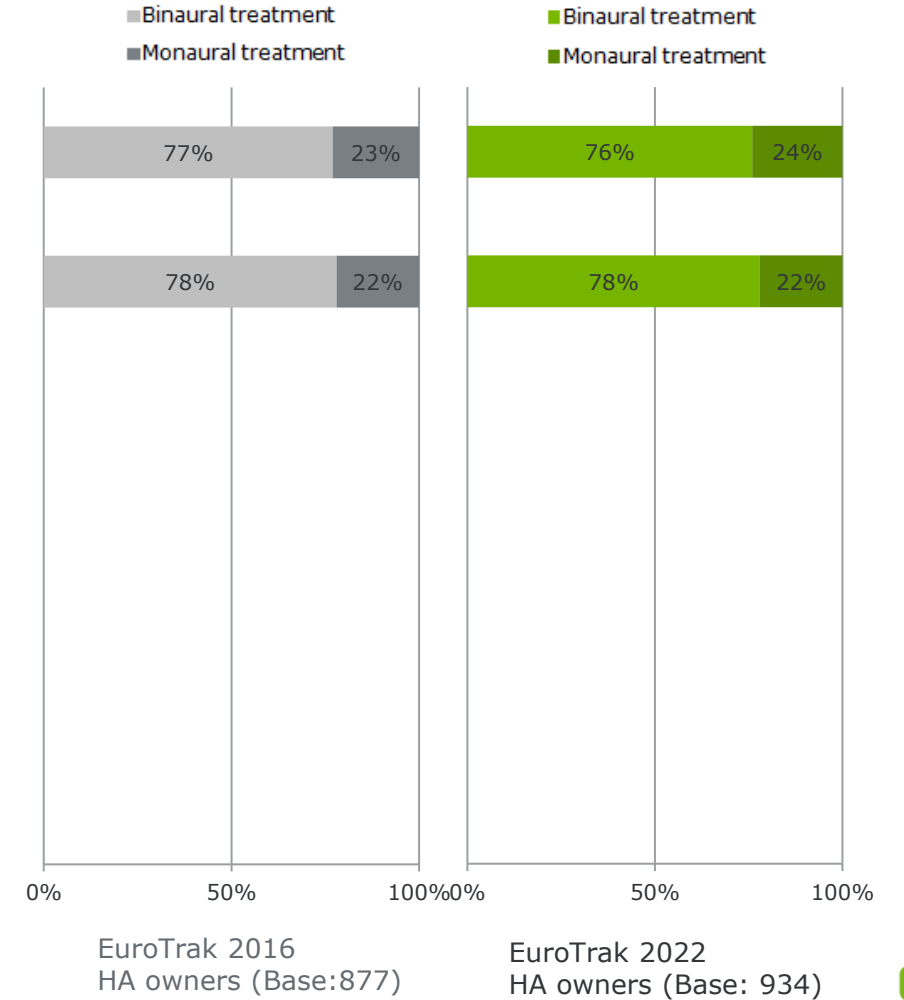
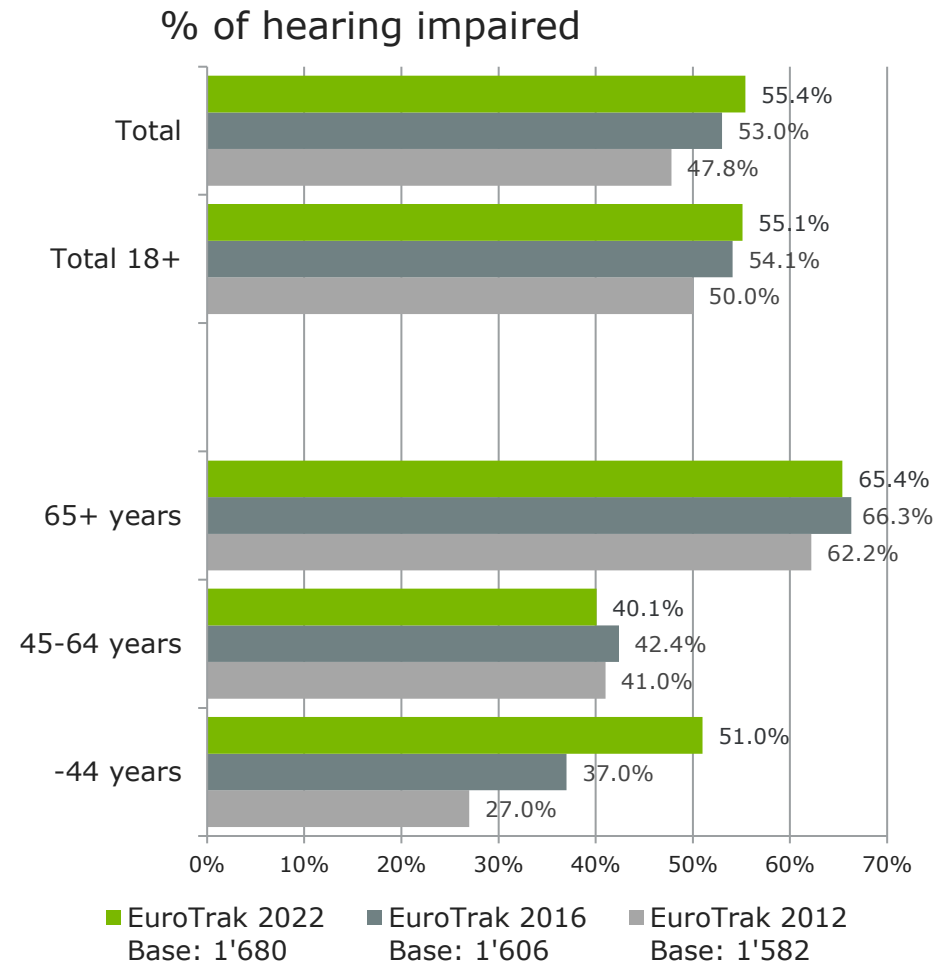


Hearing loss prevalence Denmark

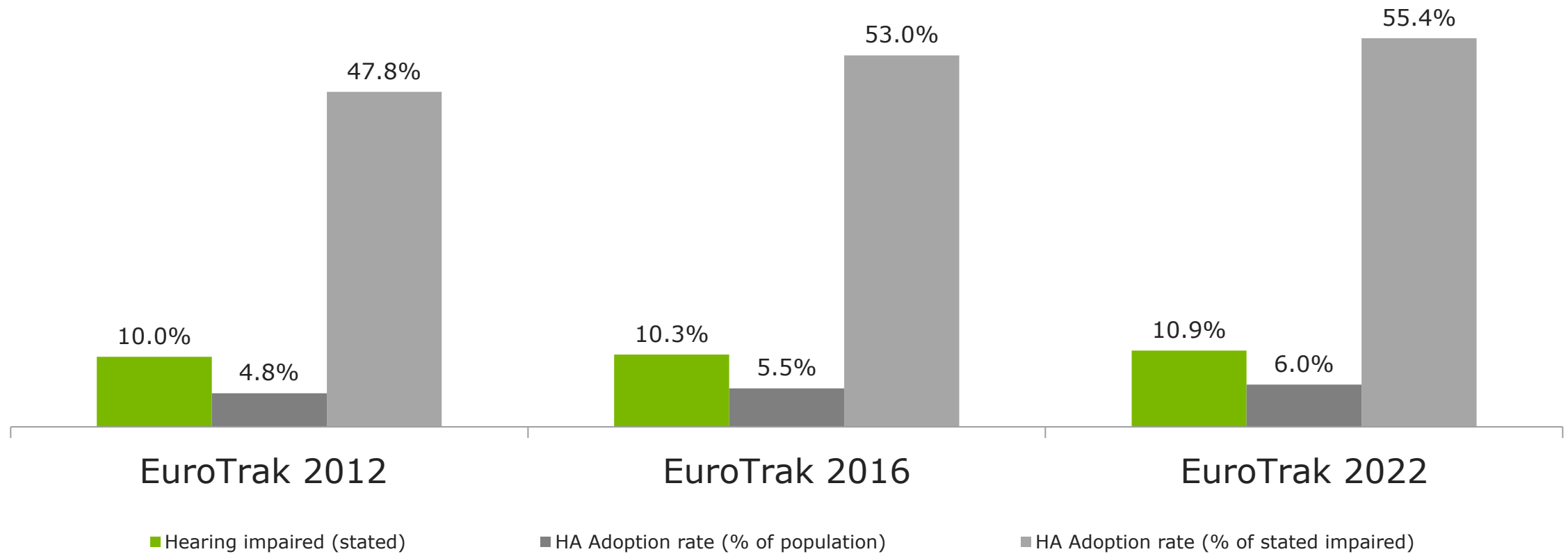
Self declared hearing loss



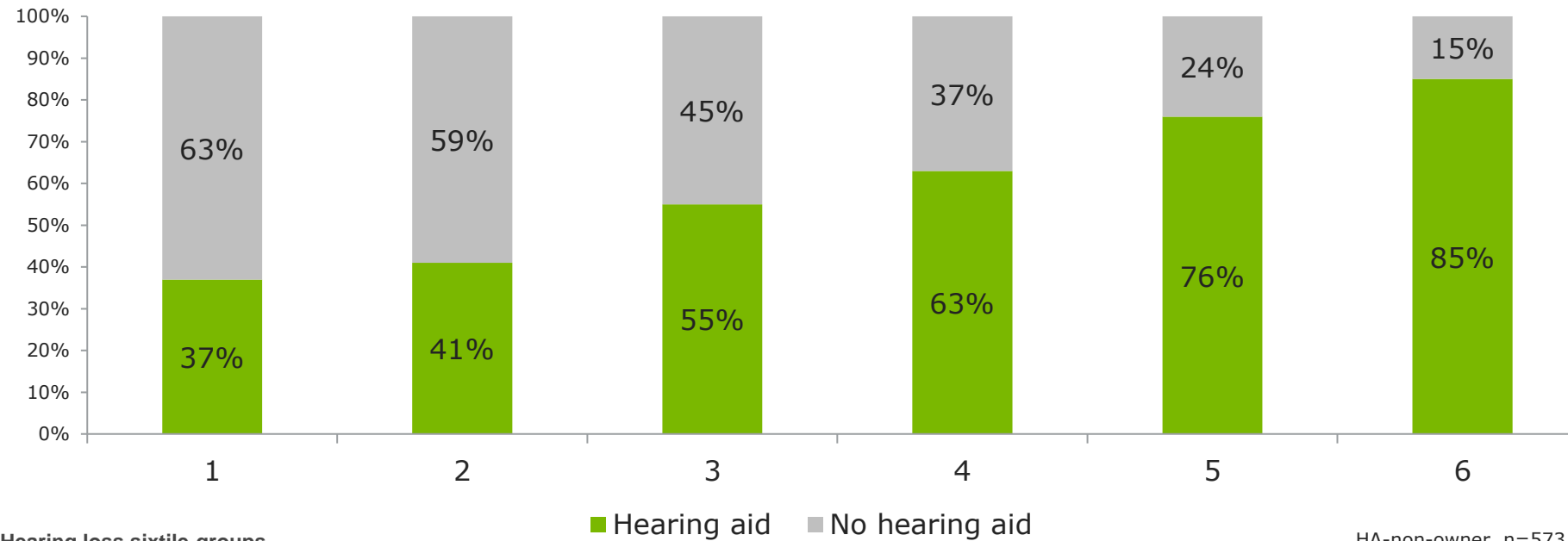
Hearing aid adoption rate: 55% of hearing impaired have hearing aid(s), 76% of them have binaural treatment



Overview hearing loss prevalence and hearing aid adoption



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



HA-non-owner, n=573
HA-owner, n=736

* 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=573	HA Owner n=736	Hearing Aid Adoption (%)
Ears impaired (stated)			
Unilateral loss	40%	17%	39%
Bilateral loss	60%	83%	67%
Perceived loss			
Mild	59%	23%	34%
Moderate	30%	47%	68%
Severe	7%	20%	78%*
Profound	4%	10%	

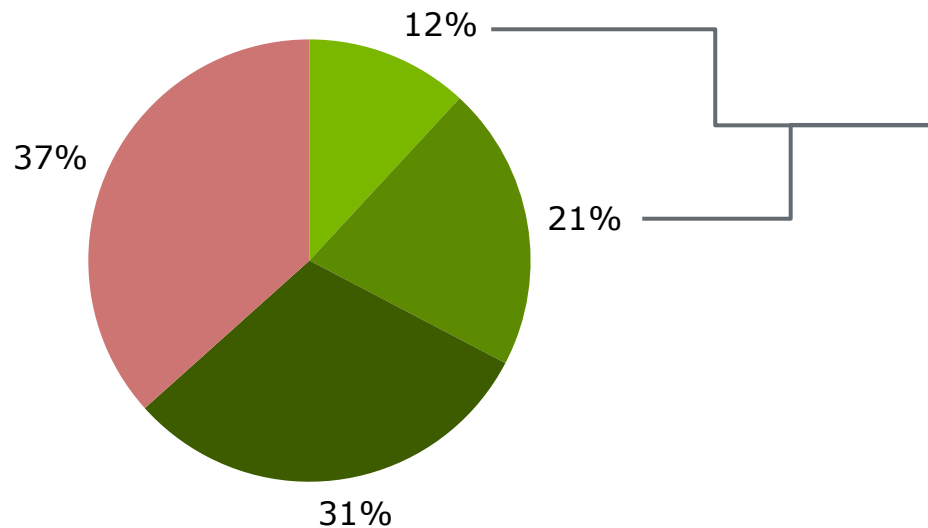
* combined "severe" and "profound" because n is too small

Hearing tests and where hearing is tested

Hearing Tests: 33% had a hearing test in the last 5 years (2016: 38%). Most tests are done by ENTs.

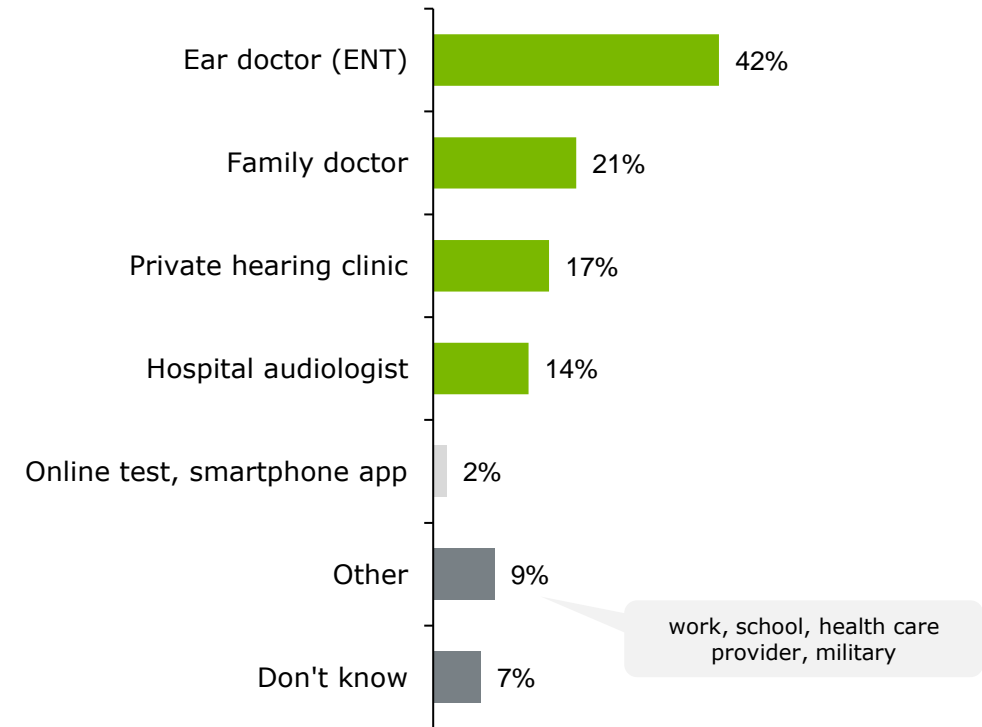
Have you ever taken a hearing test?

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



Base=9'911

Where/how was your hearing tested?



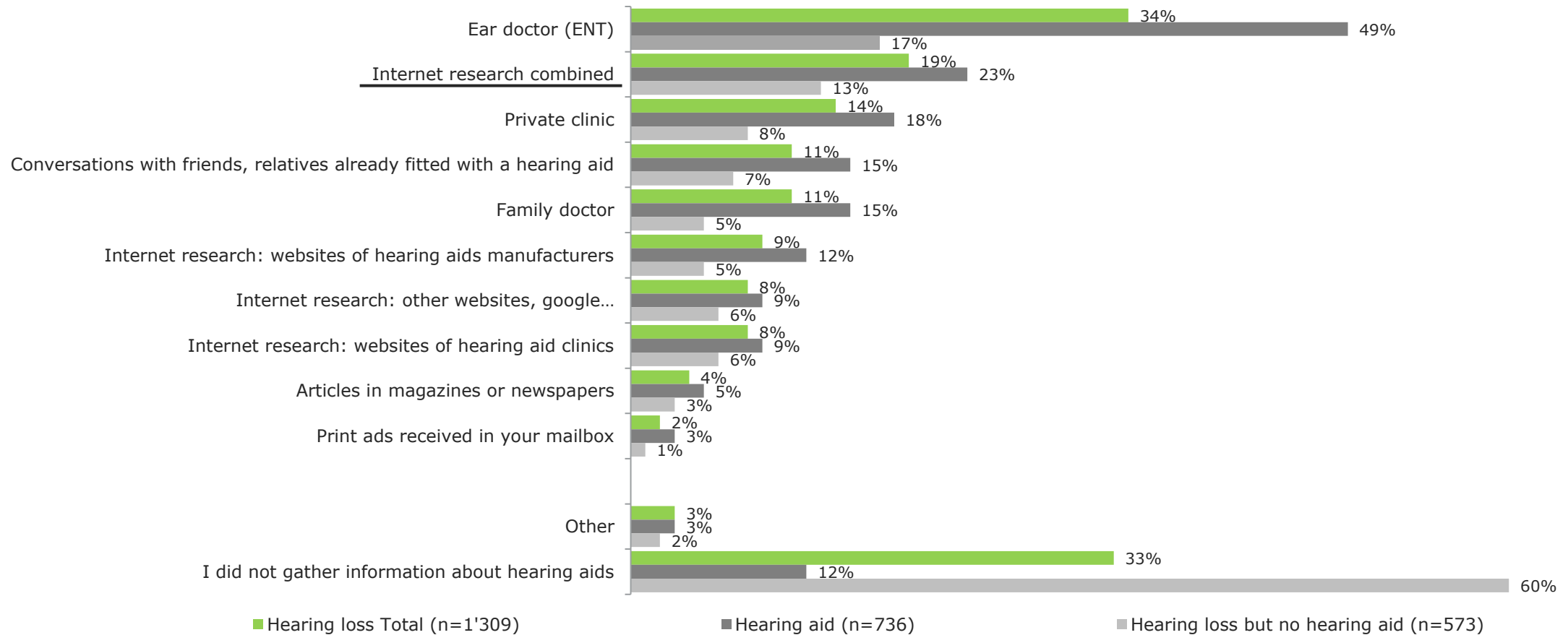
Base= 3'238



The route to the hearing aid: Sources of information and drop-out rates

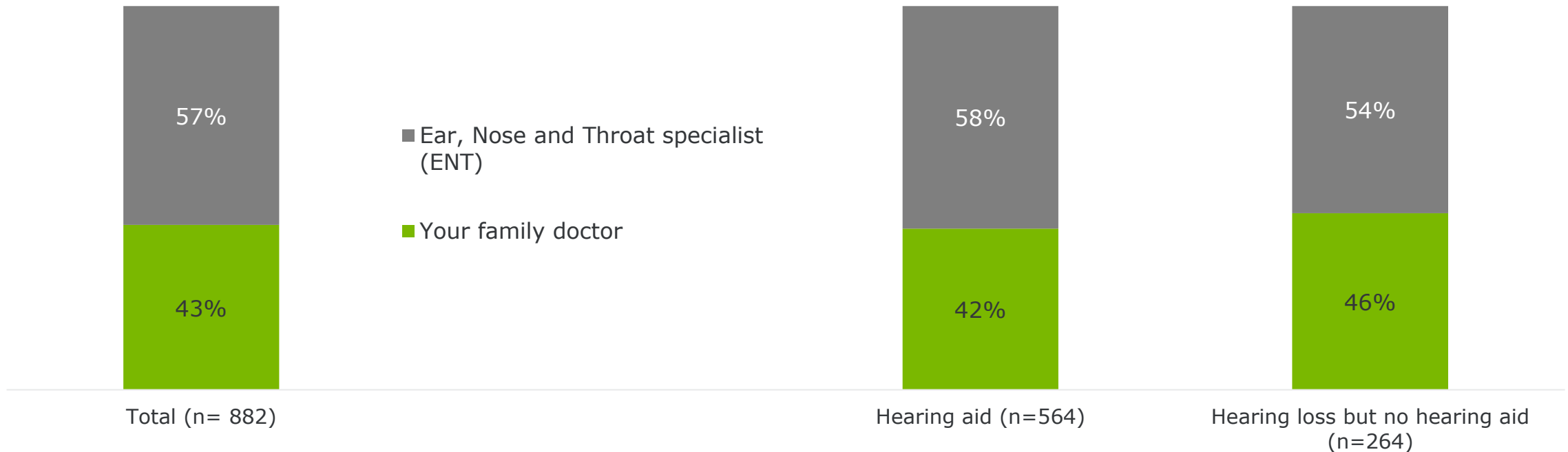
ENTs are the most important sources of information and therefore the major gatekeepers.

Where did you gather information about hearing aids?

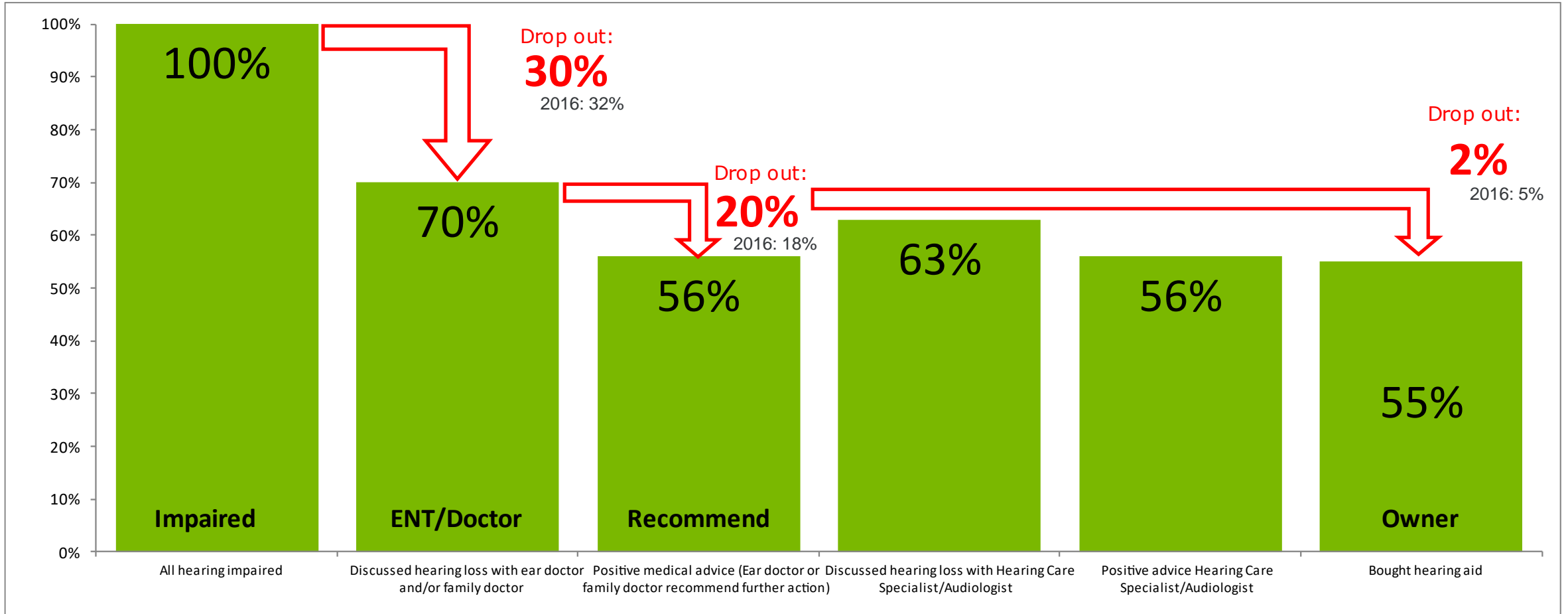


Of those who discussed the hearing loss with a doctor, 57% talked to an ENT first

Those who discussed hearing loss with family doctor and/or ENT:
 Who was the doctor you discussed your hearing loss with for the **first time** – your family doctor or the Ear, Nose and Throat specialist (ENT)?



The route to the hearing aid

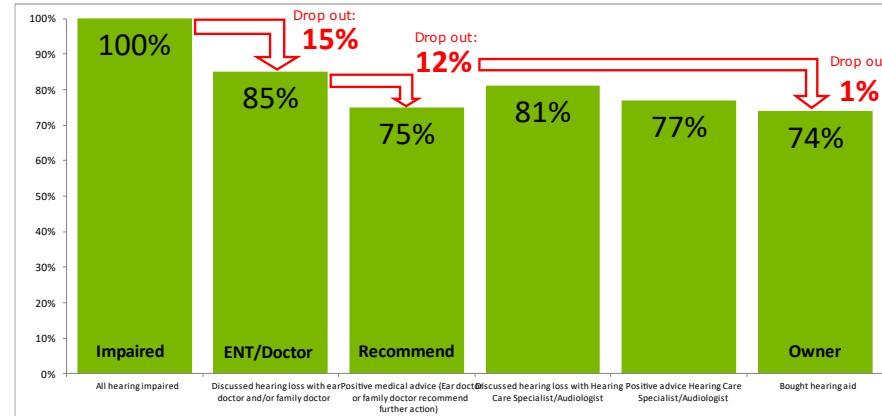


Base: n=1'309

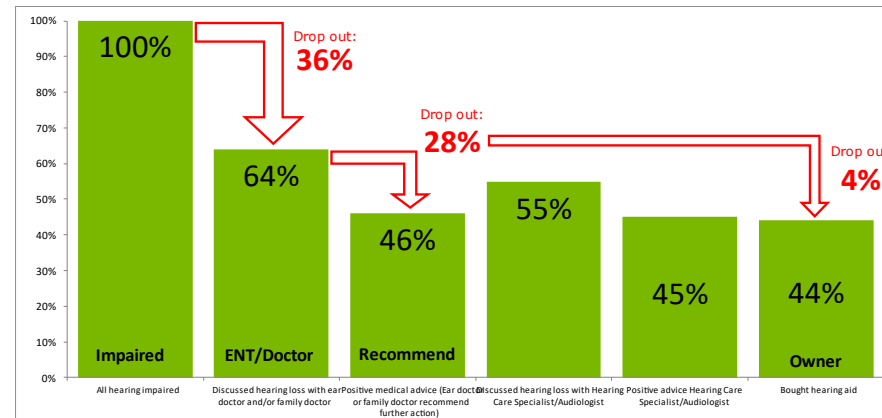


Much higher drop-out-rates for the lower hearing loss segments

Top 50% hearing loss*



Low 50% hearing loss*



Base: n=1`309

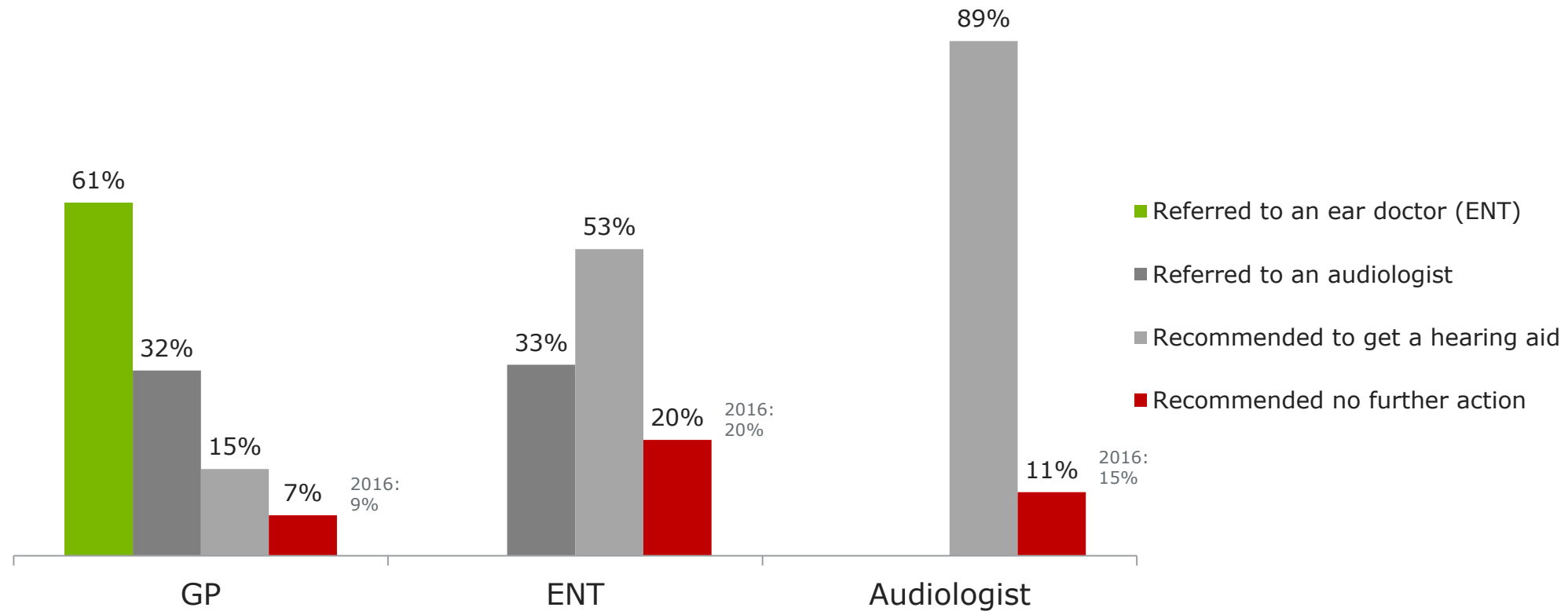
* Construction of 6-groups: A factor analysis was performed to identify one factor "degree of hearing loss". The following questions were included in the factor:

- 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).

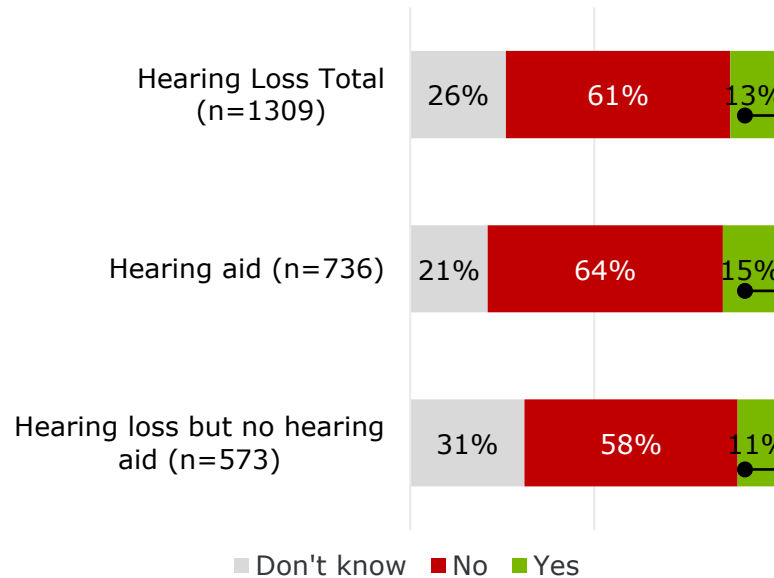


Recommendations by profession

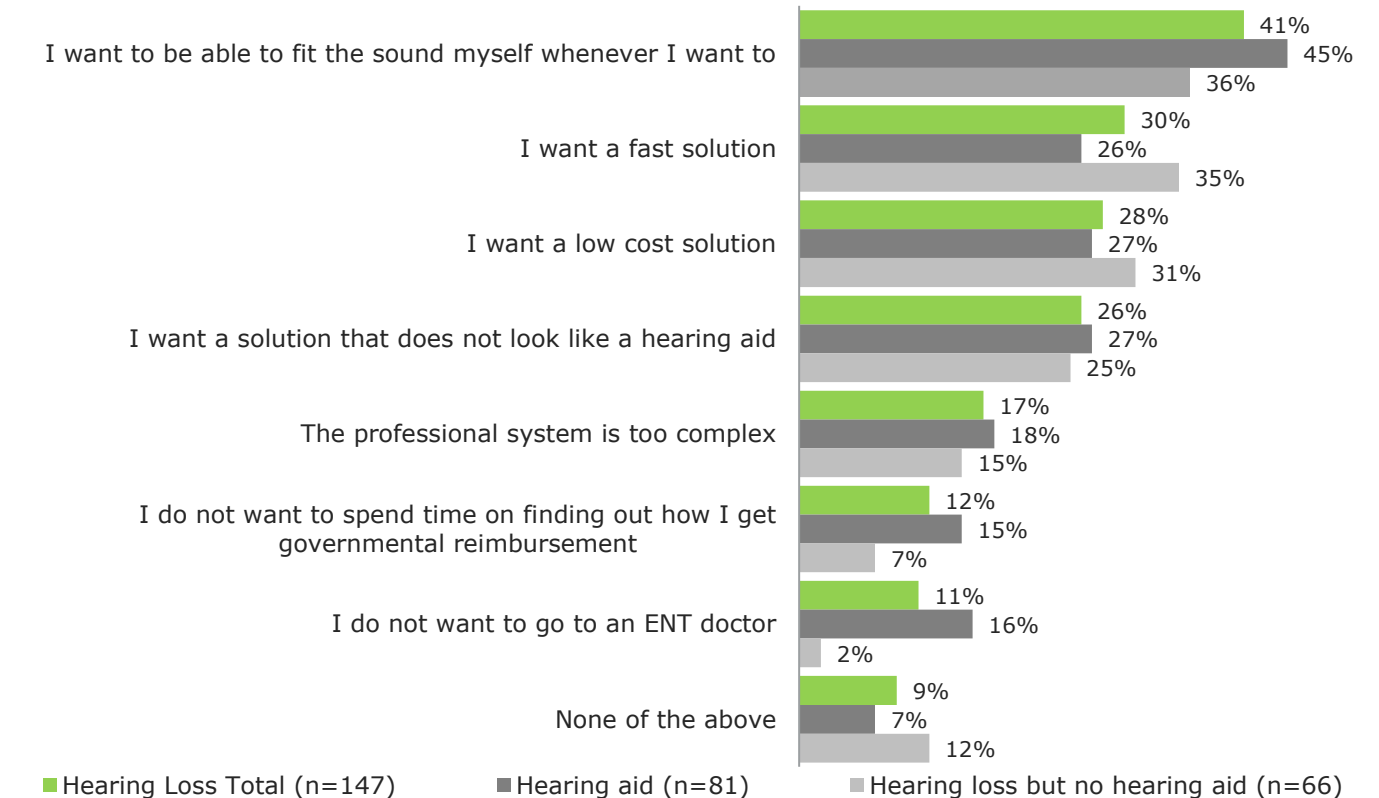


A minority (13%) would be inclined to get a solution without professional support. Self adjustment is the most often mentioned reason for such a solution, followed by being fast and low cost.

Would you be inclined to choose a Hearing Solution which should not be fitted by a professional?



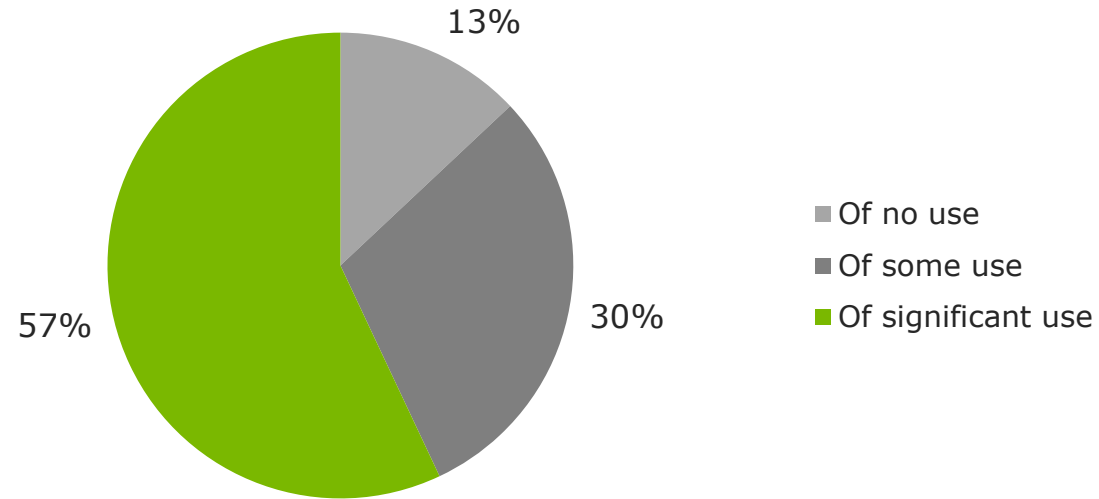
For what reason would you be inclined to choose a hearing solution which should not be fitted by a professional (public or private)?



Potential social cost-savings due to the use of hearing aids: Work competitiveness, depressive symptoms, sleep quality, co-morbidities

Work competitiveness: 87% 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?

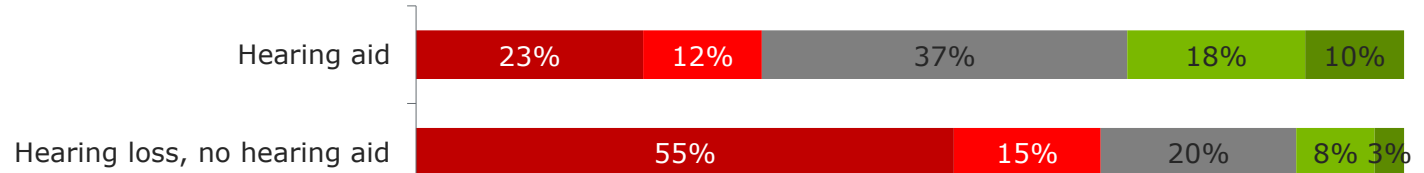


Base: n=172

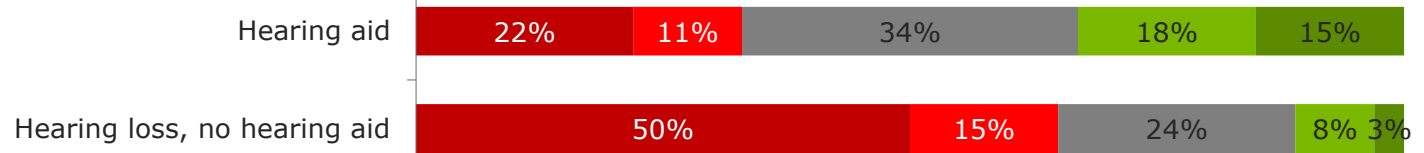
Work competitiveness: People with hearing aids recognize that hearing aids increase the chance of hearing impaired to get promoted, to get the right job and to get more salary.

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

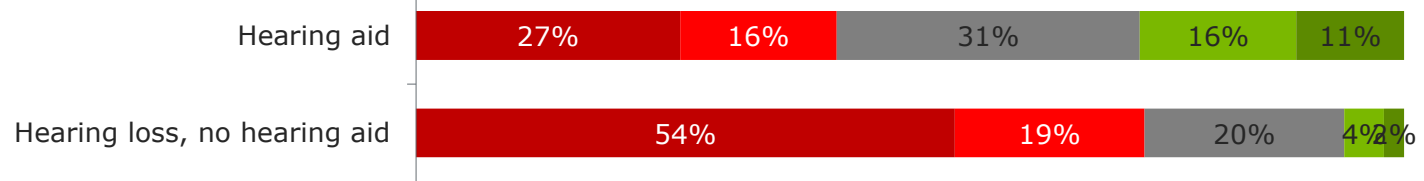
I think that people with an untreated hearing loss tend to be less promoted in their job



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 n=368/ hearing aid n=402



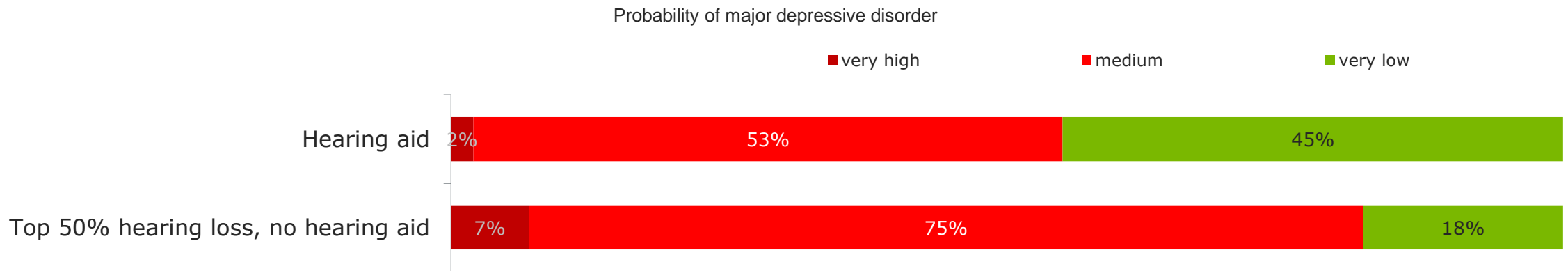
General health problems: Hearing aid owners have a lower risk of being depressed (PHQ-2 Screening) compared to impaired non-owners with comparable hearing loss (Top50% hearing loss group*).

Depression symptoms:

PHQ-2 Screening:

In the last 2 weeks:

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



Base: hearing aid n=601 / top 50% HL, no hearing aid =107

*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).

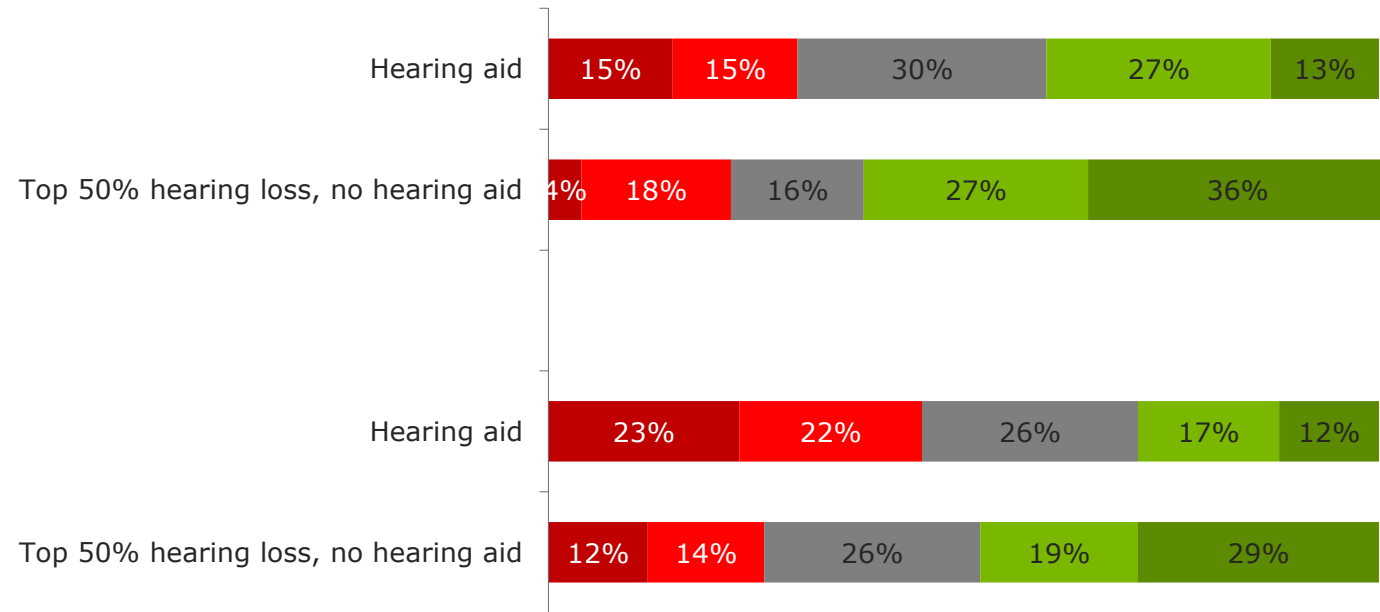


General health problems: Compared to impaired hearing aid non-owners with significant hearing loss (Top50% hearing loss group*), hearing aid owners feel less exhausted in the evenings

In the evenings I often feel physically exhausted

In the evenings I often feel mentally exhausted

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



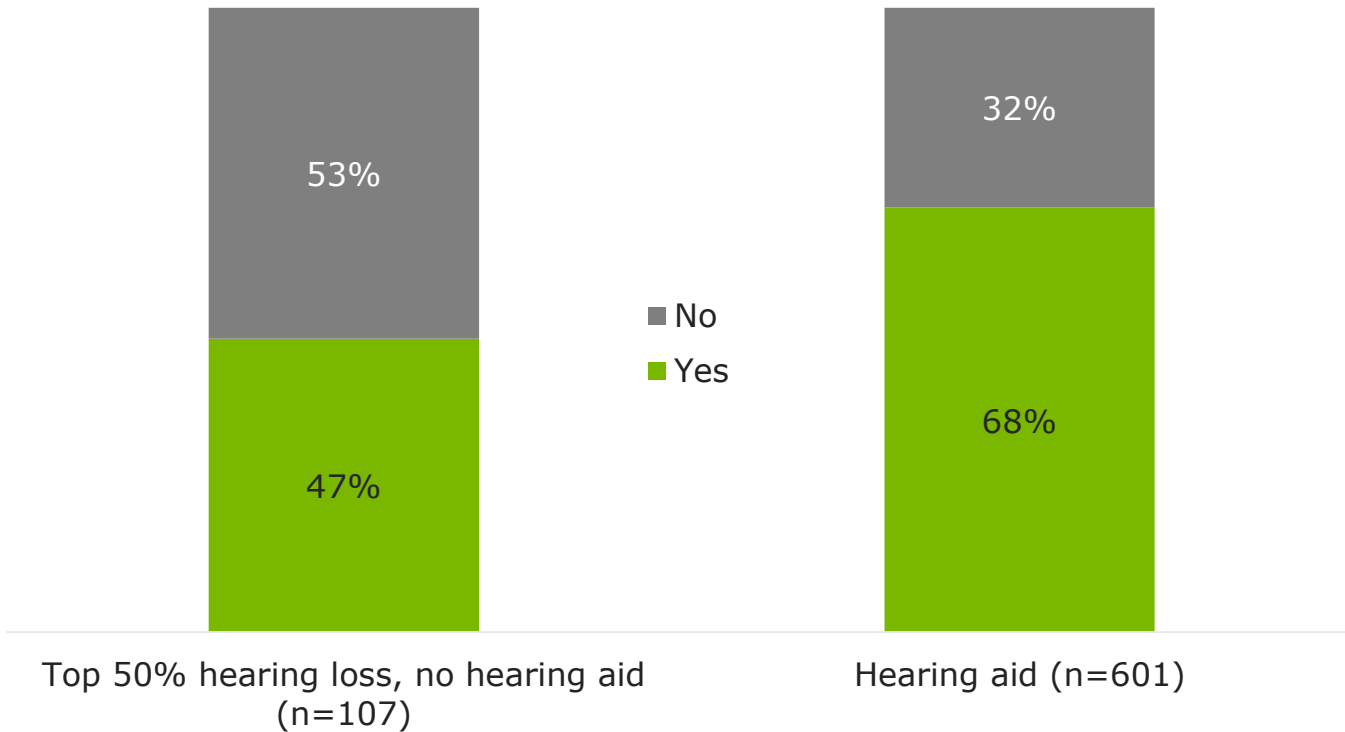
Base: hearing aid n=583 / top 50% HL, no hearing aid =104

*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).

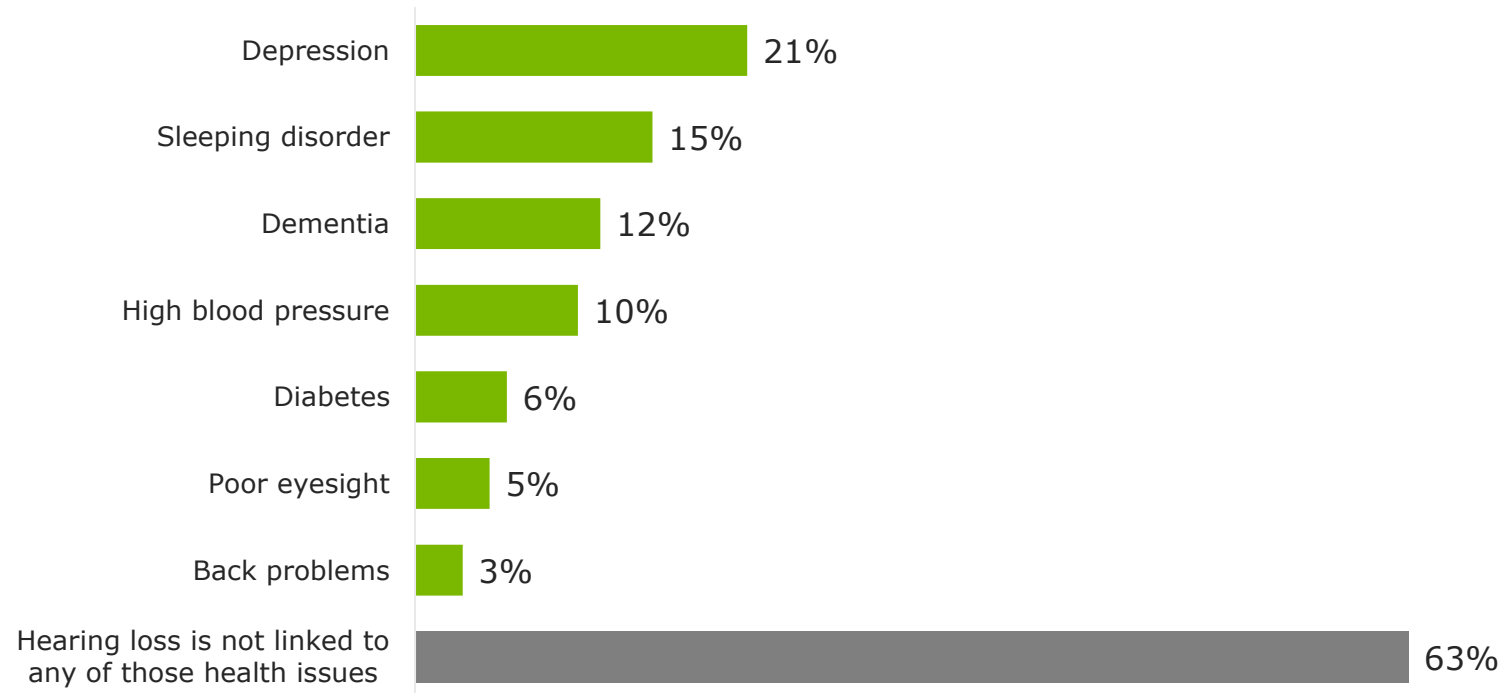
General health problems: Quality of sleep seems to improve if hearing impaired use hearing aids

Are you generally satisfied with the quality of your sleep?



Hearing impaired think that depression and sleeping disorders are most likely linked to one's hearing loss

Please tick all of the health issues below which you think could be linked to one's hearing loss.

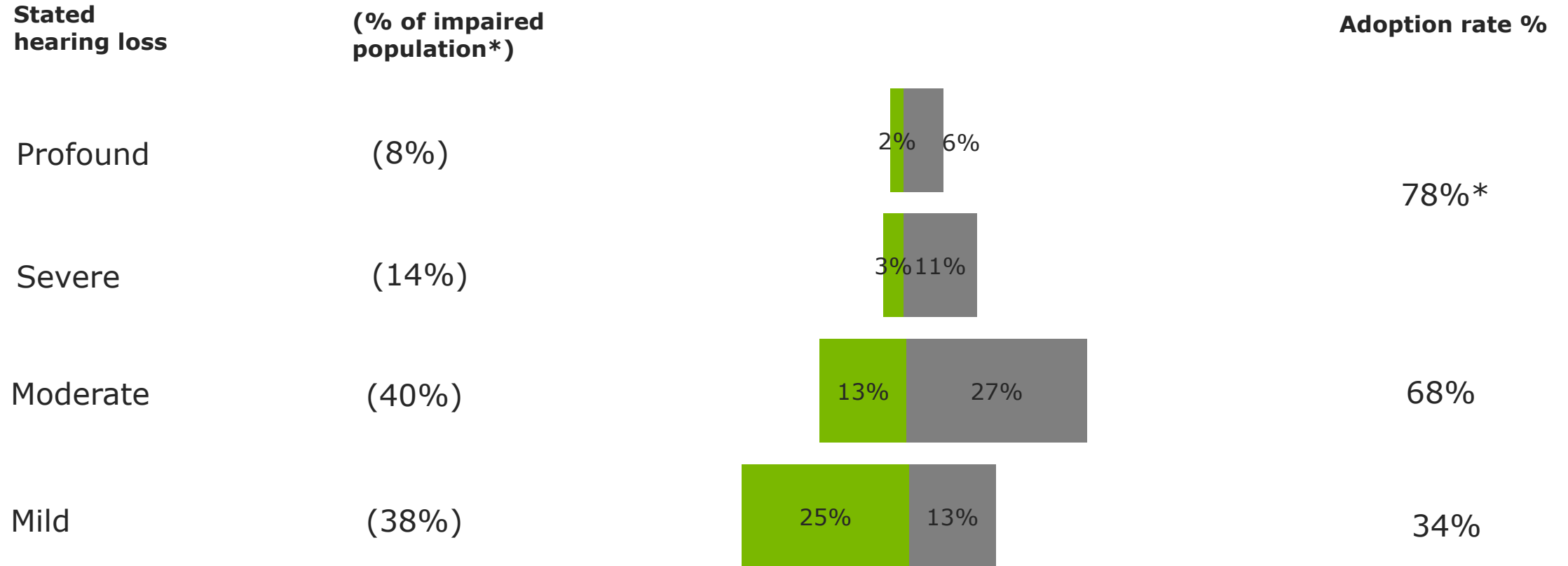


Hearing impaired, n=1'309

3. Analysis of hearing aid owners

Hearing aid ownership, awareness of hearing loss before getting hearing aids, lifetime of hearing aids and usage

Low adoption rates within mild hearing loss



Base: n=1'309

Sums can differ from 100% due to rounding

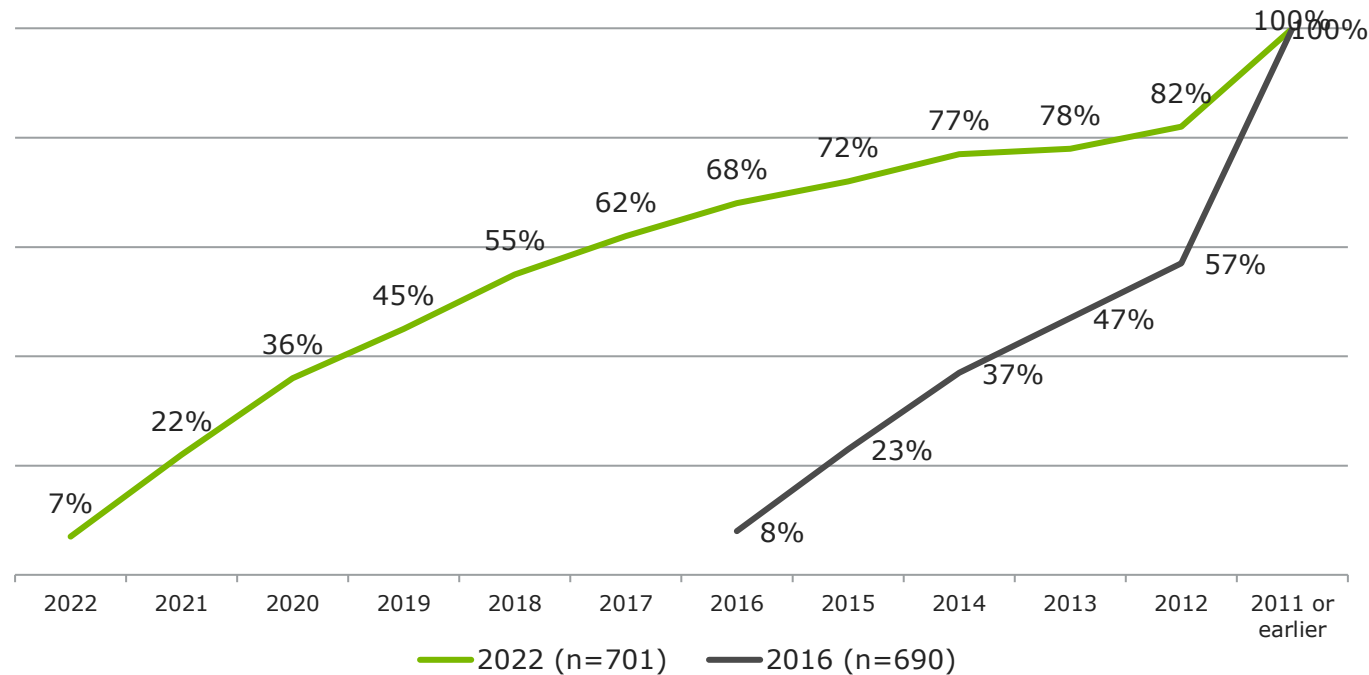
* combined "severe" and "profound" because n is too small

■ No hearing aid
■ Hearing aid

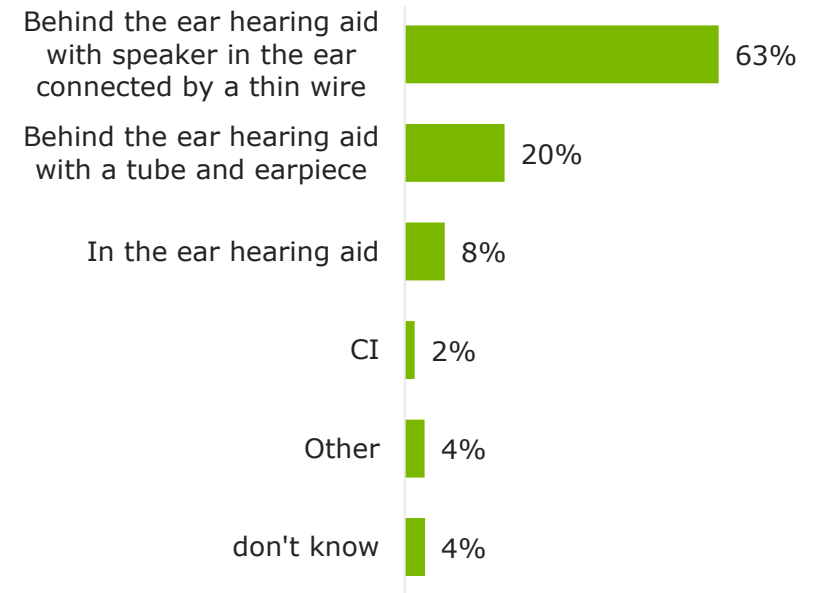


45% of the currently owned HAs were acquired in 2019 or later
 RICs are the most often purchased type of HAs by far.

Year of purchase



Type of HA



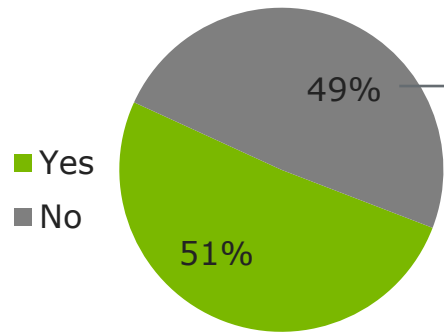
HA-owner, n=736

Age of currently owned HAs (Mean):
 2022: 5.1 years
 2016: 4.2 years



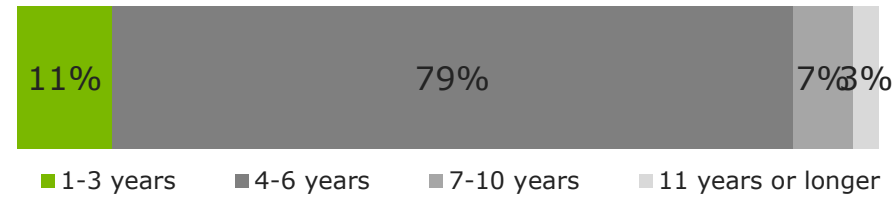
On average 3 years pass between becoming aware of the hearing loss and the purchase of hearing aids. Hearing aids are used for 4-6 years before they are being replaced.

Current HAs = first HAs?



HA-owner, n=736

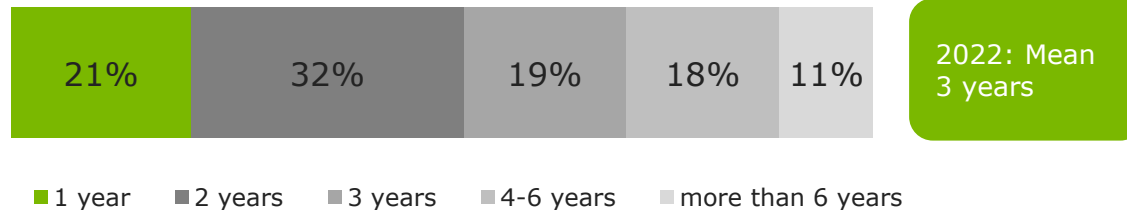
How many years did you own your previous HAs?



Base: n=364

Age of HA before it has been replaced:
 2022: 4 years (median)
 2016: 4 years (median)

Thinking back before you acquired your first hearing aid: How many years have passed since you became aware of your hearing loss until you acquired a hearing aid?



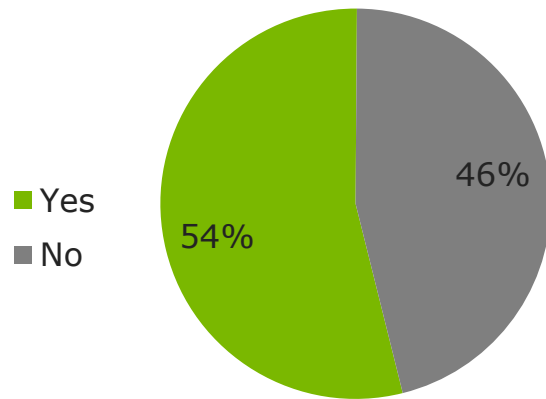
2022: Mean 3 years

Base: n=285



54% of all HA owners think they should have gotten their HAs sooner! Main reason is missing out on social life.

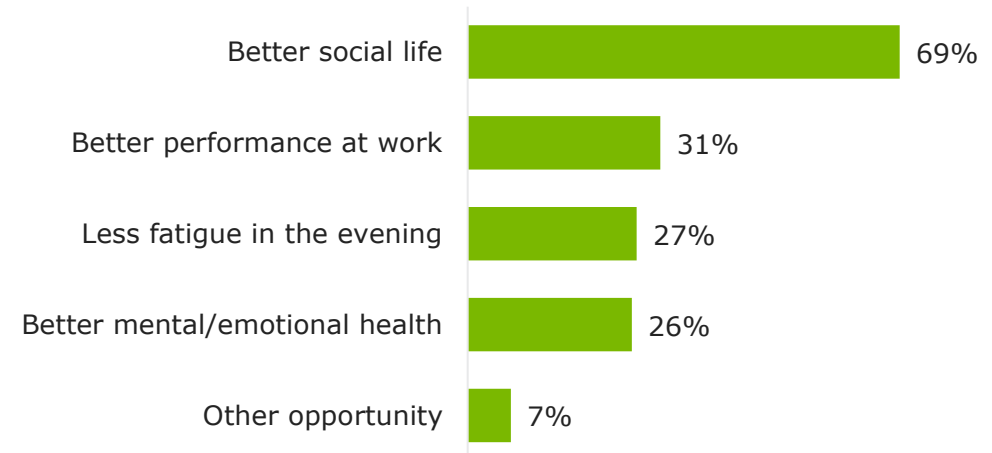
Thinking back before you obtained your first hearing aid(s): do you think, you should have gotten them sooner?



HA-owner, n=736

IF YES:

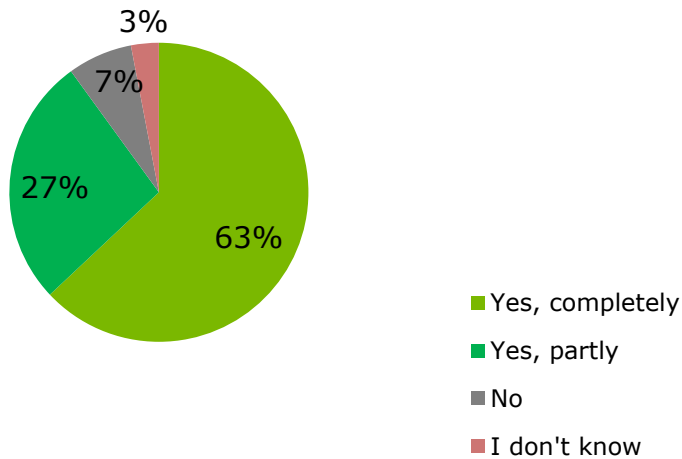
What are the reasons why you think you should have gotten your hearing aid(s) sooner? What are the opportunities you think you have missed because of this? Please tick all that apply



Base: n=393

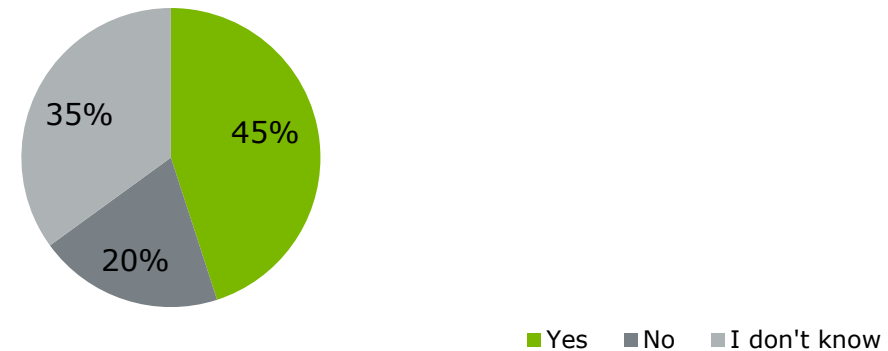
90% received some kind of 3rd party reimbursement. Information deficit non-owners: Only 45% know whether government/insurance would pay

Owners: For the purchase of your hearing aid and for hearing services, which of these best describes how you paid for them?



HA-owner, n=736

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

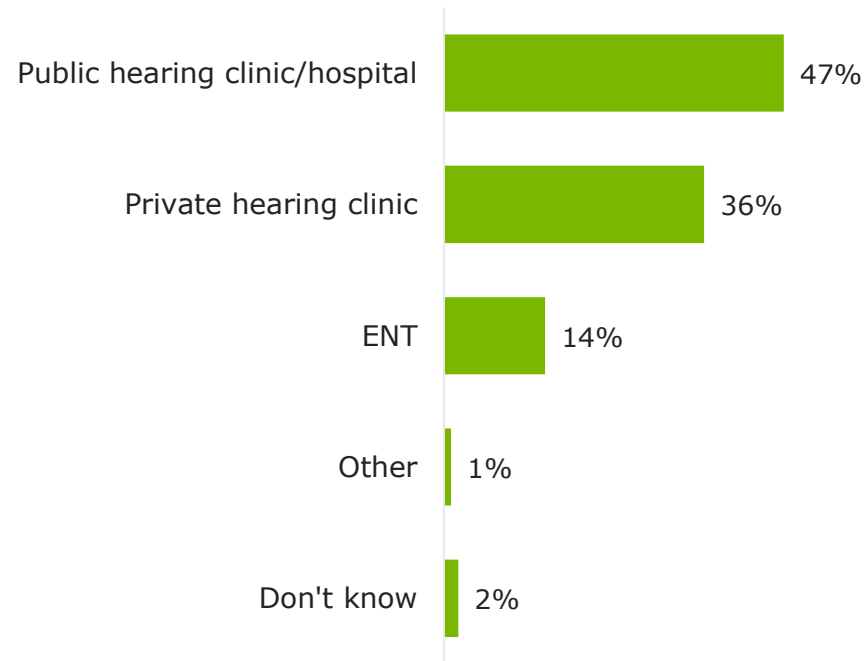


HA-non-owners, n=573

Owners prefer the Public sector and Private clinics to obtain hearing aids. Non-owners tend to ENTs and the Public sector.

OWNERS:

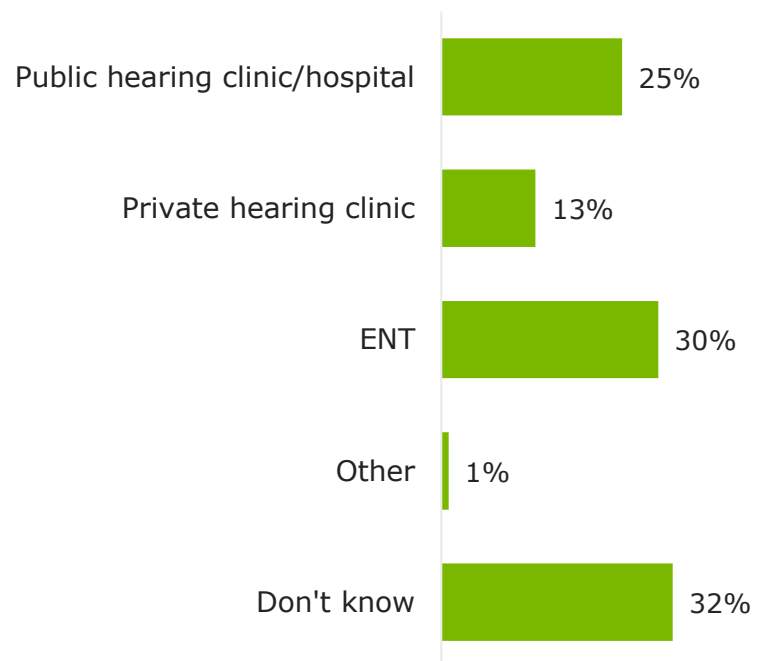
Where was your most current hearing aid obtained?



HA-owner, n=736

NON OWNERS:

If you were to get hearing aids, where would you go?



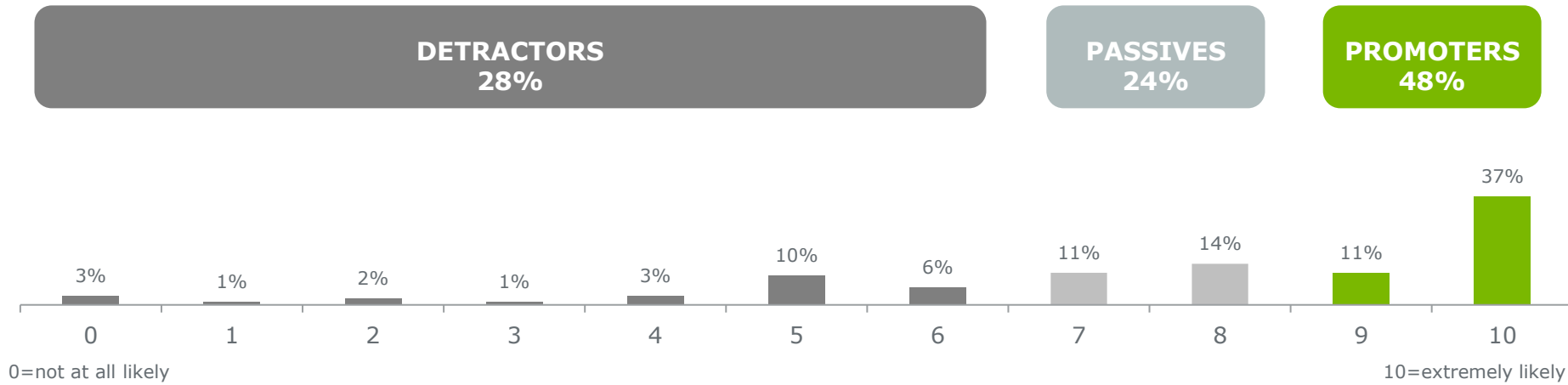
HA-non-owner, n=573



NPS place of purchase

Recommendation intention of the place where the hearing aid(s) were obtained is good, with a positive NPS score of 20.

Considering your complete experience, how likely would you be to recommend the place where you obtained your hearing aids to a friend or colleague?



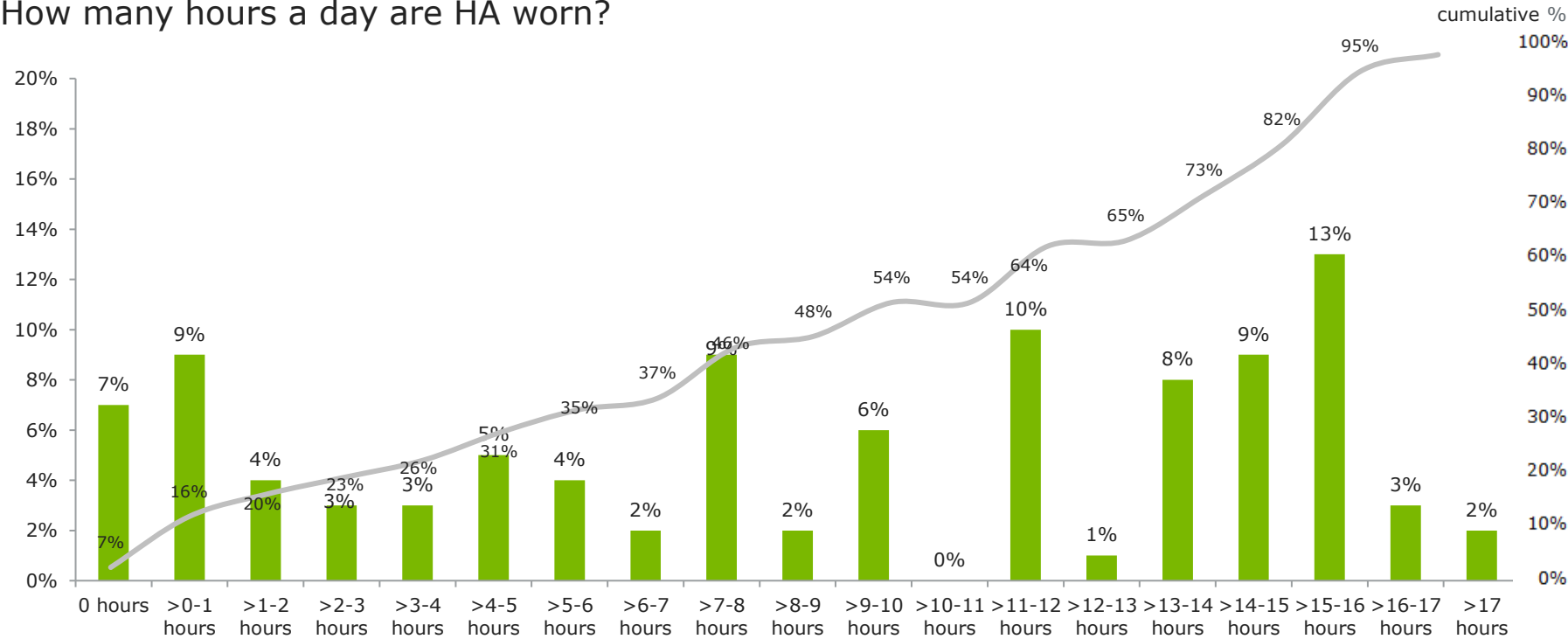
NPS = PROMOTERS – DETRACTORS = 20

HA-owner, n=736



On average, HAs are worn 9.1 hours a day

How many hours a day are HA worn?



HA worn:
 2022 Mean: 9.1 hours/day
 2016 Mean: 9.1 hours/day

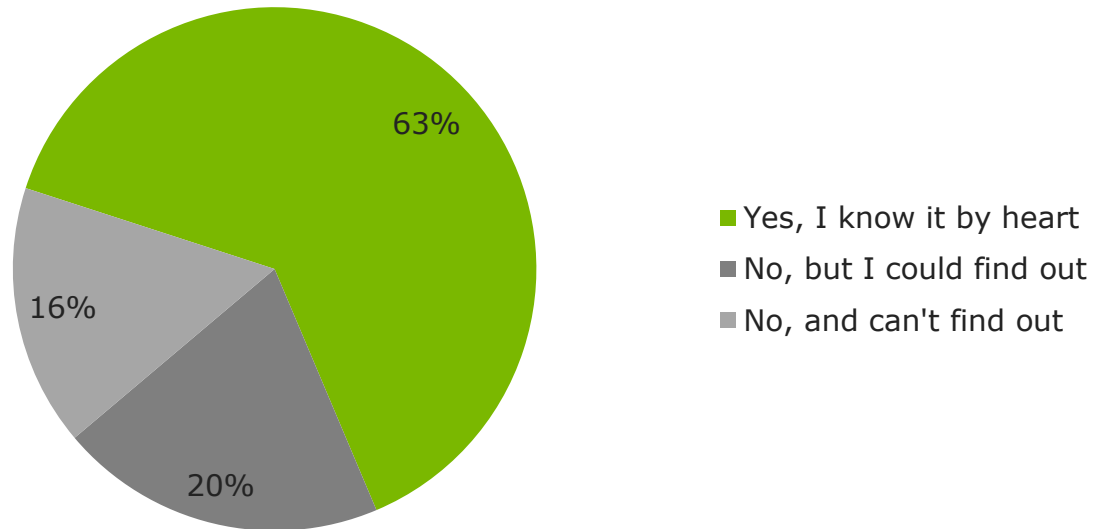
In the drawer (0 hours):
 2022: 7%
 2016: 8%

HA-owner, n=736



63% of today's hearing aid owners are aware of their hearing aid brand.

Are you aware of the brand of your hearing aid(s)?



HA-owner, n=736

25% of the HA owners use an accessory/app for their hearing aids, 63% of those are satisfied with it.

Have you been informed by your hearing care professional about hearing aid accessories, such as TV-Streamer/ Apps / Remote Control / etc. ? (HA owners, n=736)

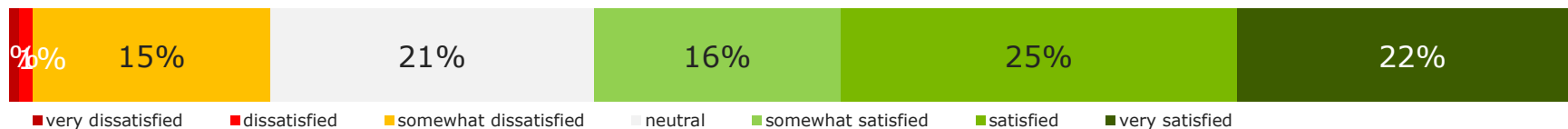


Do you personally use accessories for your hearing aids (TV-Streamer/ Apps / Remote Control / etc.) ? (HA owners, n=736)



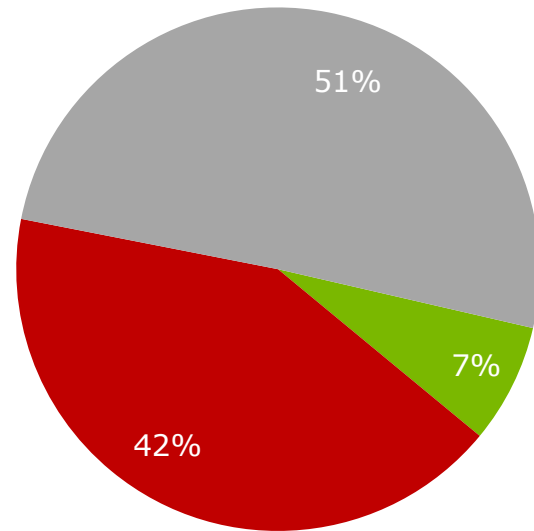
IF ACCESSORIES USED (n=167):

Overall, how satisfied with the performance of your accessorie(s)?



51% have heard of remote fitting options. 7% of the HA owners have already used remote fitting.

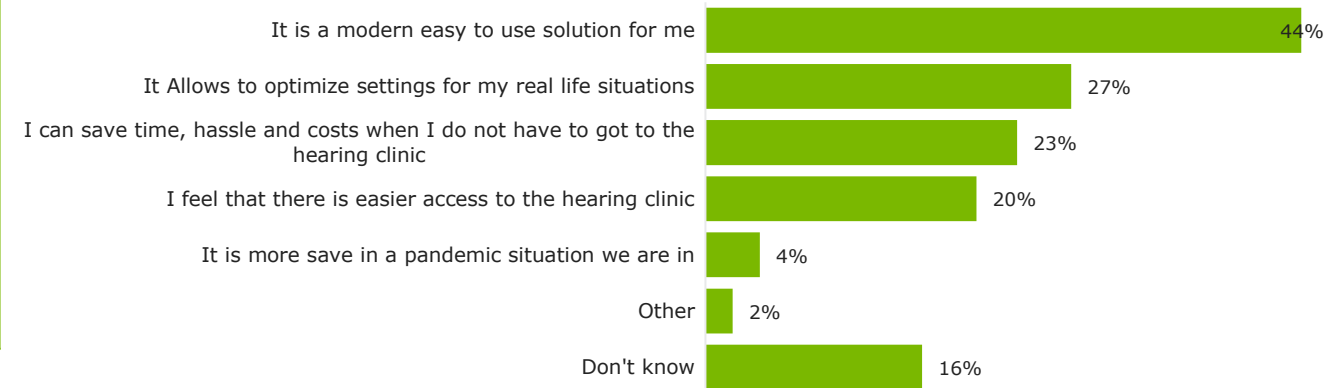
Have you ever heard of Remote fitting for your hearing aids? (Remote fitting: enables your hearing care professional to fit and fine-tune hearing aids from a distance (in real-time via video chat via an app), so that you don't need to leave your house to get your hearing aids adjusted)



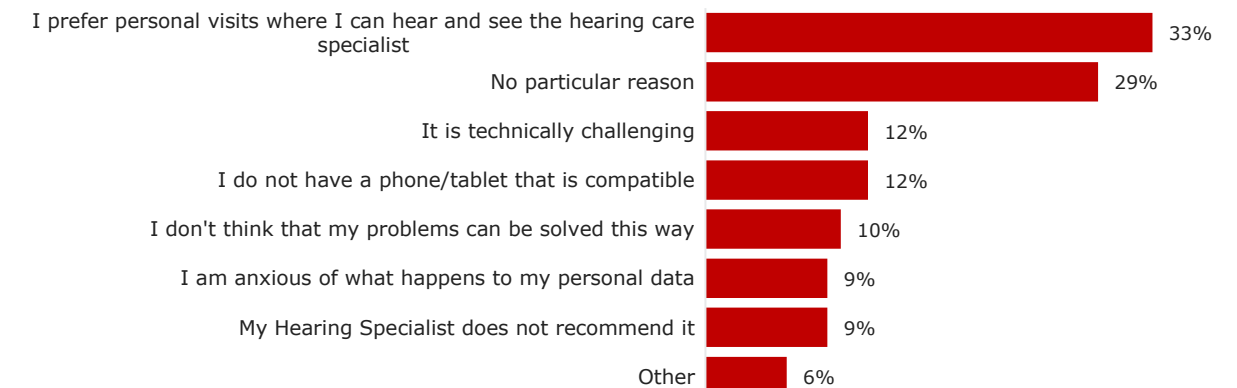
HA-owner, n=736

- Yes, I have used it
- Heard of it but never used it
- No, never heard of it

How were you better helped with remote fitting? (n=89)



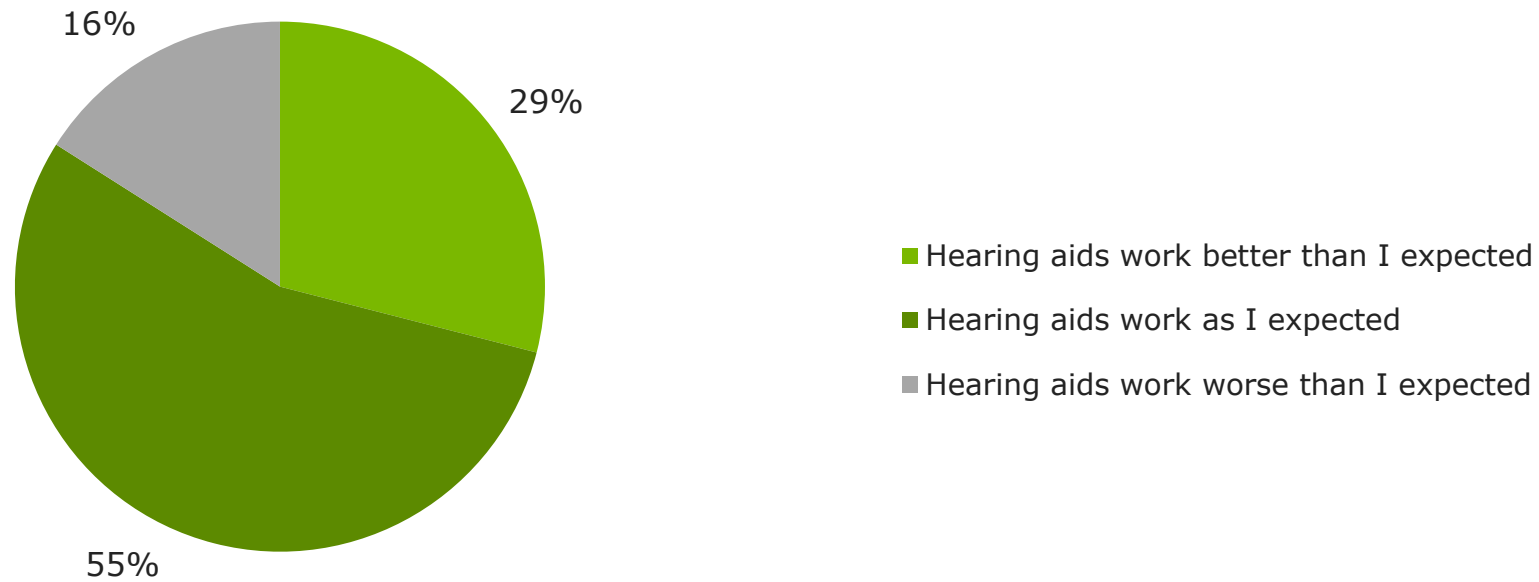
Why didn't you use remote fitting? (n=231)



Satisfaction with hearing aids and drivers

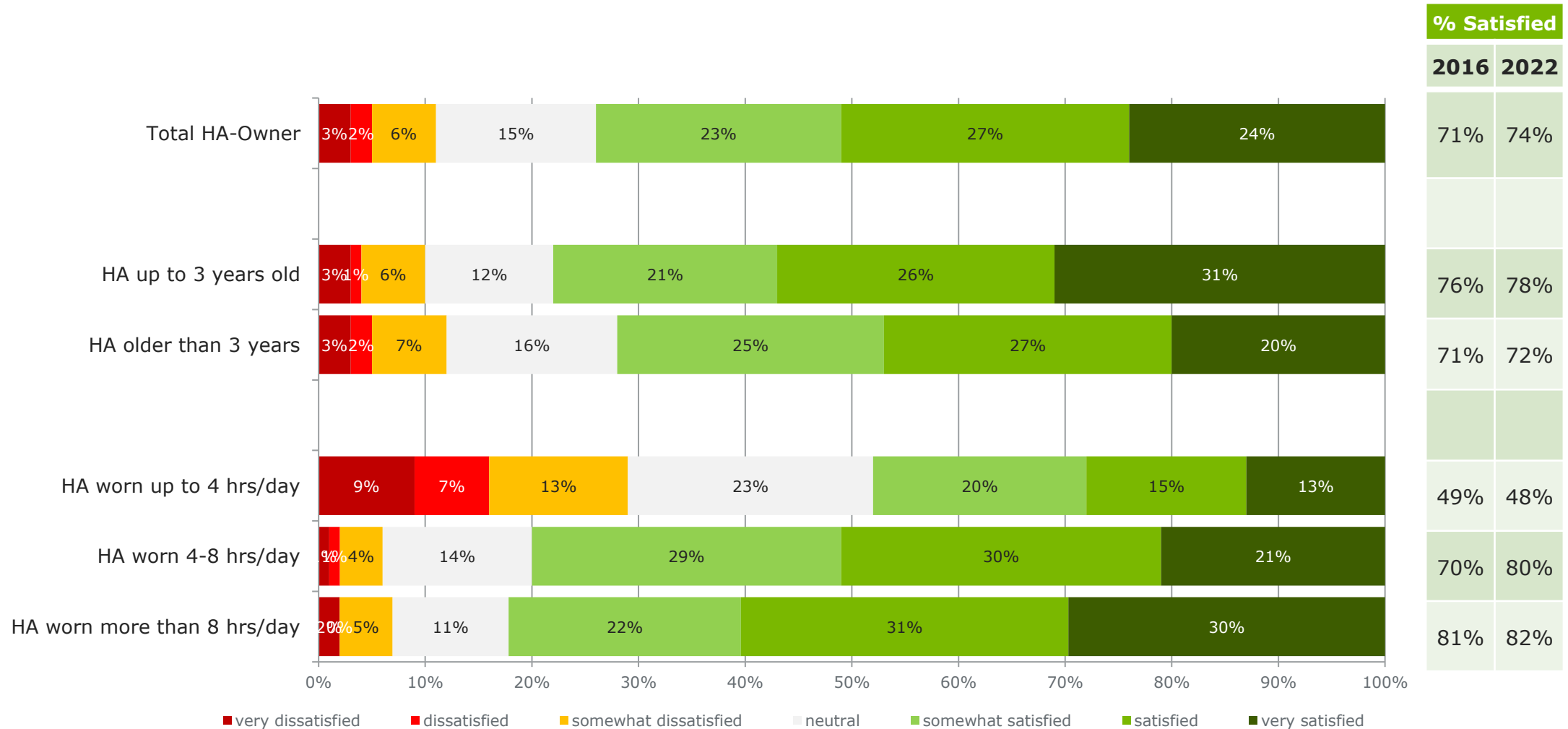
84% of the hearing aid owners say their hearing aid works better than or as expected

How have the expectations you had towards hearing aids before trying them on for the first time been met?

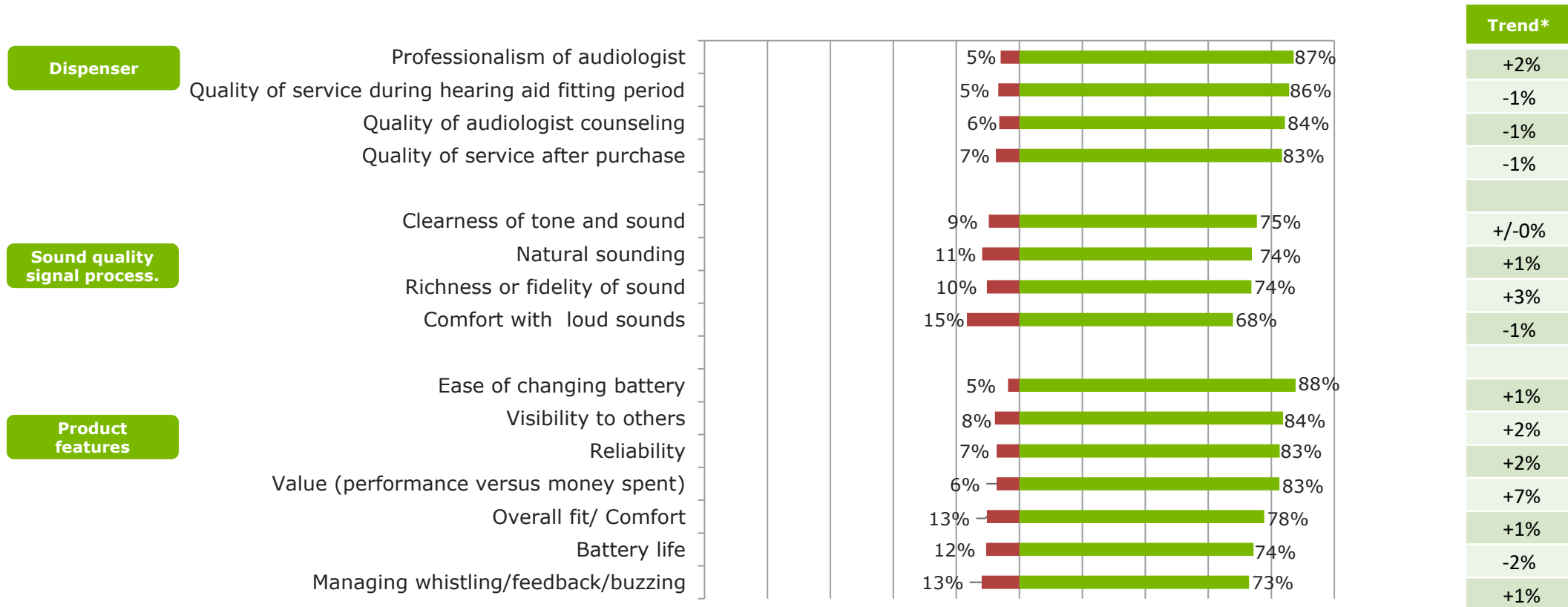


Base: n=736

Overall satisfaction with HA: 74% of hearing aid owners are satisfied with their hearing aid(s)



Satisfaction with current hearing aids



%dissatisfied = % very dissatisfied + % dissatisfied + % somewhat dissatisfied
%satisfied = % somewhat satisfied + % satisfied + % very satisfied

■ dissatisfied ■ satisfied

*% of satisfied HA owners compared to 2017

HA-owner, n=543

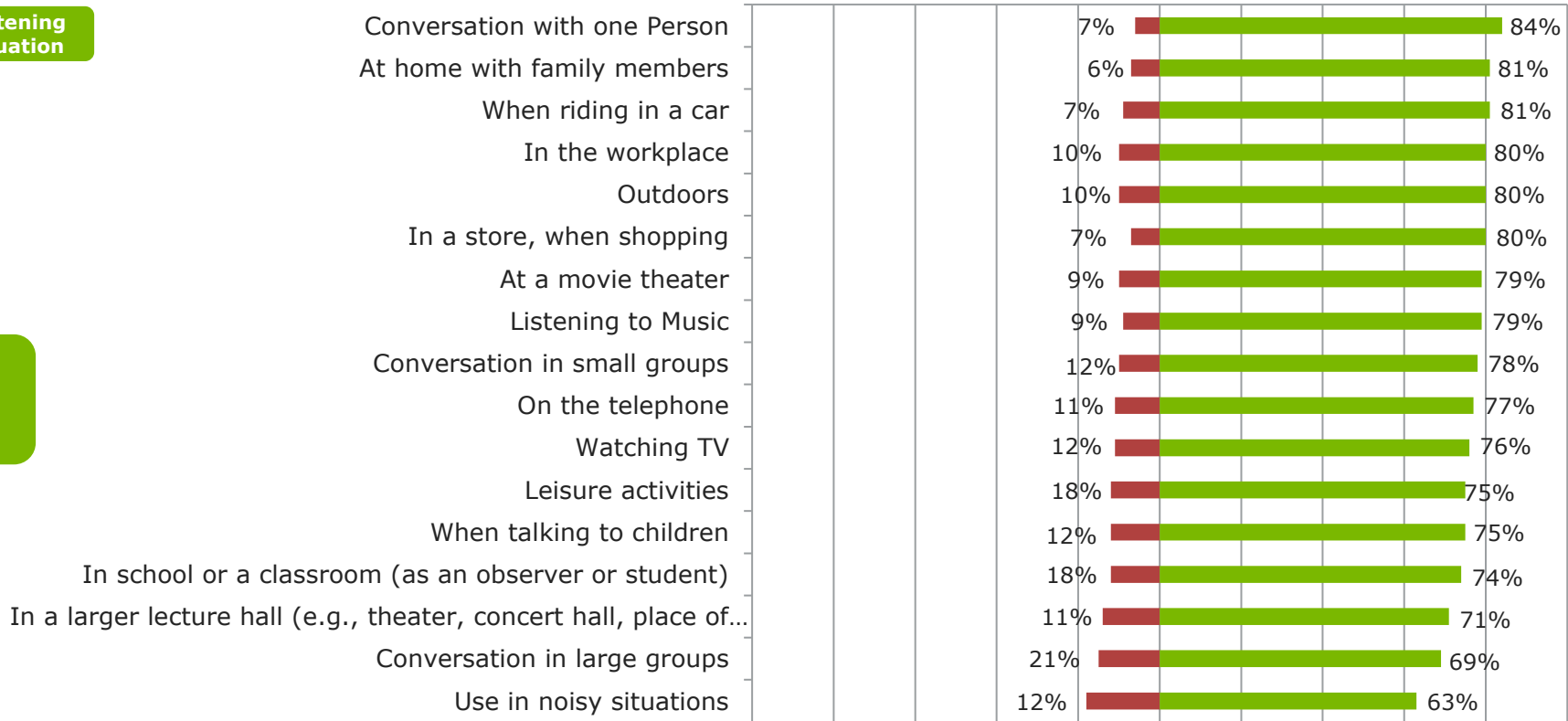


Satisfaction with current hearing aids

Listening situation

taa app

Trend*
+/-0%
+5%
+2%
+8%
+6%
+5%
+5%
+4%
+5%
+6%
+3%
+7%
+2%
+5%
+2%
+3%
+5%



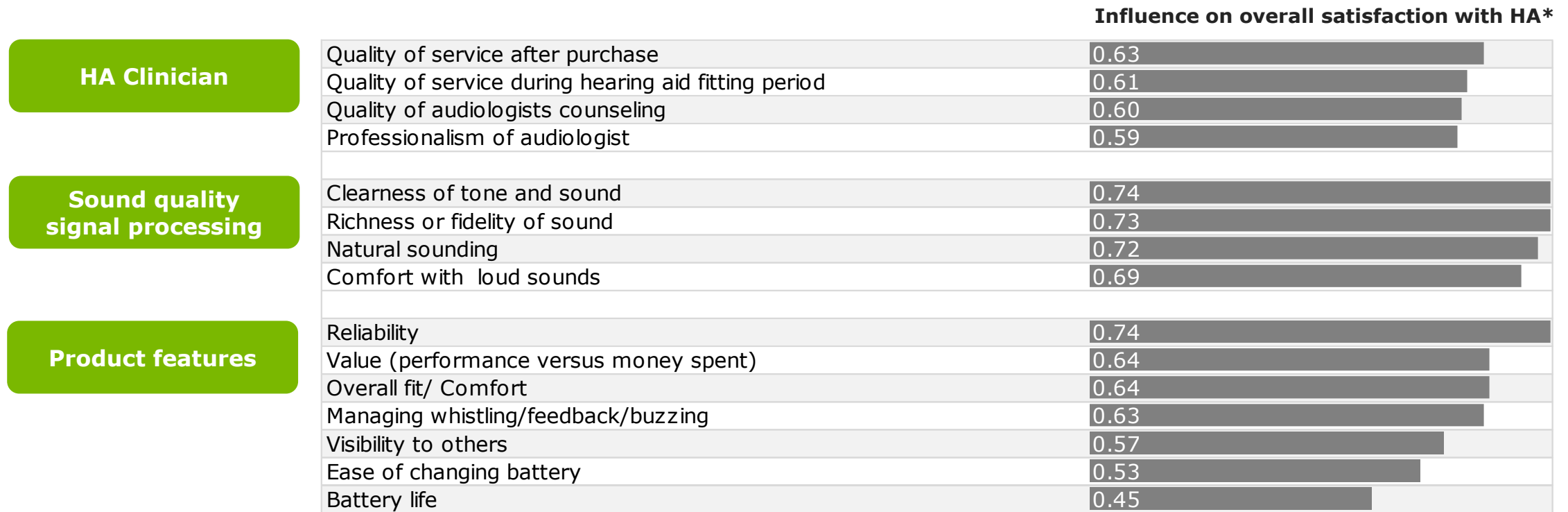
%dissatisfied= % very dissatisfied + % dissatisfied + % somewhat dissatisfied
%satisfied= % somewhat satisfied + % satisfied + % very satisfied

■ dissatisfied ■ satisfied HA-owner, n=543

*% of satisfied HA owners compared to 2017



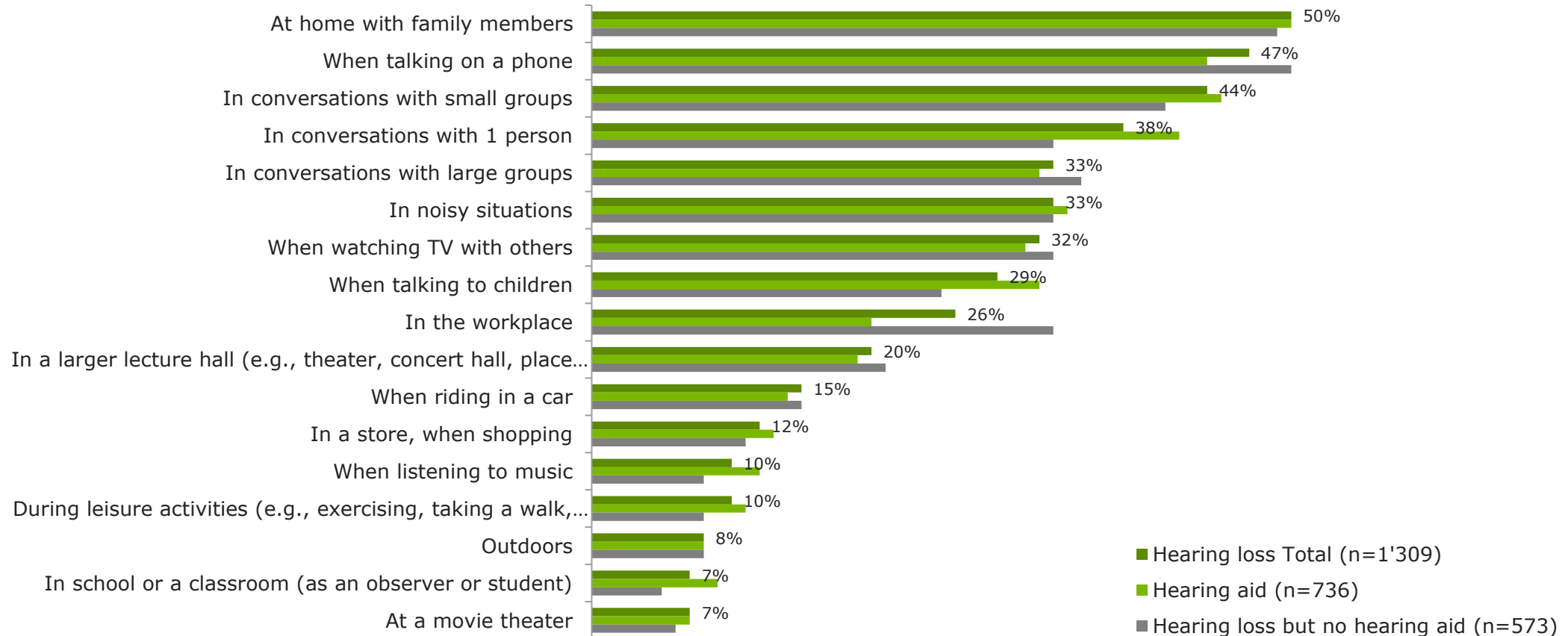
Factors influencing satisfaction with current HA: Reliability, sound quality and signal processing are most important for overall satisfaction with HA



*The Influence has been calculated with a correlation: 0 means no relation between a criterion and overall satisfaction, 1 means a maximal relationship.

Important listening situations

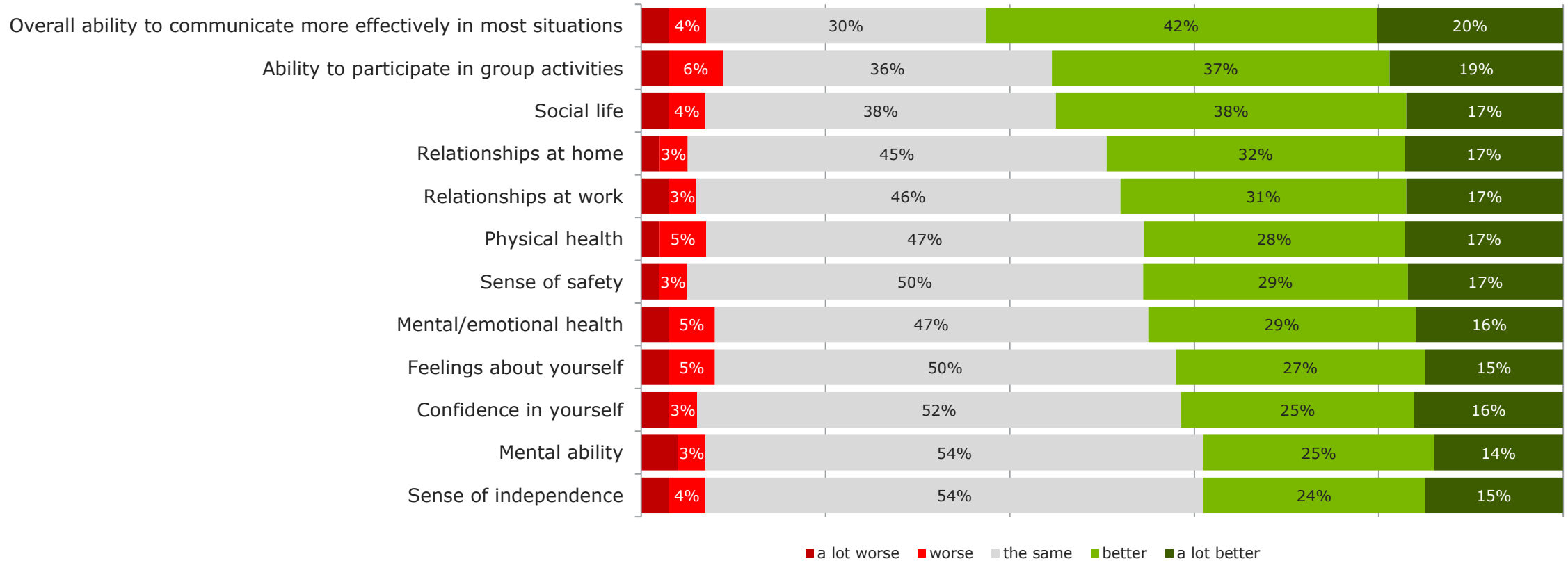
In which of these situations is it most important for you to hear well?
(choose up to 5)



Positive impact of hearing aids, quality of life

Significant positive impact of HAs on different aspects: Especially Communication effectiveness, ability to participate in group activities and social life improve with hearing aids.

Since you started using your hearing aid(s), please rate the changes you have experienced in each of the following areas, that you believe are due to your hearing aid(s).

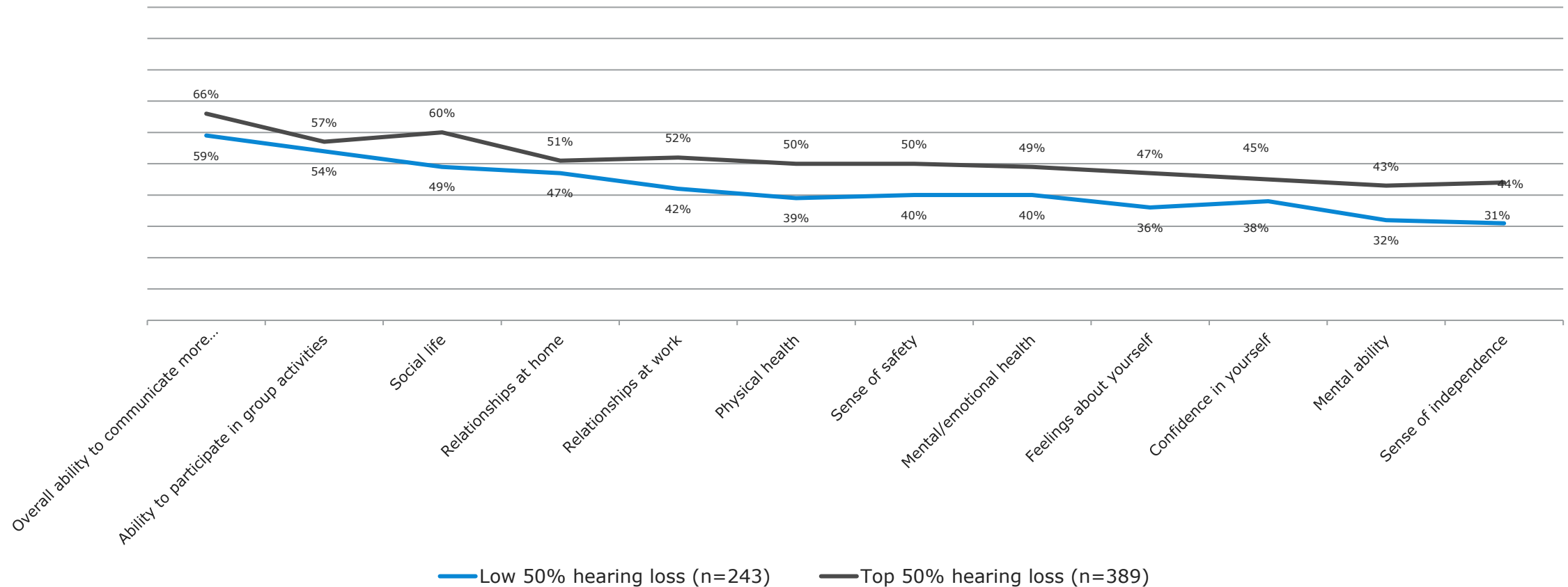


HA-owner, n=736



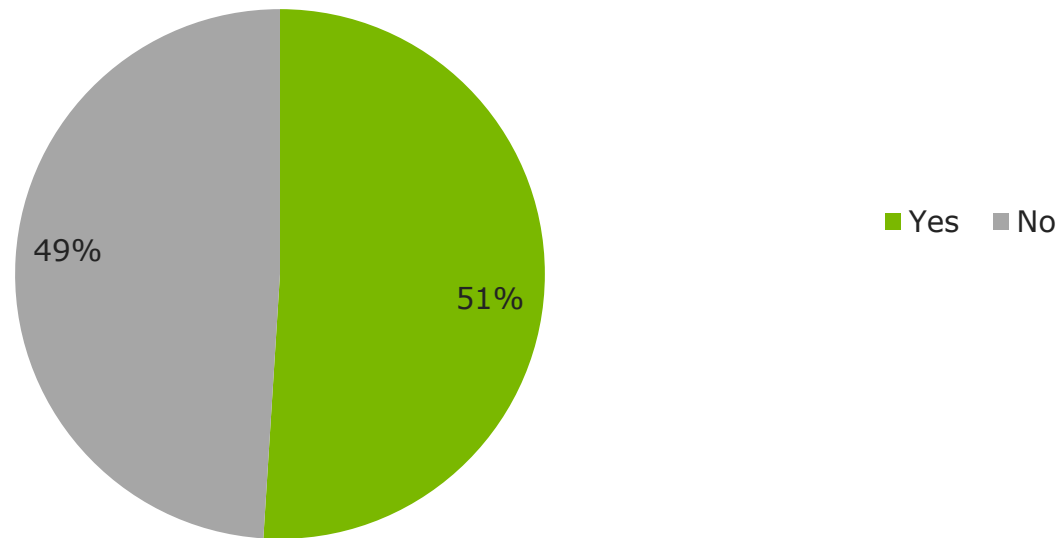
Impact of HAs is perceived more positive by patients with a Top 50% hearing loss in most aspects

% of HA owners feeling better/a lot better



51% of the hearing aid owners feel more confident moving in a city since wearing hearing aids!

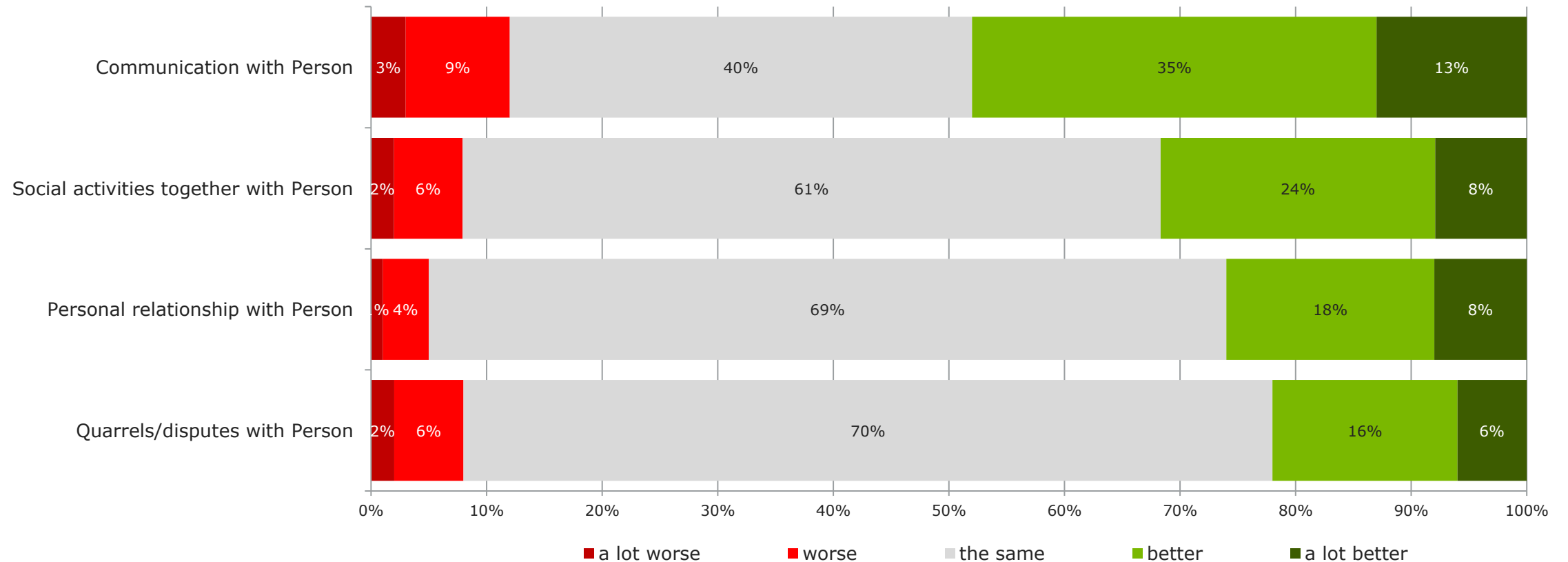
Since wearing a hearing aid, do you feel more confident moving in a city, e.g. because you hear traffic signals/vehicles approaching?



Base: n=736

Also for other people in the household/relatives, the situation improves when the person with hearing loss starts wearing hearing aids

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

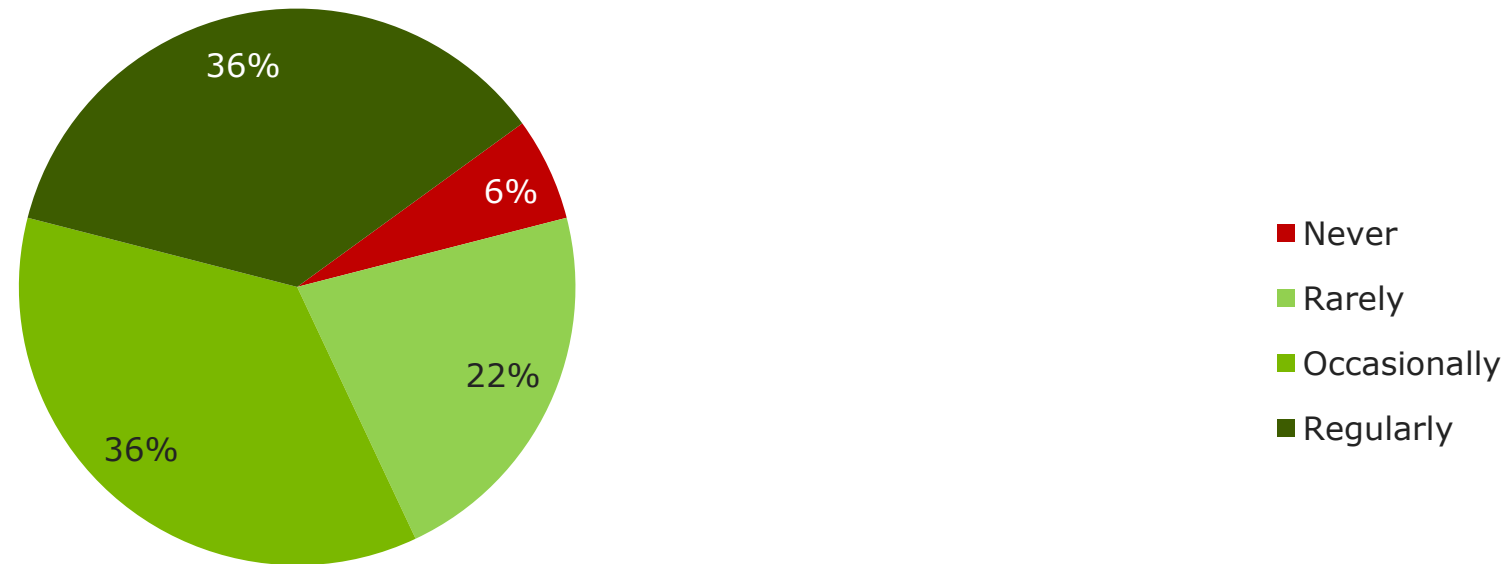


Someone in HH / parent has HA, n=661



94% of hearing aid owners declare that their hearing aids improve their quality of life at least occasionally

How often do your hearing aids improve your quality of life?



Base: n=736

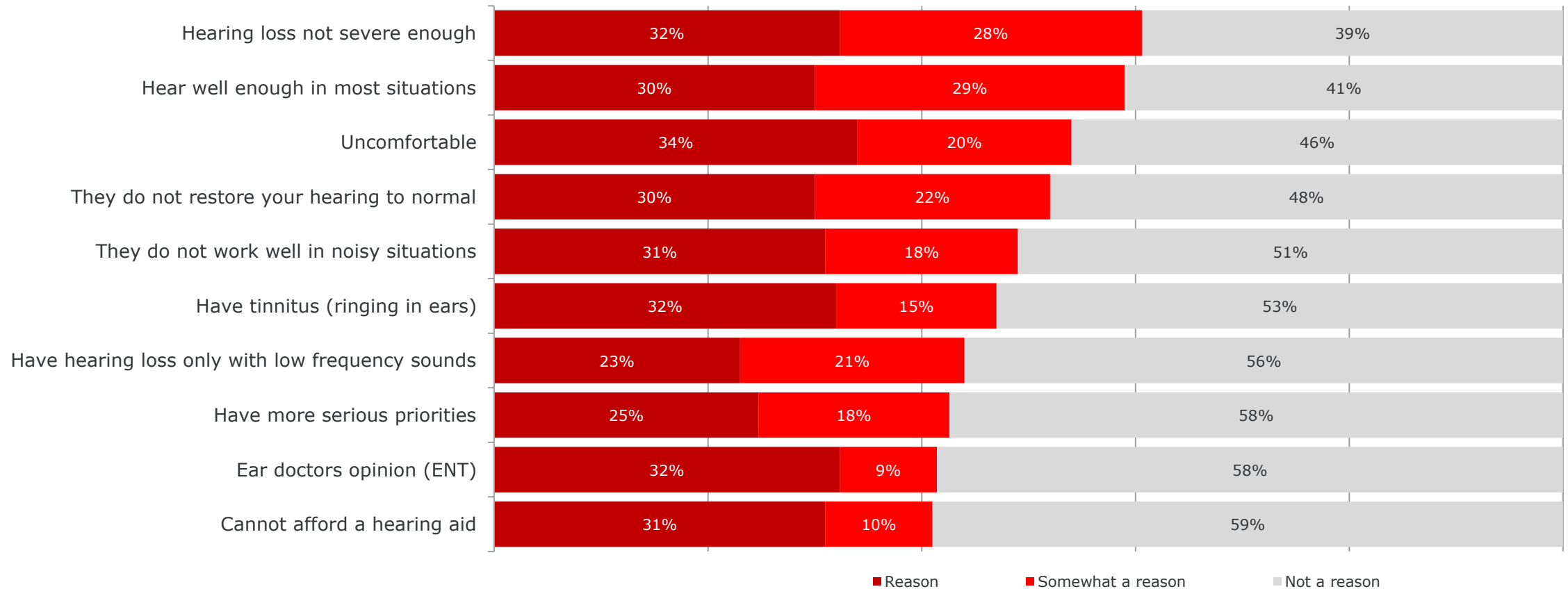
4. Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners

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=736	HA-Non-owner Low 50% HL n=286	Non-owner Top 50% HL n=136
Ears impaired (stated)			
Unilateral loss	17%	44%	32%
Bilateral loss	83%	56%	68%
Perceived loss			
		← More similar hearing loss-structure →	
Mild	23%	67%	24%
Moderate	47%	25%	53%
Severe	20%	6%	14%
Profound	10%	3%	9%

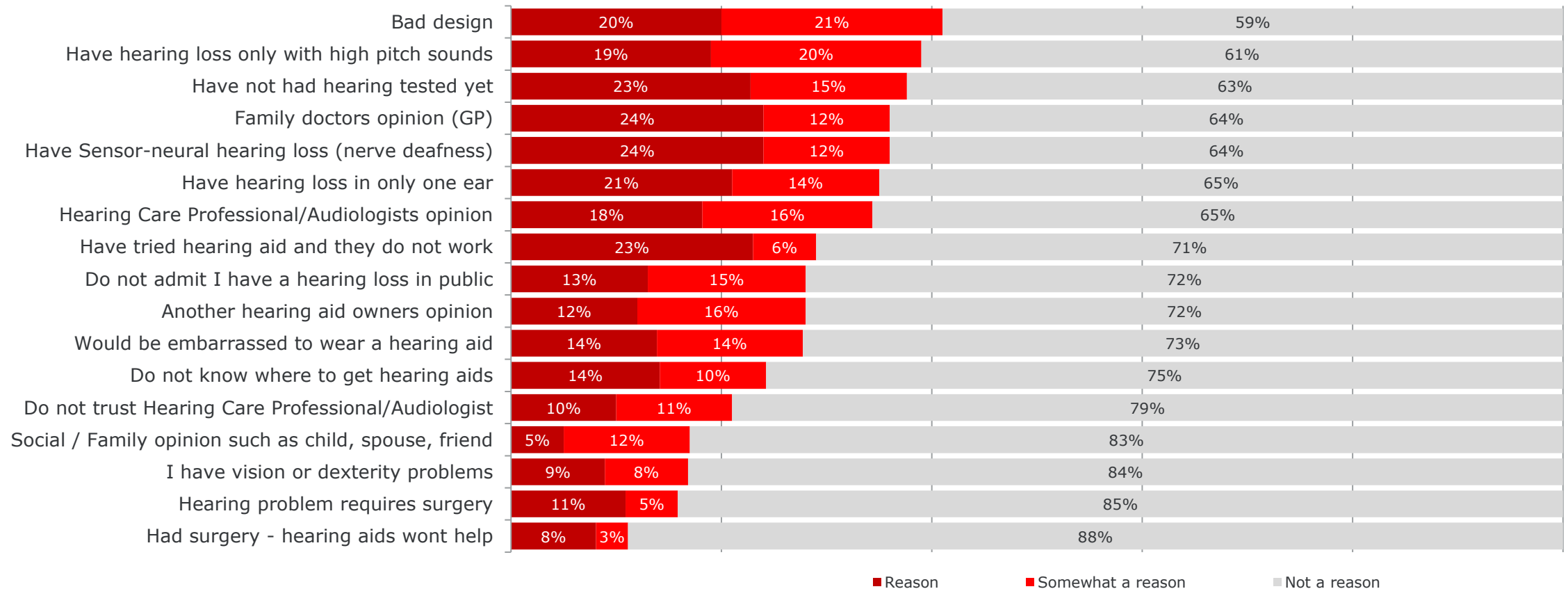
Top 10 reasons for not having a hearing aid (I/II)



Base: non owners Top 50% HL: n=136



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



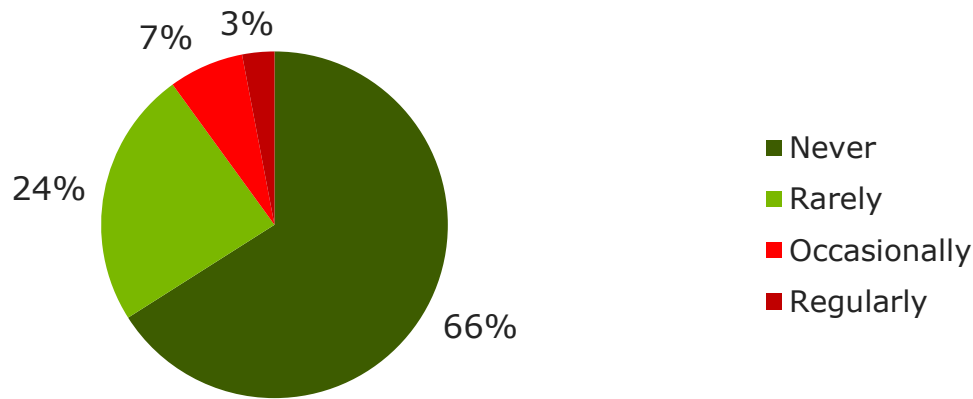
Base: non owners Top 50% HL: n=136



Social rejection because of hearing loss compared to the acceptance of hearing aids

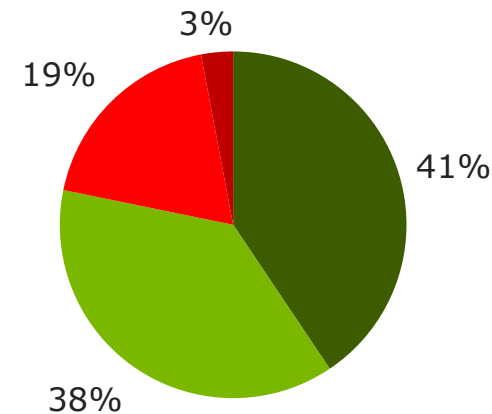
66% of hearing aid owners feel that people never make fun of or reject them because of their hearing aids. It is more likely somebody makes fun or rejects a hearing impaired without hearing aid.

Hearing aid owners:
How often do you feel you are made fun of or rejected because you are wearing a hearing aid?



Base: n=736

Hearing impaired non-owners:
How often do you feel you are made fun of or rejected because your hearing loss?



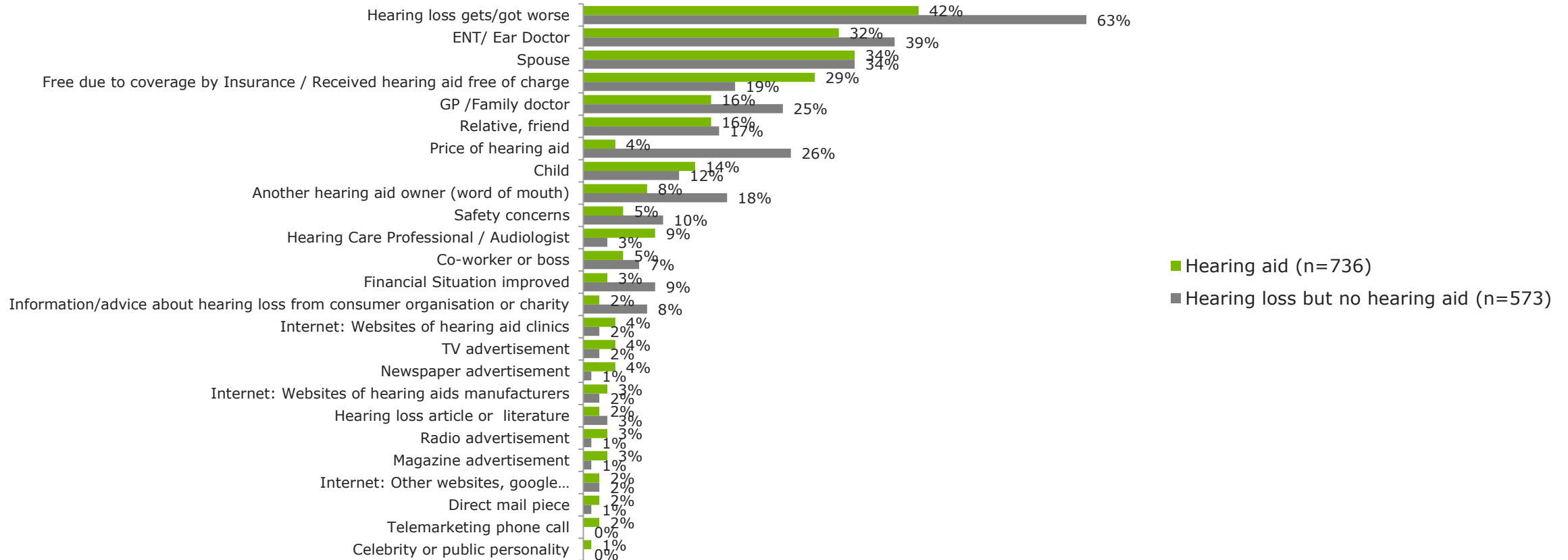
Base: Top 50% hearing loss, no hearing aid n=136

Most important triggers to buy

The most important influencing factors to get a hearing aid are worsening hearing loss, doctors and significant others (+price, insurance coverage for the non owners)

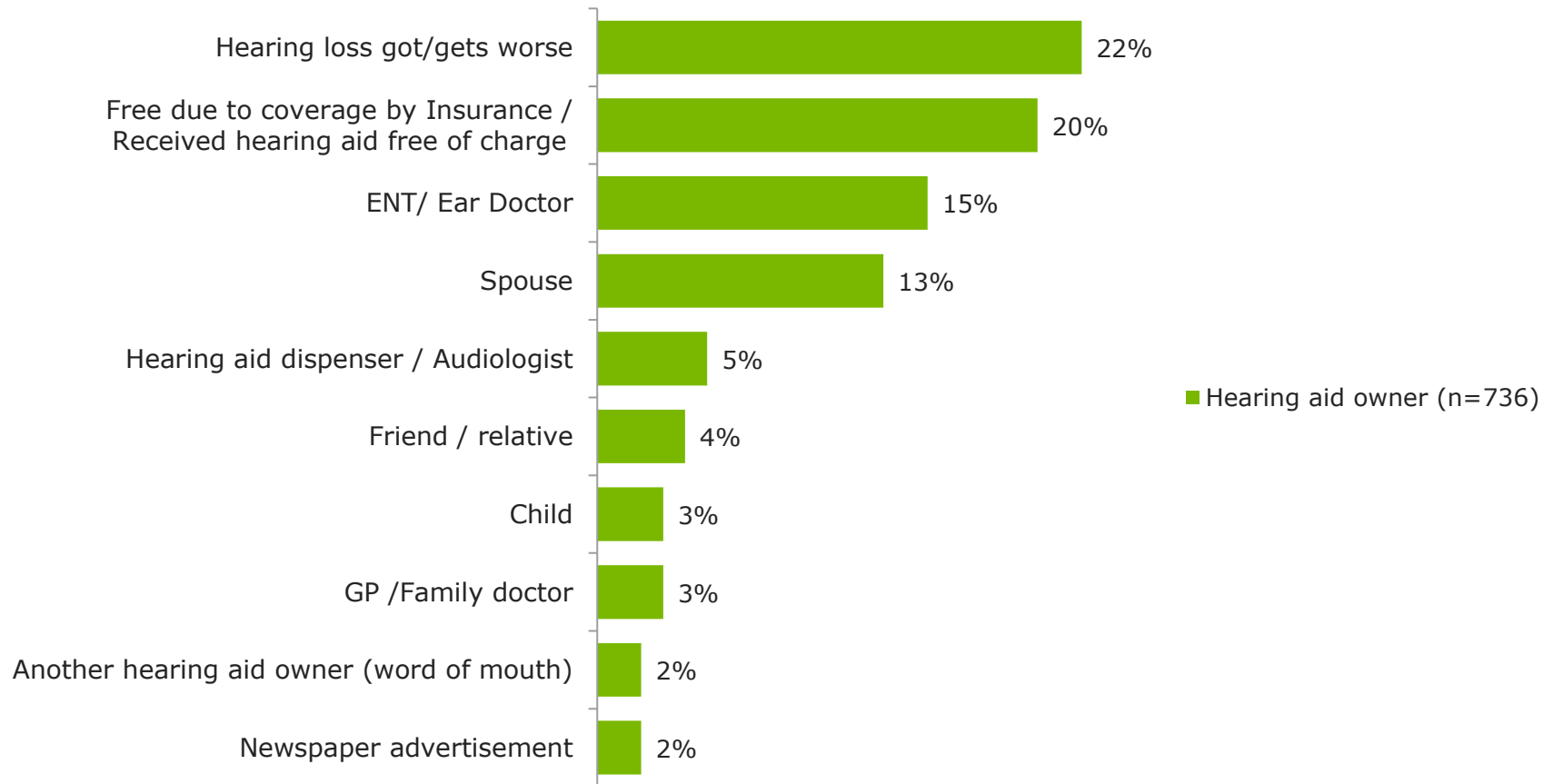
Owner: Thinking back to when you obtained your first hearing aid(s), what influenced you to obtain /purchase the hearing aid(s)?

Non-owner: What do you think would influence you to obtain / purchase a hearing aid ?



The most important trigger to get a hearing aid is worsening hearing loss, free hearing aids, ENTs and the spouse.

What made you finally decide to get your actual hearing aid(s)?





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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	6'875	11.9%	54.7%	49.2%	55.6%	53.9%
	Female	6'926	9.8%	56.4%	50.8%	44.4%	46.1%
Age							
	1 - 14	2'249	3.1%	66.1%	17.7%	3.5%	5.5%
	15 - 24	1'666	4.3%	50.0%	13.0%	5.4%	4.3%
	25 - 34	1'844	6.4%	53.3%	14.0%	8.3%	7.6%
	35 - 44	1'616	7.6%	41.0%	12.1%	10.9%	6.1%
	45 - 54	1'815	8.3%	33.0%	13.5%	15.0%	5.9%
	55 - 64	1'796	12.4%	44.8%	12.8%	18.4%	12.0%
	65 - 74	1'462	20.4%	61.6%	9.5%	17.1%	22.1%
	74+	1'353	33.1%	67.9%	7.4%	21.5%	36.5%
Type of household							
	single household	1'624	18.1%	54.8%	10.8%	19.8%	19.3%
	Couple, no kids	3'067	13.5%	57.2%	21.6%	26.4%	28.5%
	Couple with kid(s)	6'577	8.3%	57.2%	49.0%	35.1%	37.7%
	Single mom/dad with kid(s)	1'194	7.2%	39.3%	9.0%	7.8%	4.0%
	Retirement home, hospital etc.	145	32.4%	68.5%	0.8%	2.2%	3.9%
	Other	1'194	9.5%	48.6%	8.8%	8.7%	6.6%

Demographics (2) Hearing instrument adoption rates and populations

	Count	Hearing difficulty	Hearing aid adoption rate % (Base=hearing impaired)	Profiles: Categories add to 100%		
				No hearing loss	Hearing loss but no hearing aid	Hearing aid
Status						
Head of the household (alone or together with someone)	6'856	14.6%	55.2%	47.6%	67.1%	66.5%
The spouse of the head of the household	2'823	12.0%	56.9%	20.2%	21.8%	23.1%
Daughter/son of head of household	3'209	2.6%	54.3%	25.4%	5.6%	5.4%
Other person	913	8.6%	53.3%	6.8%	5.5%	5.0%
Employment						
Full time employed	5'086	8.3%	48.2%	46.8%	33.8%	25.8%
Part time employed	950	9.6%	47.7%	8.6%	7.4%	5.5%
Unemployed / not working	637	7.1%	48.0%	5.9%	3.6%	2.8%
Retired under a disability pension scheme (fully or partly)	354	12.2%	40.9%	3.1%	4.0%	2.3%
Early retired under an early retirement benefit scheme	1'040	17.1%	52.6%	8.7%	13.1%	11.9%
Retired (at the official retirement age)	2'140	28.5%	64.7%	15.4%	33.4%	50.2%
Student / pupil / in training	1'188	3.6%	29.5%	11.5%	4.7%	1.6%
Education						
Folkeskole	1'811	16.3%	55.0%	15.2%	20.6%	20.6%
Ungdomsuddannelse	1'051	7.0%	39.9%	9.8%	6.9%	3.7%
Erhvervsuddannelse/mesterlære	2'986	15.9%	59.4%	25.2%	29.9%	35.8%
Videregående uddannelse, kort - op til 3 år	1'501	11.5%	54.4%	13.3%	12.2%	12.0%
Videregående uddannelse, mellemlang - 3-5 år	2'321	10.4%	46.4%	20.9%	20.0%	14.2%
Videregående uddannelse, lang - mere end 5 år	1'117	9.8%	67.8%	10.1%	5.5%	9.5%
Andet	607	10.5%	51.9%	5.5%	4.8%	4.2%

Sample size and random sample error: Rules of thumb

READ: At a sample size of $n=500$ and a value of 15% we would expect the real value in an interval ± 3.1 around 15% - which means between 11.9% and 18.1% (Conservative assumption: 95% confidence level)

Sample size	Random sample error	
	Level of proportion: 50%/50%	Level of proportion: 15%/85%
	Real value is within interval:	
	Level of proportion: 50%/50%	Level of proportion: 15%/85%
50	± 13.9	± 9.9
100	± 9.8	± 7.0
250	± 6.2	± 4.4
500	± 4.4	± 3.1
1'000	± 3.1	± 2.2
5'000	± 1.4	± 1.0
10'000	± 1.0	± 0.7