

Results

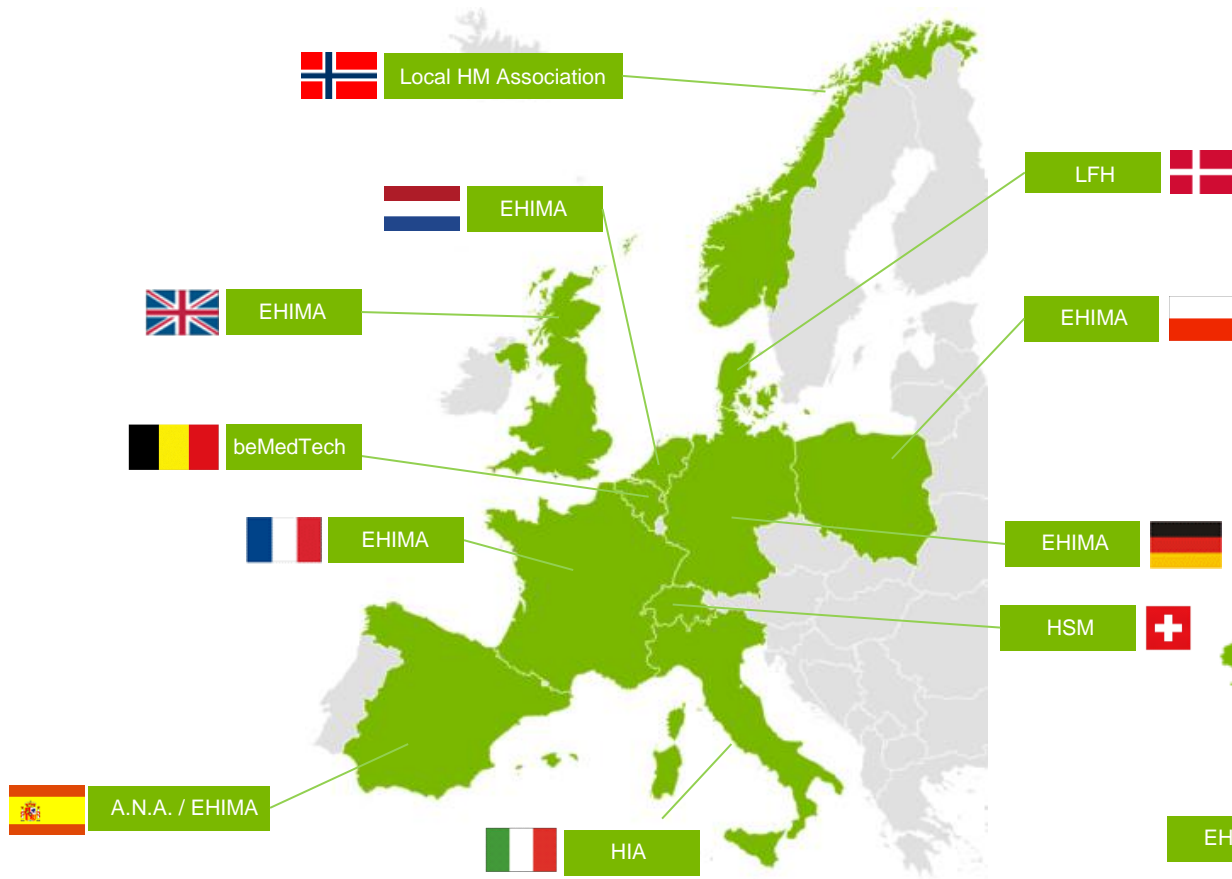
EuroTrak Belgium 2021

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

Summary

1. Introduction

EuroTrak Belgium 2021 is part of the EuroTrak / APACTrak studies:



EuroTrak Belgium 2021 was designed and executed by Anovum (Zurich) on behalf of beMedTech and EHIMA.

Sample sizes:

Representative sample (sample 1): n=14'475 people

Hearing impaired (sample 2): n=1'300 people

HA owners: n= 543 people

Hearing impaired non-owners: n= 757 people



Summary

2. Market overview

- Stated hearing loss prevalence
 - Total: 9.4%, 18+: 11.2% (2017: 9.6%, 18+: 11.5%).
 - Hearing Tests: 32% (2017: 34%) had a hearing test in the last 5 years, most tests done by ENTs.
- Hearing aid adoption rate (HA penetration)
 - 33.6% of those with self declared HL (2017: 30.7%).
 - 3.2% of total population (2017: 3.0%).
 - 83% of HA owners have binaural treatment (2017: 80%).
- The route to the hearing aid
 - 72% of the hearing impaired discussed hearing loss with an ENT doctor or family doctor.
 - 46% got positive medical advice from the ENT or family doctor (drop out rate=36% / 2017: 43%).
 - 74% of the GP consultations referred to an ENT, 11% recommended no action (2017: 19%).
 - 27% of ENT consultations referred to an audicien, 42% recommended to get a hearing aid, 37% recommended no action (2017: 42%).
- 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

3. Analysis of hearing aid owners

- Hearing aid ownership, usage and accessories
 - 52% of the currently owned HAs were bought in 2019 or later.
 - The average age of the currently owned HAs is 3.4 years.
 - The median age of hearing aids before replacement is 6 years.
 - On average, HAs are worn 8.9 hours a day.
 - 55% of today's hearing aid owners are aware of their hearing aid brand.
 - 28% of the HA owners use an accessory/app for their hearing aids, 71% of those are satisfied with it.
- Importance of listening situations and satisfaction with HAs
 - 78% of the hearing aid owners say their hearing aid works better than or as expected
 - 82% of the HA owners are satisfied with their HAs (2017: 80%).
 - 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.
 - 97% of hearing aid owners declare that their hearing aids improve their quality of life at least sometimes.

Summary

4. Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners

- Reasons not to own/use HAs
 - The main reasons for not using hearing aids are that people (think) they do not restore hearing to normal, they think that hearing aids are uncomfortable, they do not work well in noisy situations, they hear enough in most situations and hearing loss is not severe enough.
 - 5% who own hearing aids don't use them at all (0 hours); 14% use them less than one hour/day (0-1 hour).
- Social rejection and triggers to buy
 - 79% 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 36% 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, insurance coverage for the current non owners).

Detailed Results: Roadmap

1. Introduction

- Organisation of EuroTrak 2021
- 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
- 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
- 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 2021 is beMedTech.
- 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

- beMedTech 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/2021/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=14'475** 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=543** hearing aid owners and **n=757** hearing impaired non-owners

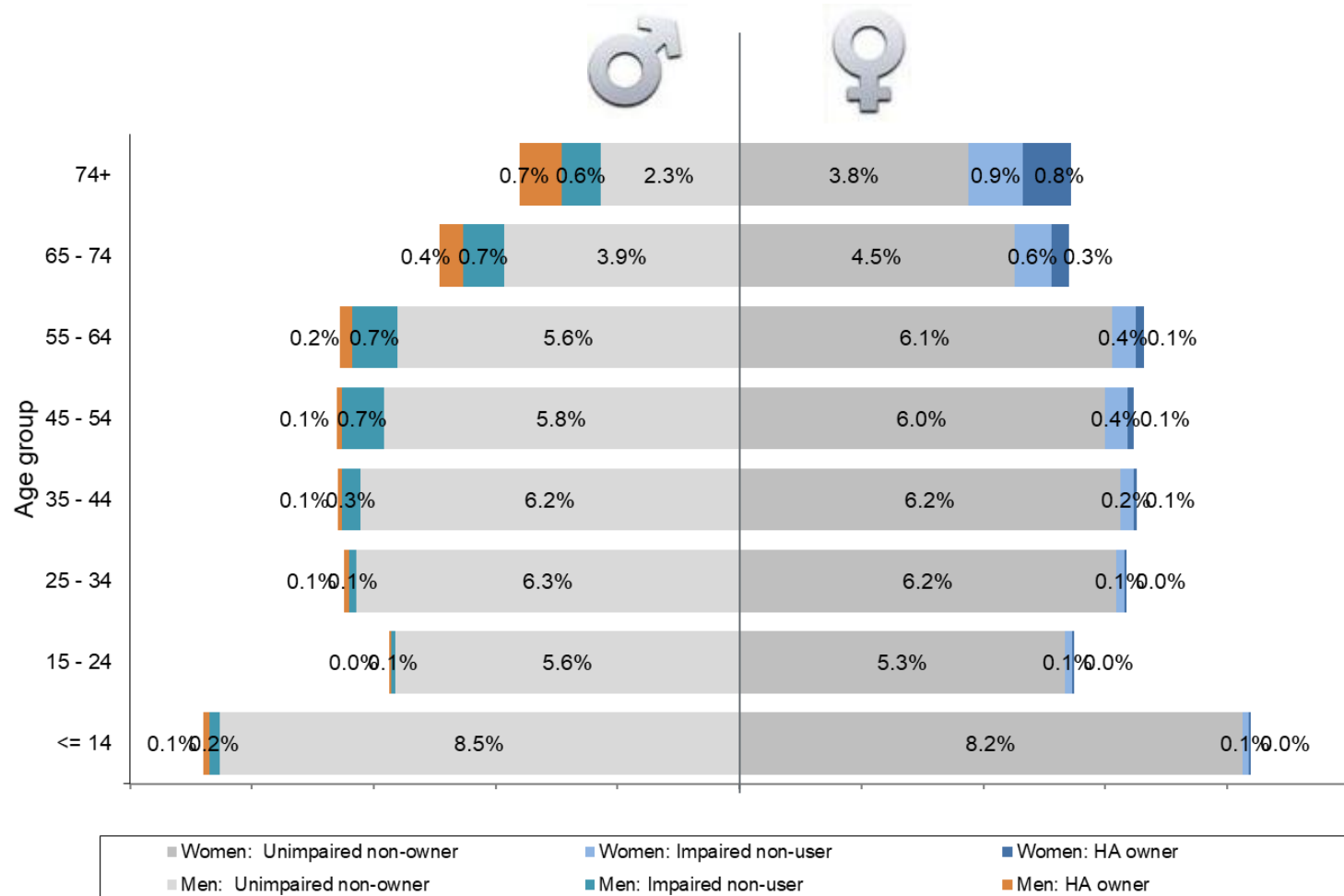


2. Market overview



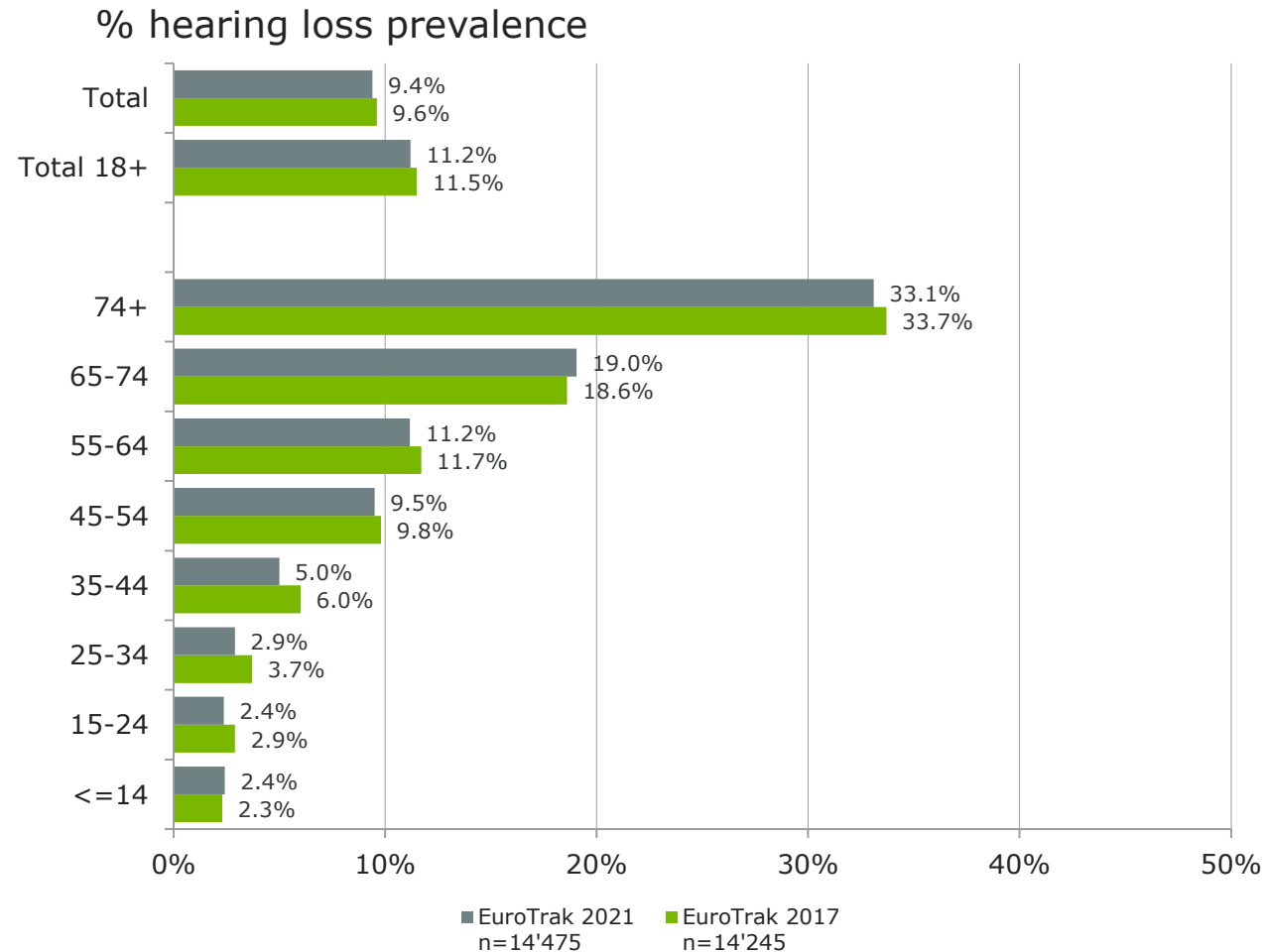
Prevalence of hearing loss and adoption rate

Hearing loss and hearing instrument ownership by gender/age



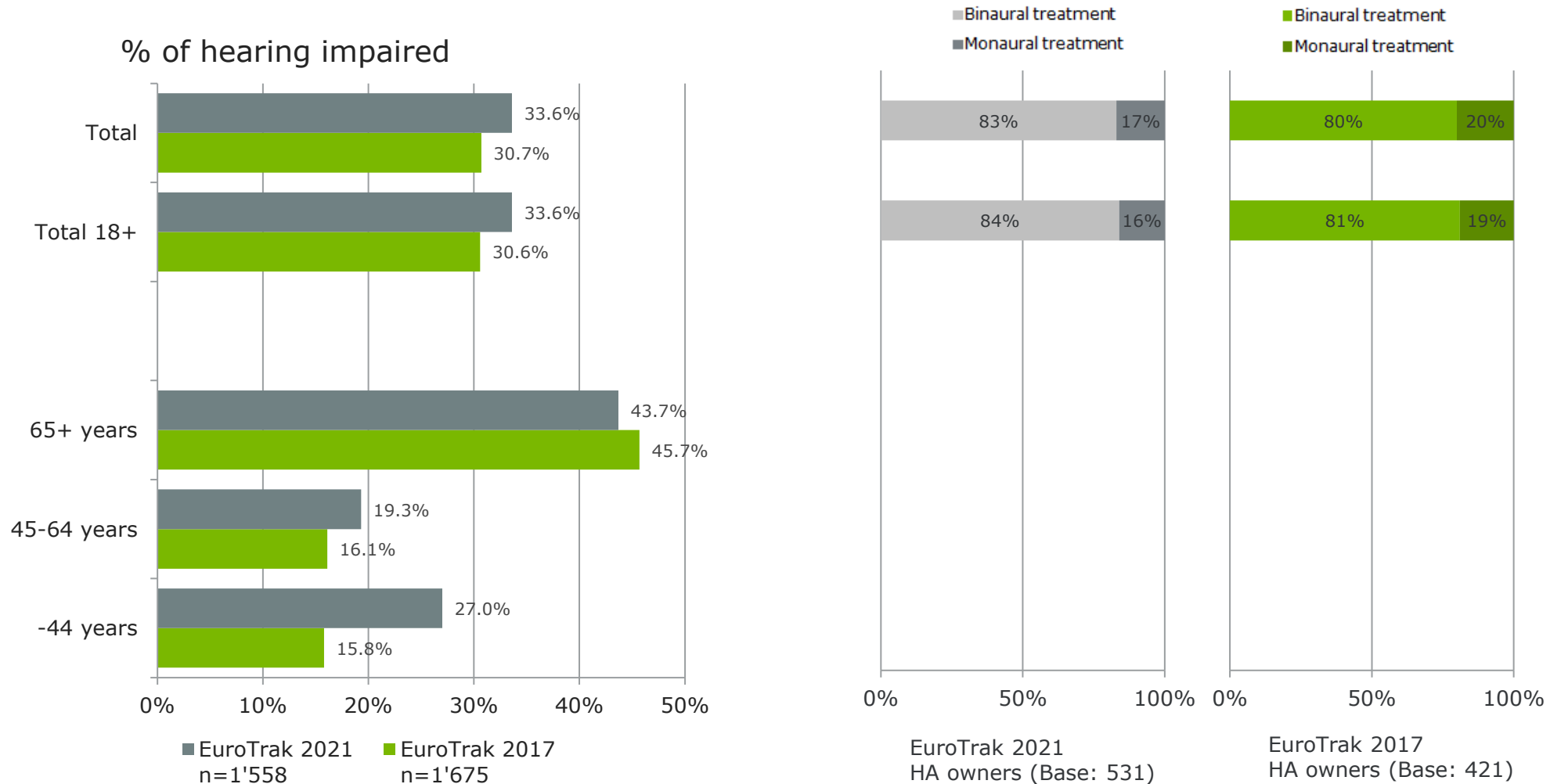
Hearing loss prevalence Belgium

Self declared hearing loss

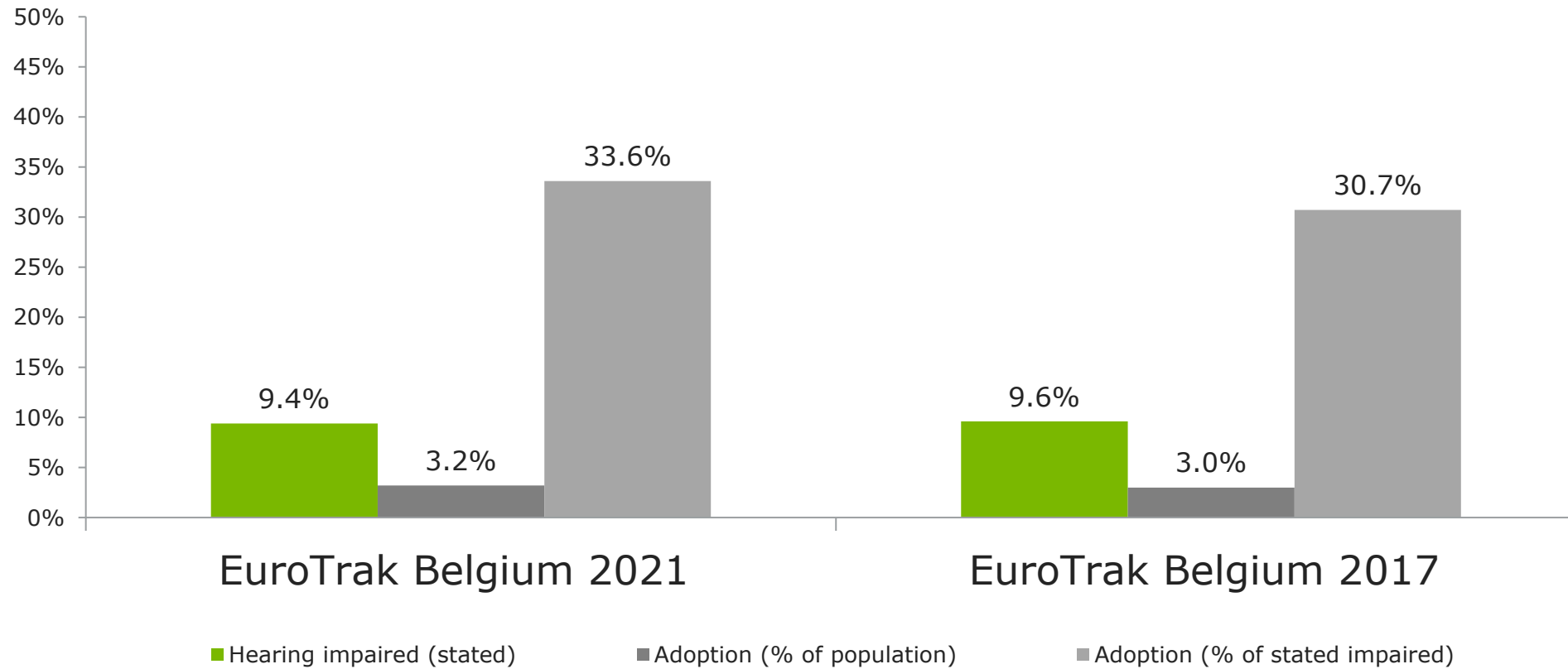




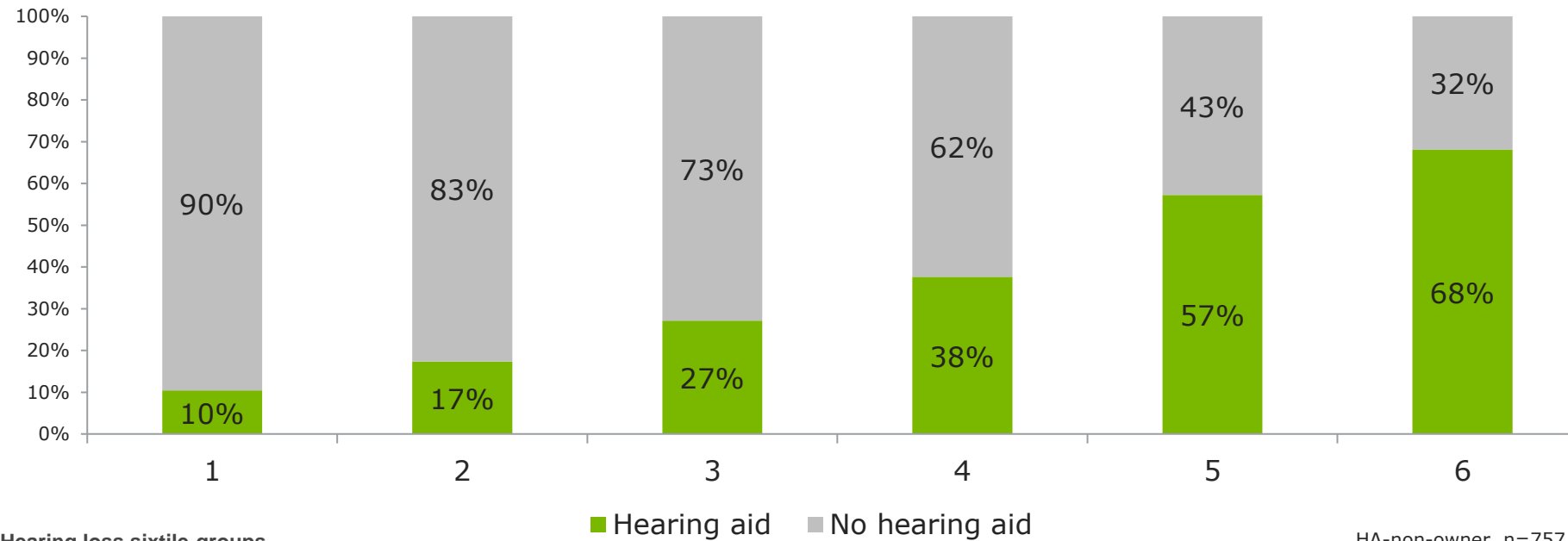
Hearing aid adoption rate: 34% of hearing impaired have hearing aid(s), 83% of them have binaural treatment



Overview hearing loss prevalence and hearing aid adoption



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



HA-non-owner, n=757
HA-owner, n=543

* 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=757	HA Owner n=543	Hearing Aid Adoption (%)
Ears impaired (stated)			
Unilateral loss	37%	17%	20%
Bilateral loss	63%	83%	43%
Perceived loss			
Mild	36%	8%	10%
Moderate	47%	46%	33%
Severe	13%	38%	57%*
Profound	4%	8%	

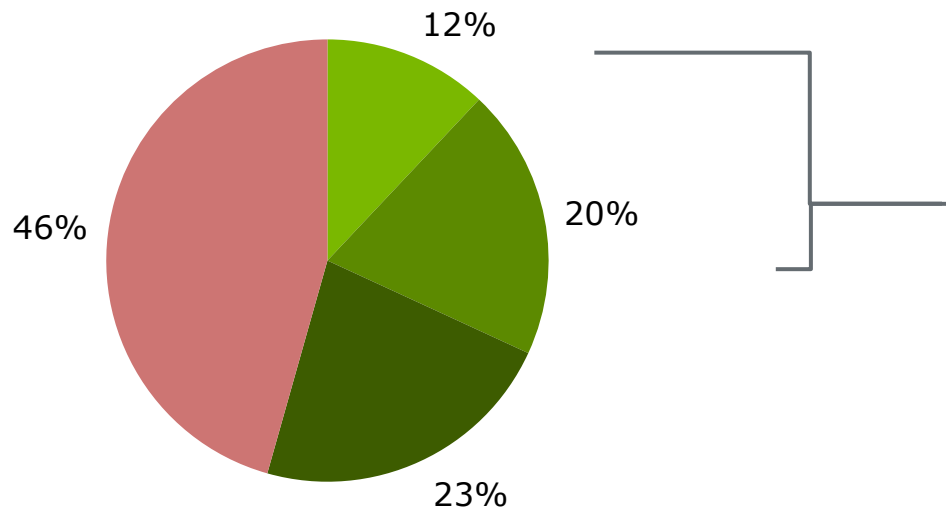
* combined "severe" and "profound" because n is too small

Hearing tests and where hearing is tested

Hearing Tests: 32% had a hearing test in the last 5 years (2017: 34%), most tests done by ENTs

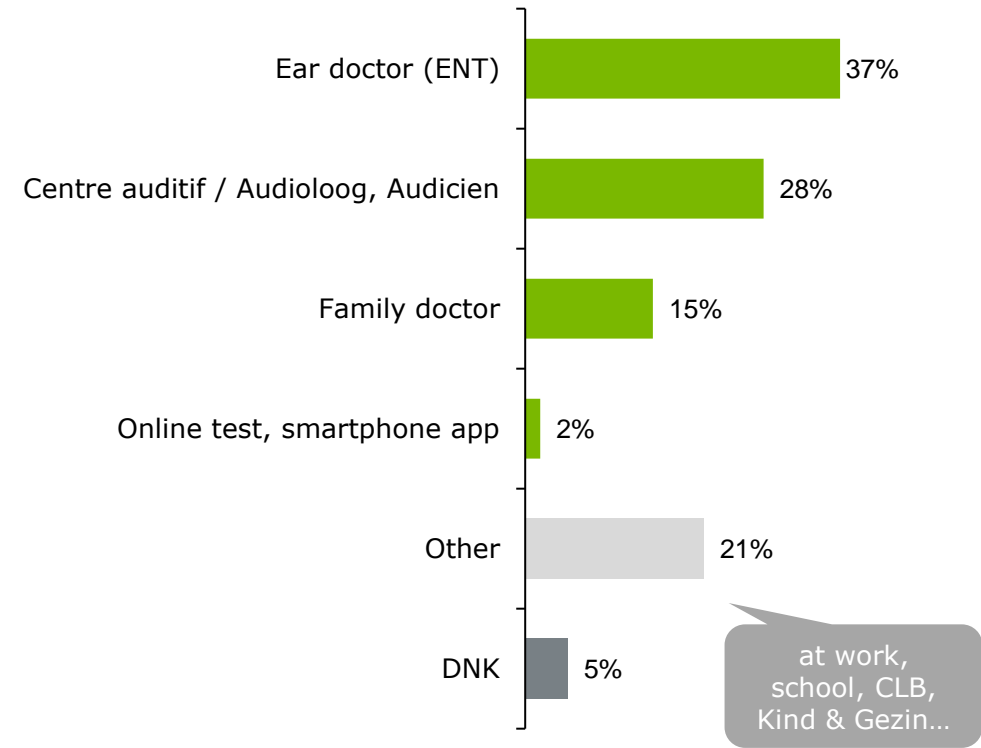
Have you ever taken a hearing test?

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



Base=11'109

Where/how was your hearing tested?



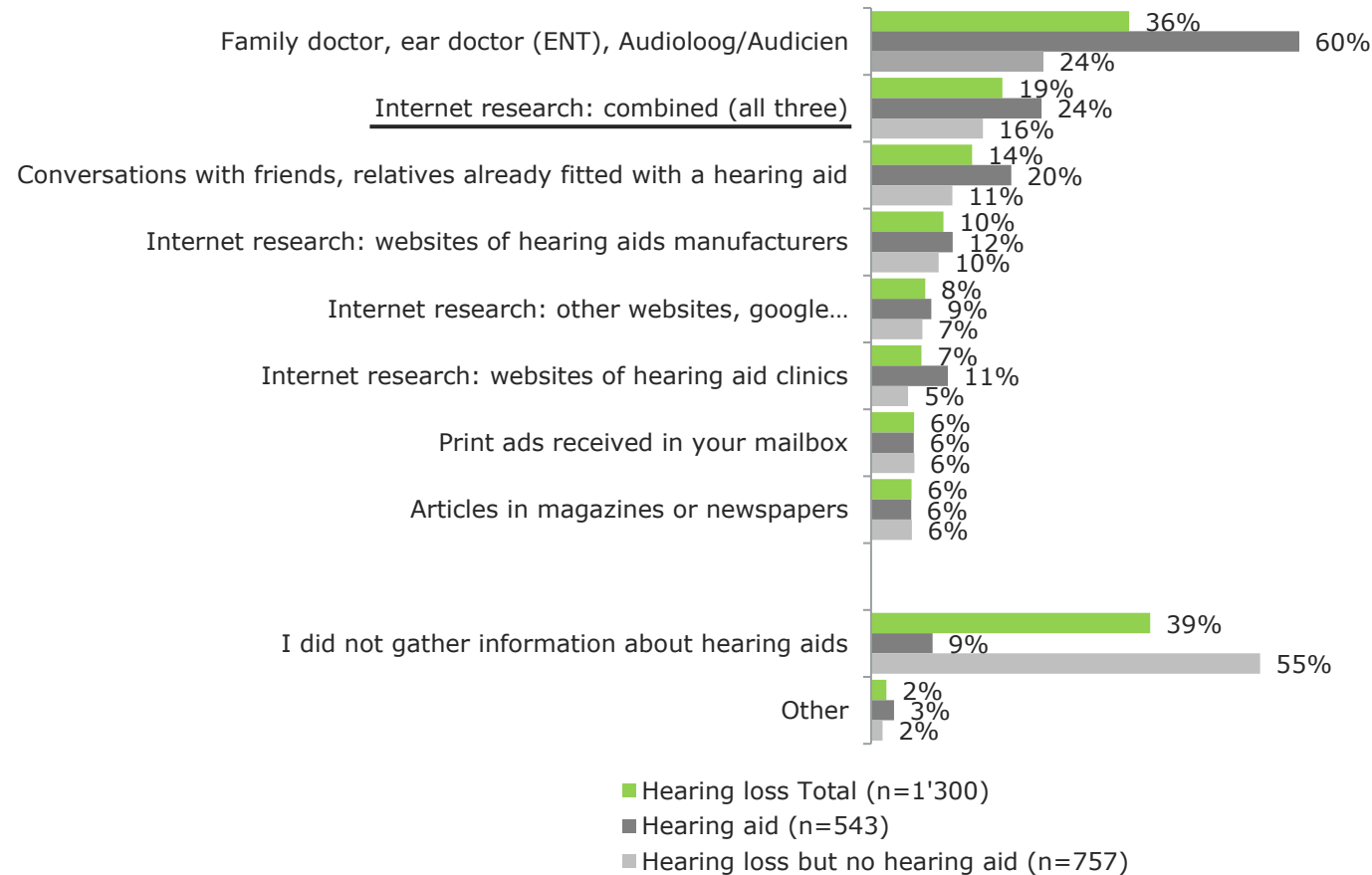
Base= 3'440



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

Doctors/HCPs are the most important sources of information and therefore the major gatekeepers.

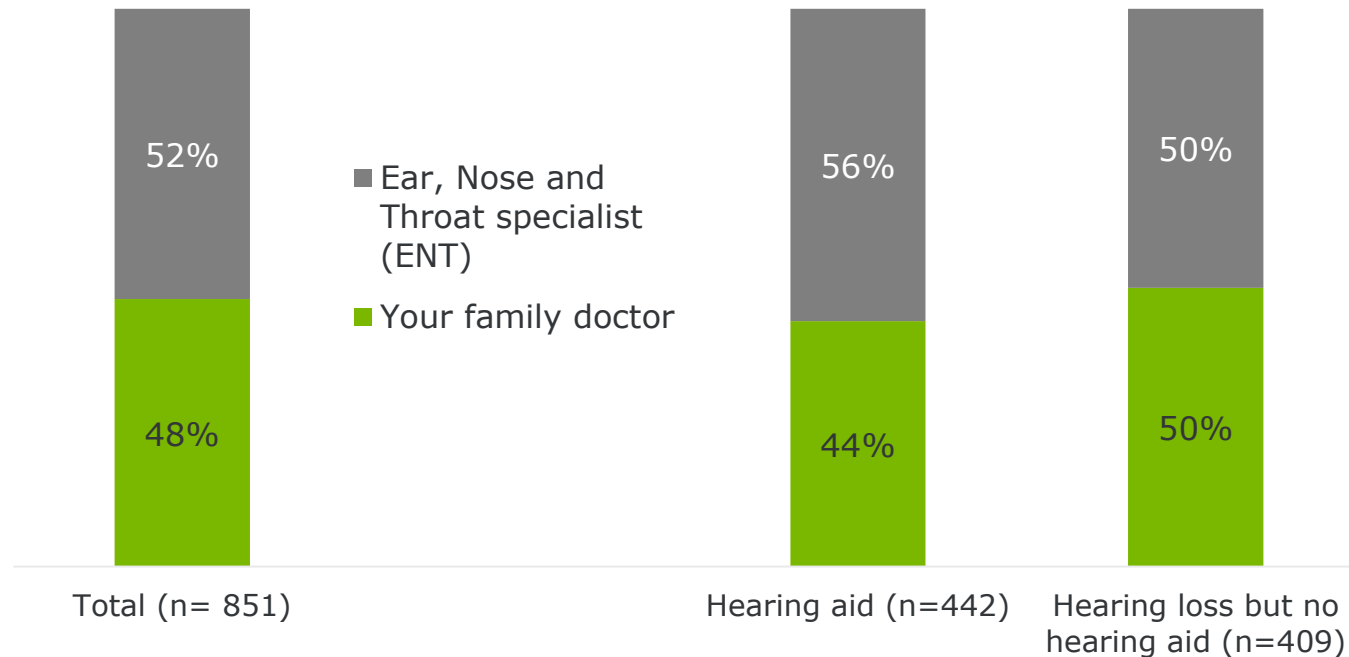
Where did you gather information about hearing aids?



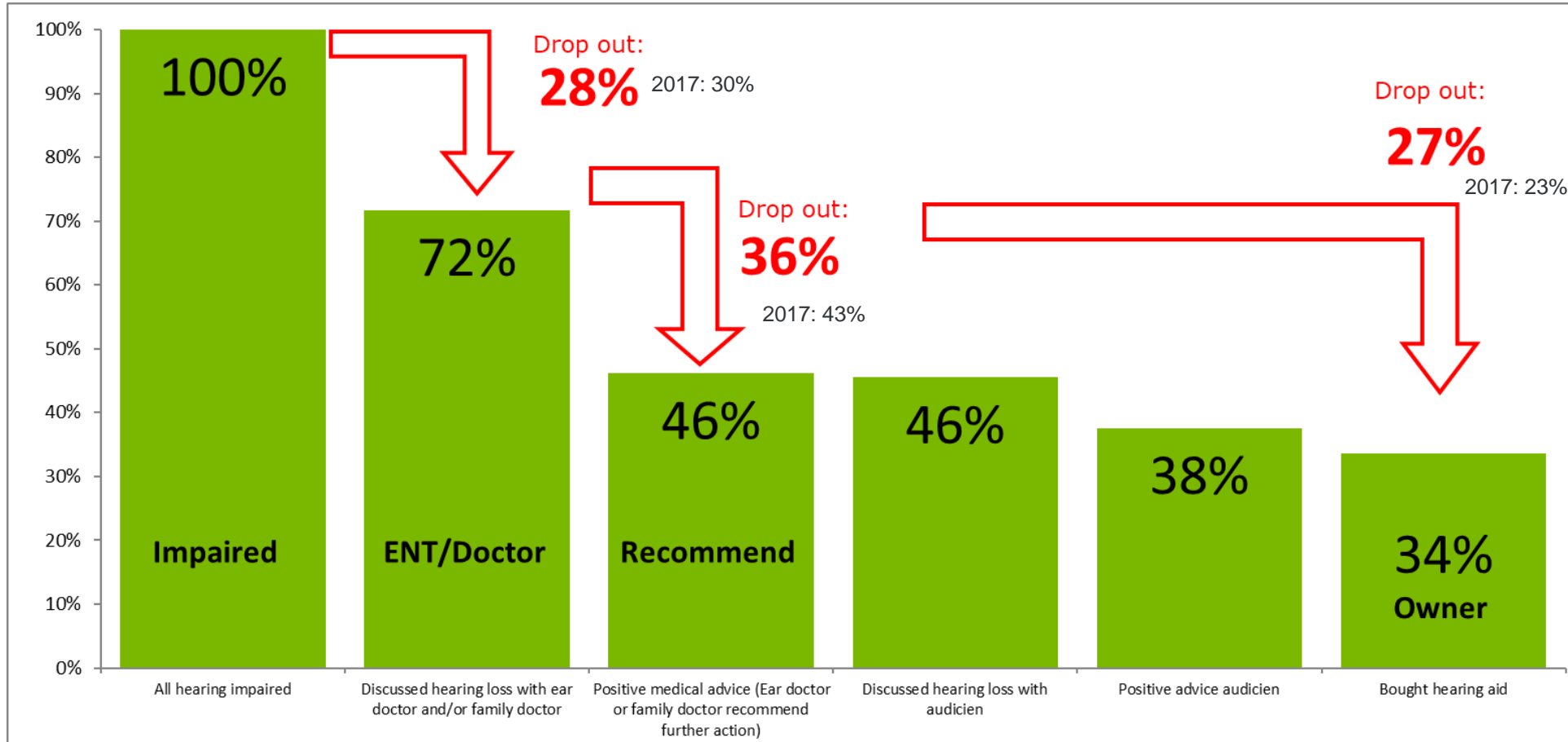


Of those who discussed the hearing loss with a doctor, 52% talked to an ENT first

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)?



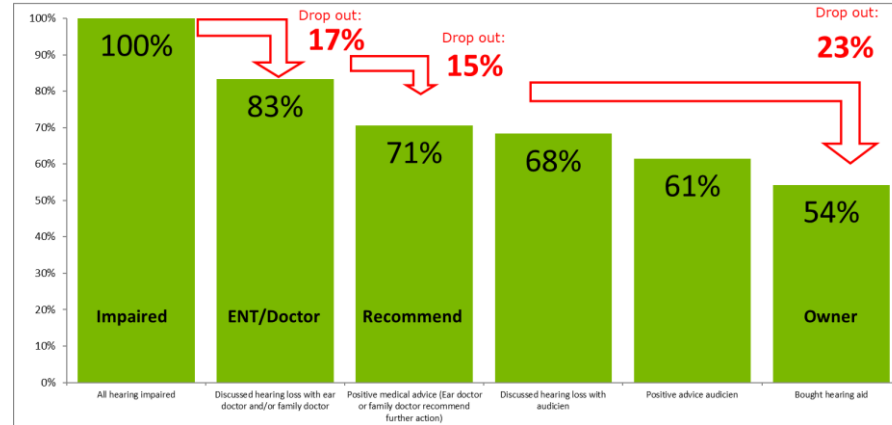
The route to the hearing aid



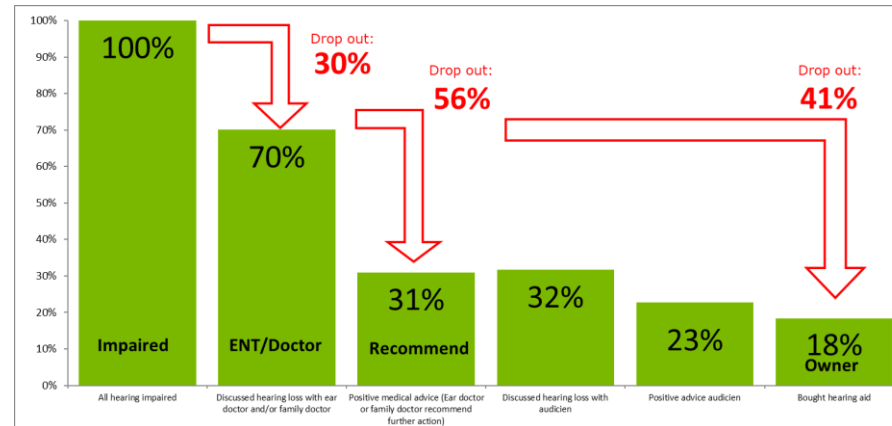
Base: n=1'300

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

Top 50% hearing loss*



Low 50% hearing loss*



Base: n=1'300

* 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

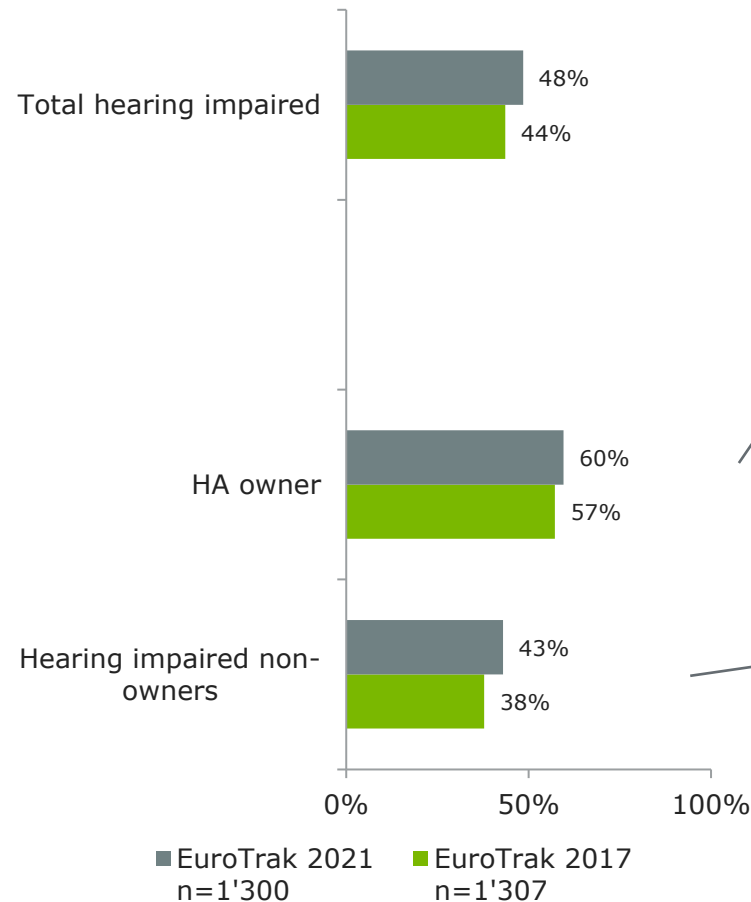
→ People were segmented into 6 groups of same size (16.67% of all hearing impaired in the sample).



The route to the hearing aid: GP/Family doctor

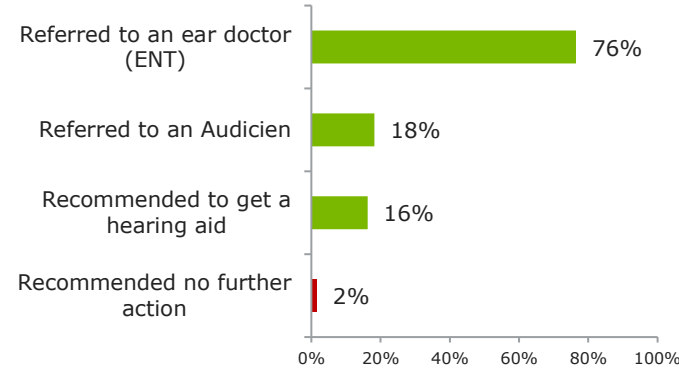
Have you discussed your hearing problem with your family doctor?

% Discussed with GP

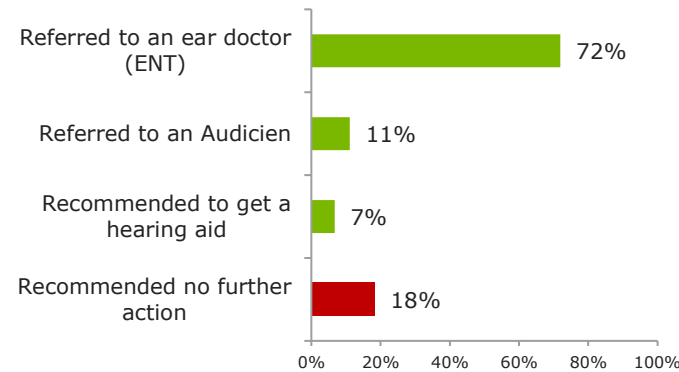


What did he/she recommend ?

HA owner (Base: n = 307)



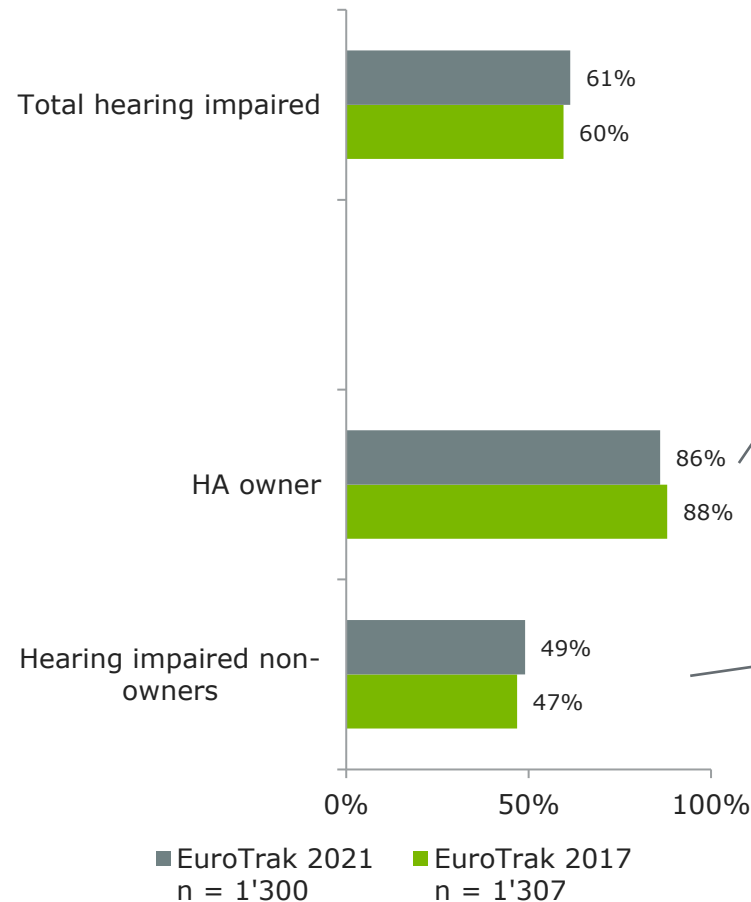
Impaired non-owner (Base: n = 299)



The route to the hearing aid: ENT

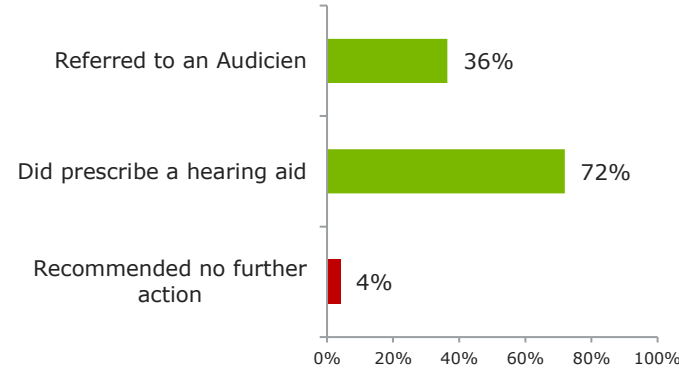
Have you ever discussed your hearing problem with an Ear, Nose and Throat specialist (ENT)?

% Discussed with ENT

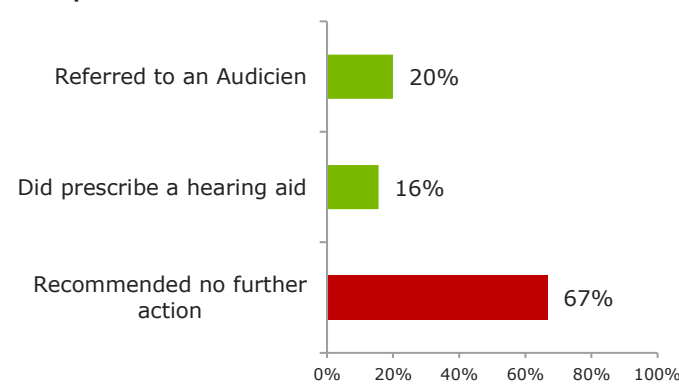


What did he/she recommend ?

HA owner (Base: n = 436)



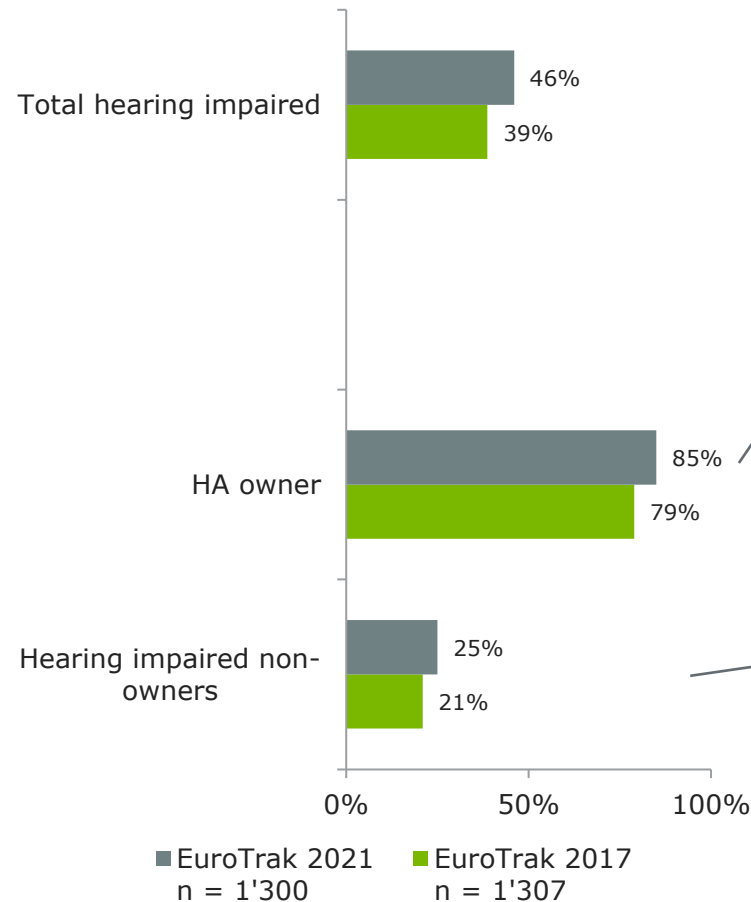
Impaired non-owner (Base: n = 343)



The route to the hearing aid: Audicien

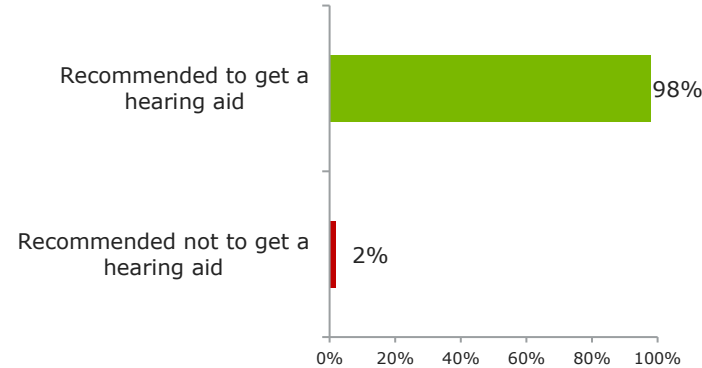
Have you ever discussed your hearing problem with an audicien?

% Discussed with audicien

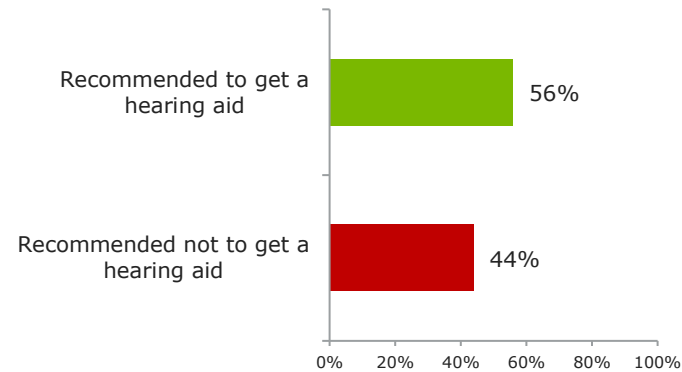


What did he/she recommend ?

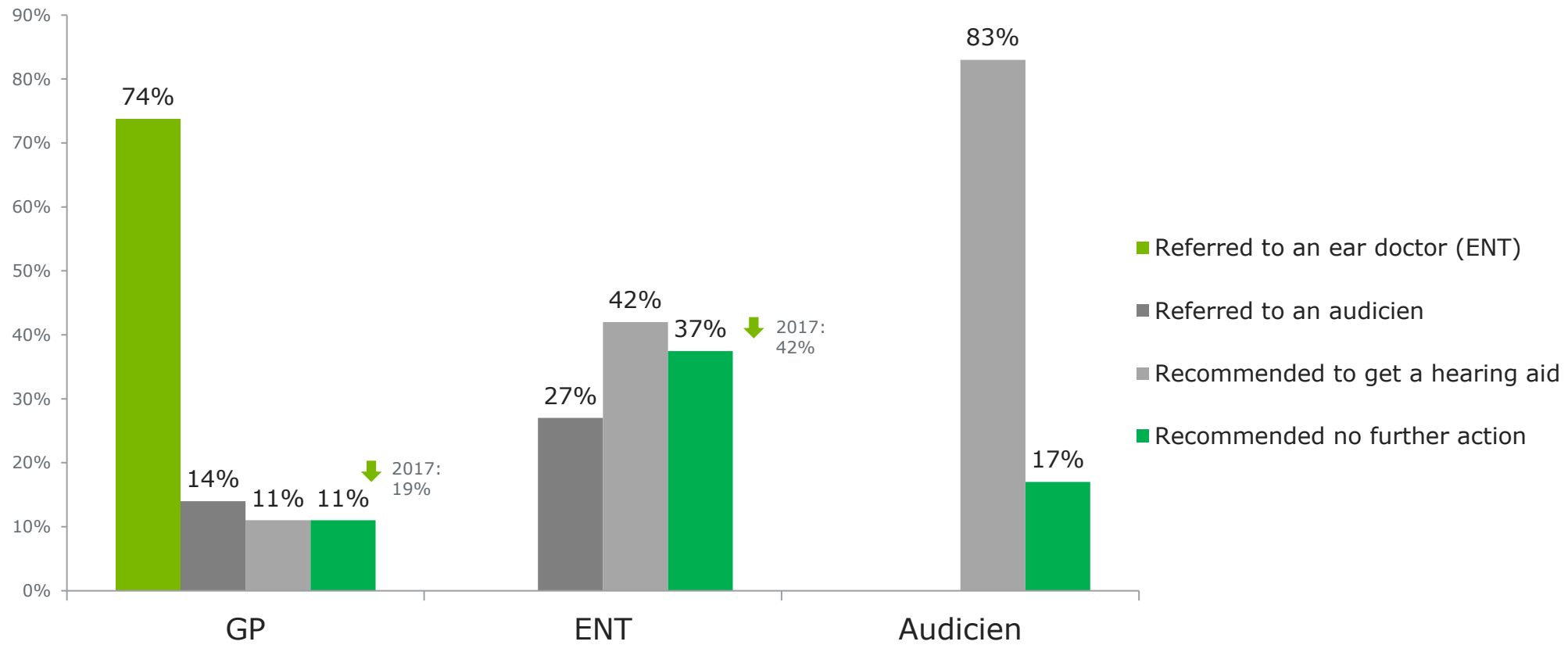
HA owner (Base: n = 461)



Impaired non-owner (Base: n = 182)



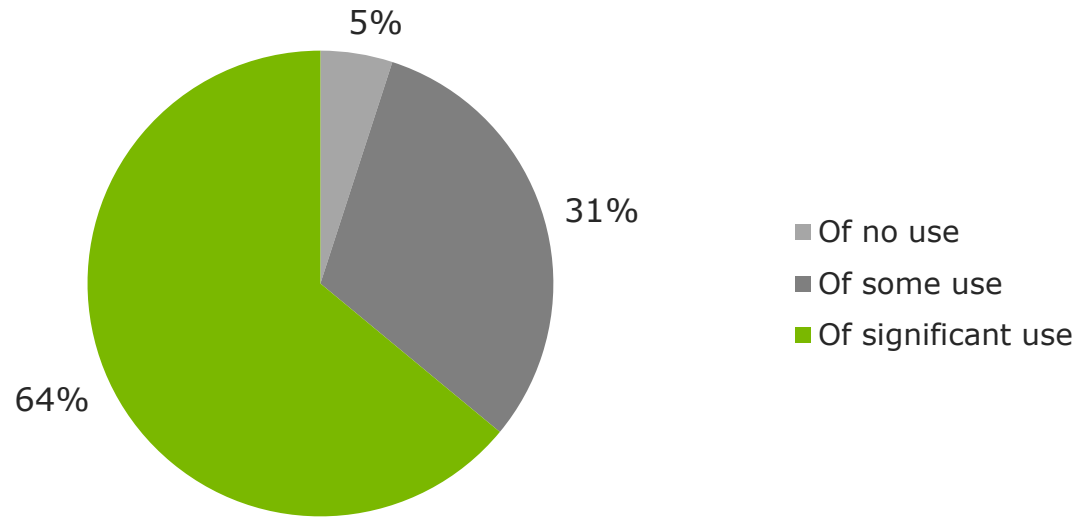
Recommendations by profession



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

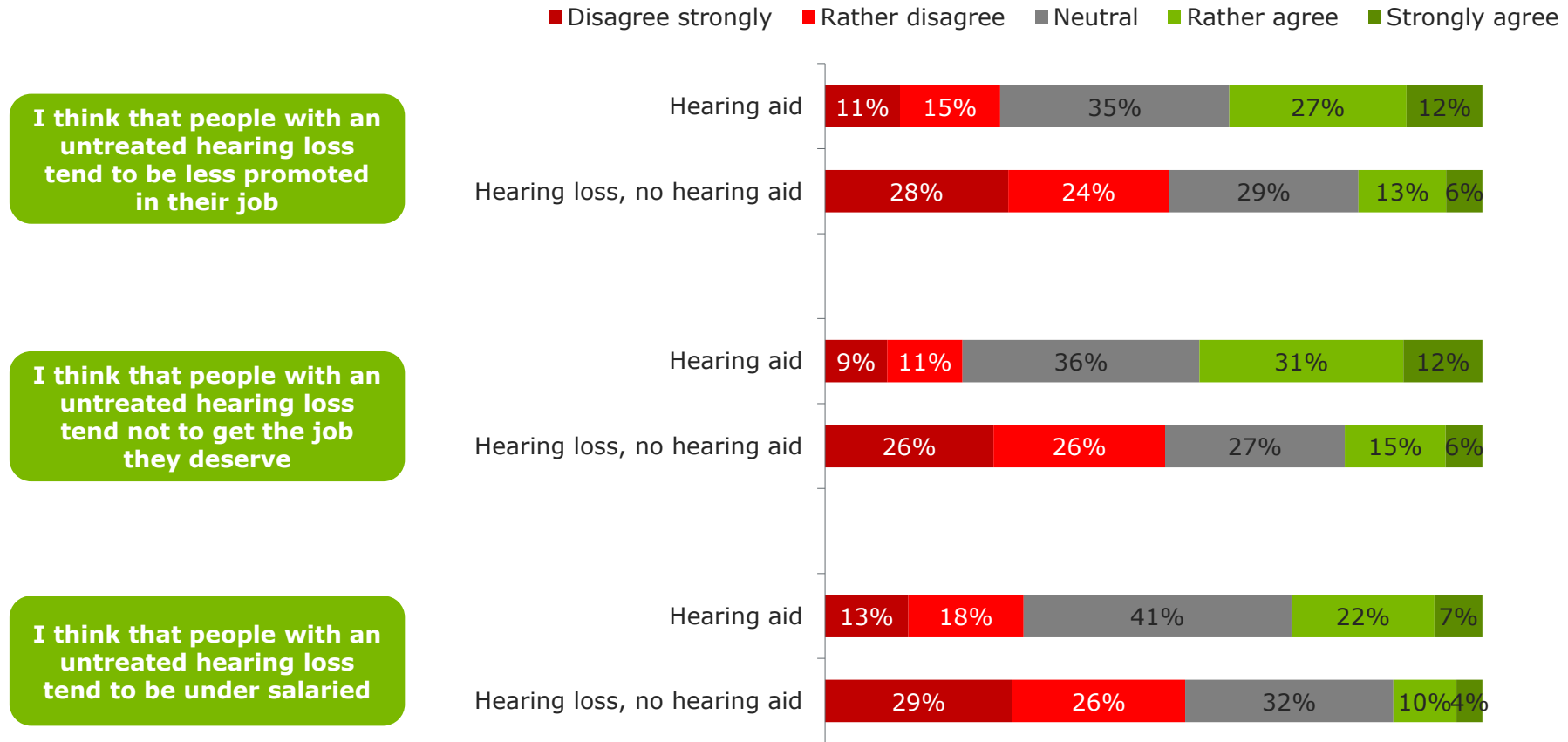
Work competitiveness: 95% of the working hearing aid owners state their hearing aid(s) are useful on their job.

How useful are your hearing aids on your job?



Base: n=89

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.



Base: Hearing loss, no hearing aid n=481/ hearing aid n=329



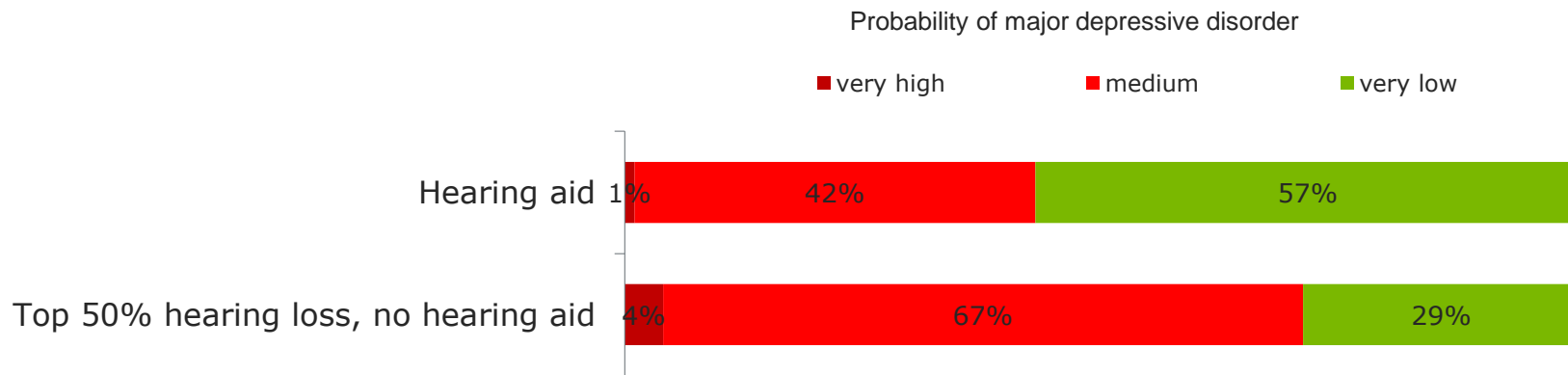
General health problems: Hearing aid owners have a lower risk of being depressed (PHQ-2 Screening) compared to impaired non-owners with comparable hearing loss (Top50% hearing loss group*).

Depression symptoms:

PHQ-2 Screening:

In the last 2 weeks:

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



Base: hearing aid n=375 / top 50% HL, no hearing aid =138

*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:

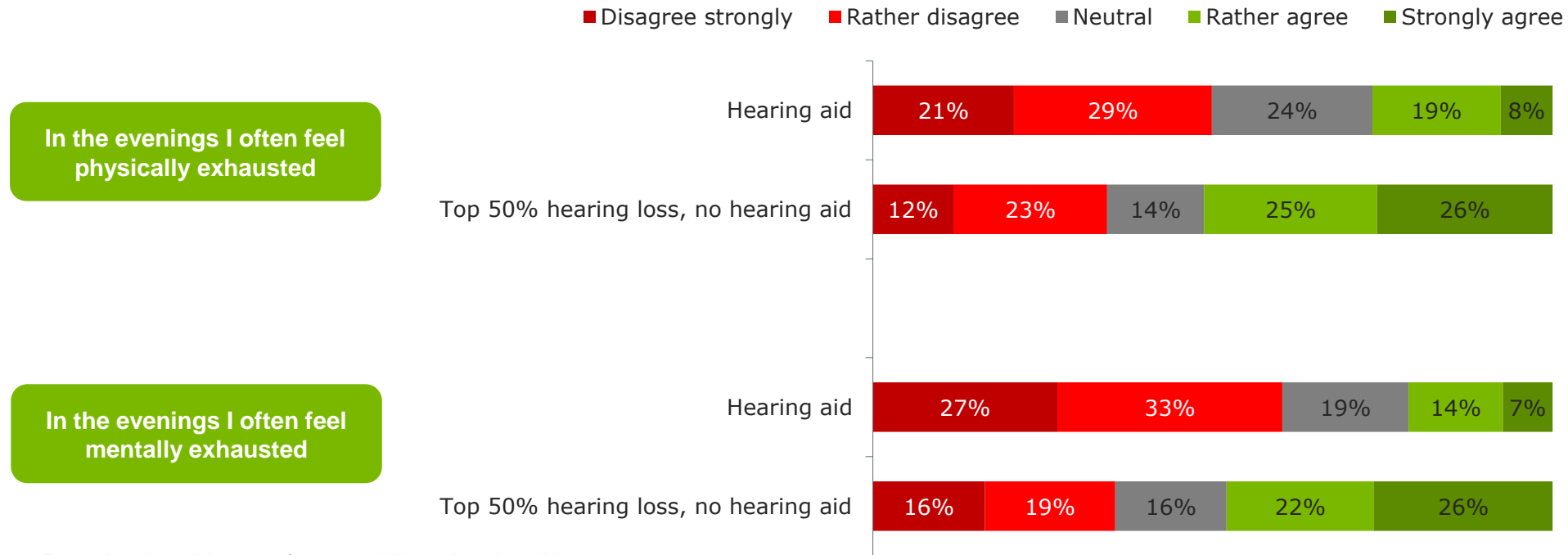
- Number of ears impaired (one or two)
- Stated hearing loss (Mild to Profound)
- Scores on 6 APHAB-EC - like questions (Scaled 1-5)
- When NOT using a hearing aid, how difficult is it for you to follow conversations in the presence of noise

→ 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



Base: hearing aid n=365 / top 50% HL, no hearing aid =132

*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:

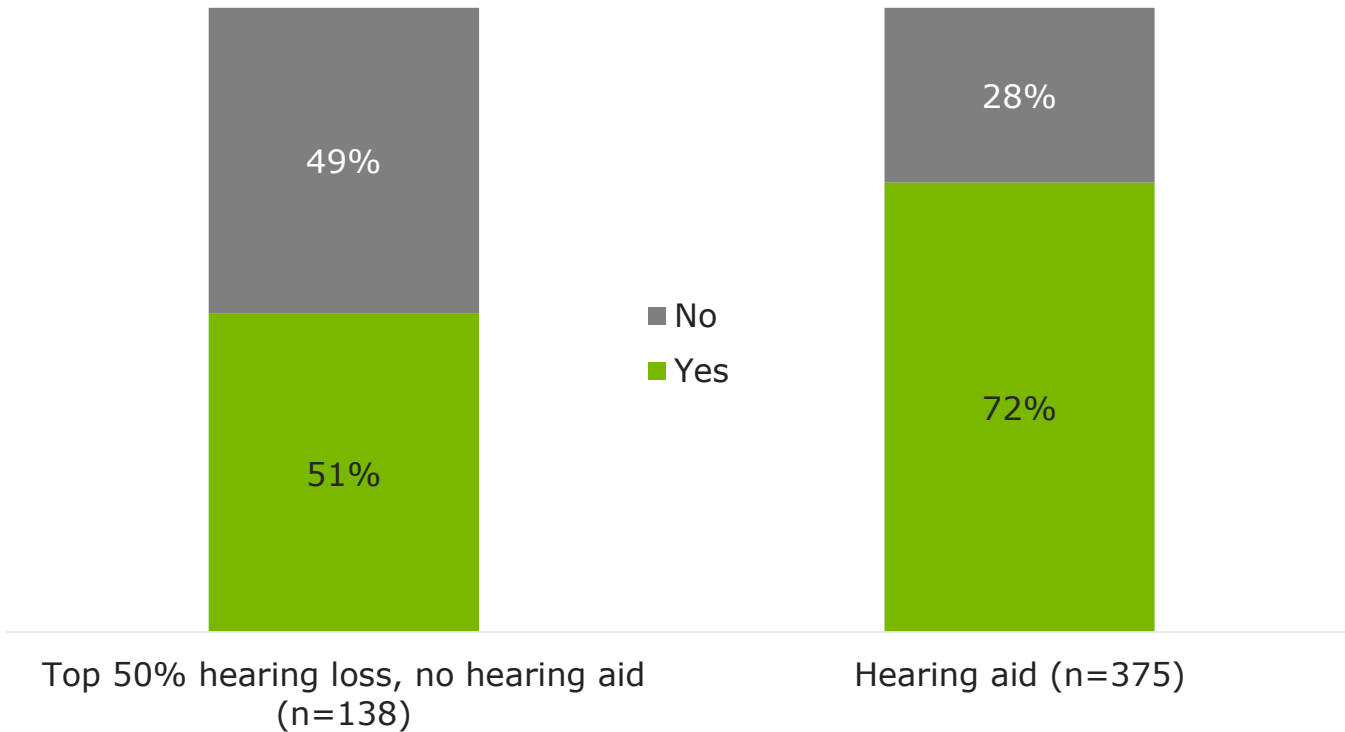
- Number of ears impaired (one or two)
- Stated hearing loss (Mild to Profound)
- Scores on 6 APHAB-EC - like questions (Scaled 1-5)
- When NOT using a hearing aid, how difficult is it for you to follow conversations in the presence of noise

→ People were segmented into 6 groups of same size (16.67% of all hearing impaired in the sample).



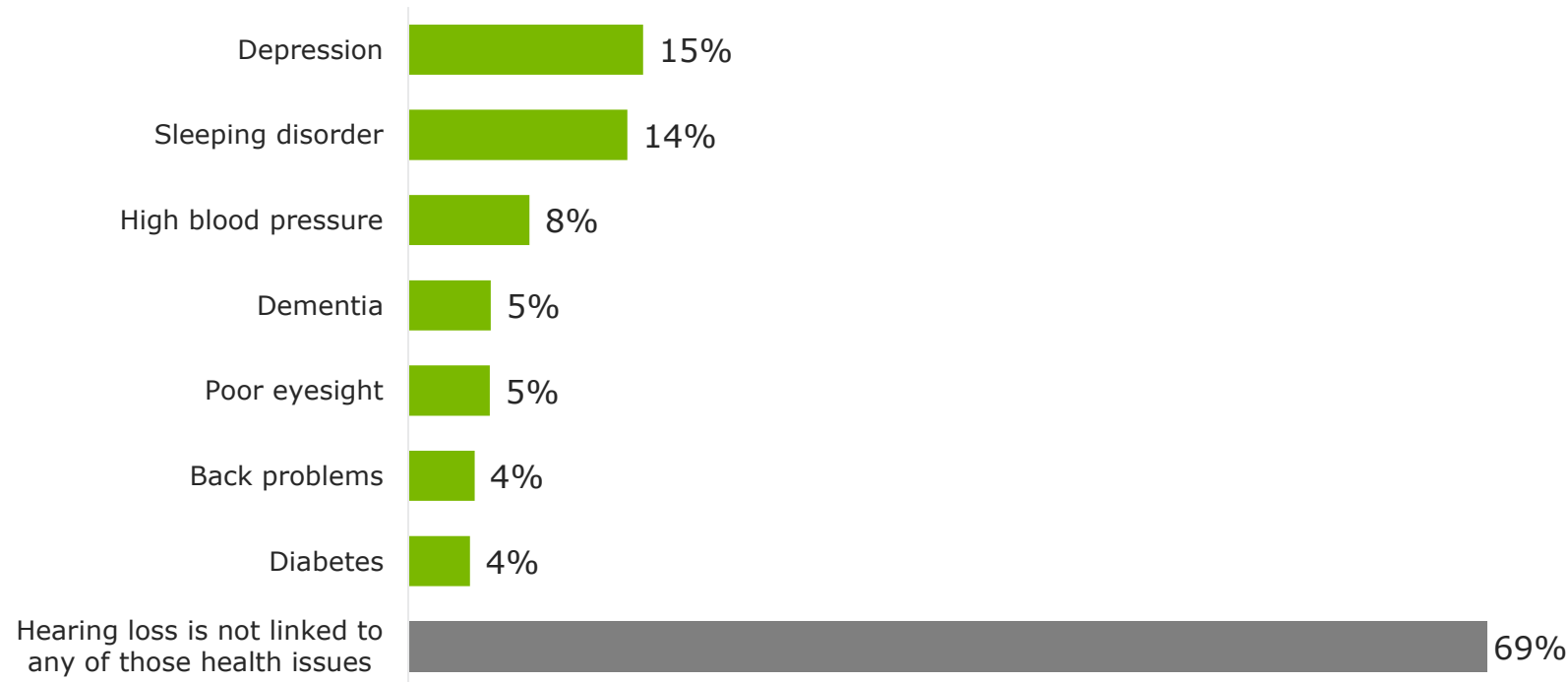
General health problems: Quality of sleep seems to improve if hearing impaired use hearing aids

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.

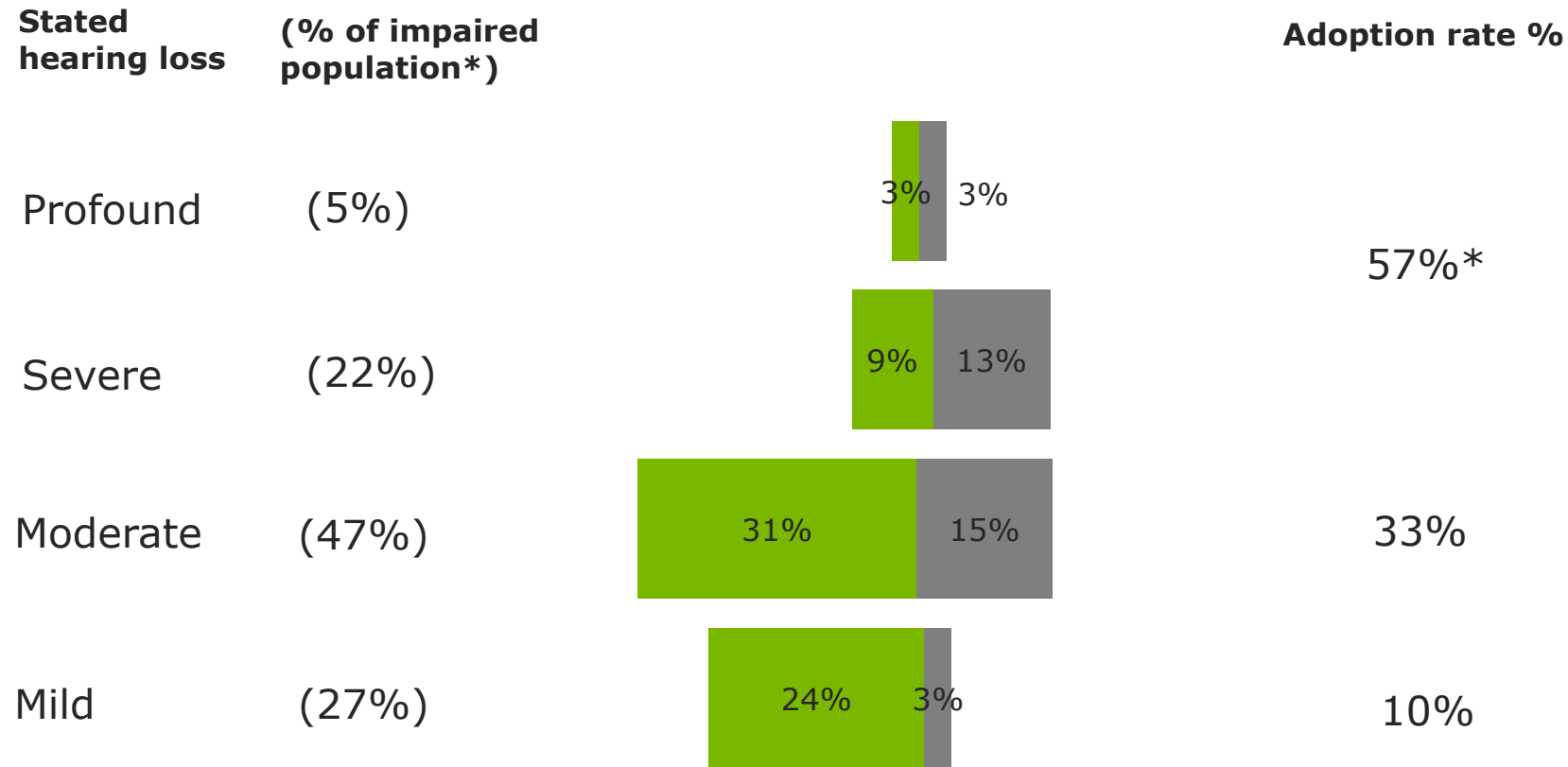


Hearing impaired, n=1'300

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=1'300

Sums can differ from 100% due to rounding

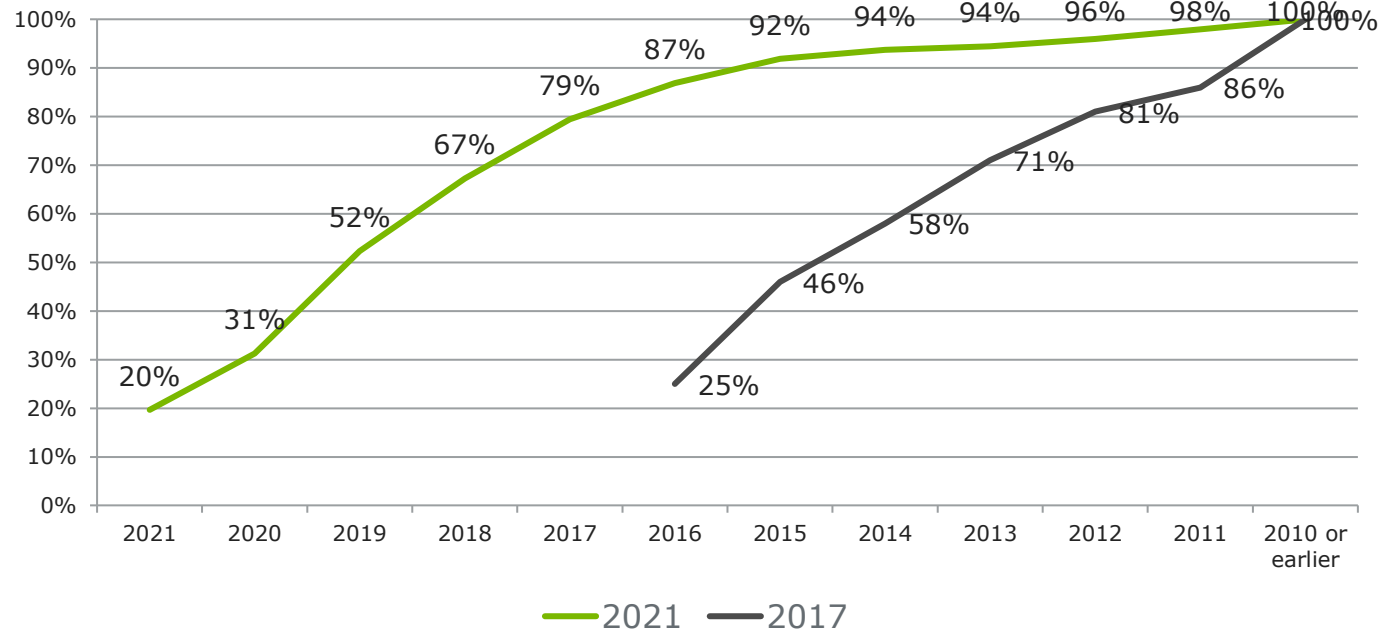
* combined "severe" and "profound" because n is too small

■ No hearing aid
■ Hearing aid

52% of the currently owned HAs were acquired in 2019 or later

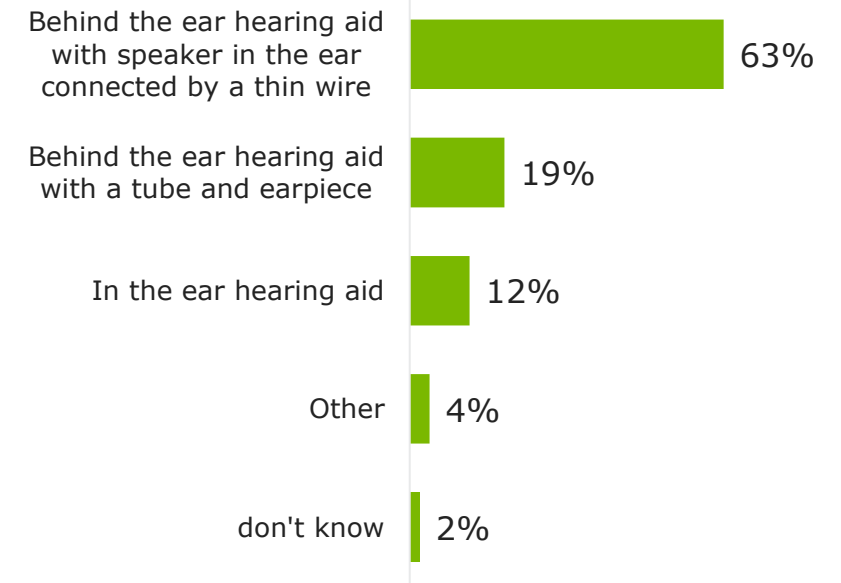
RIC is the most often purchase type of HA

Year of purchase



Age of currently owned HAs (Mean):
2021: 3.4 years
2017: 3.2 years

Type of HA

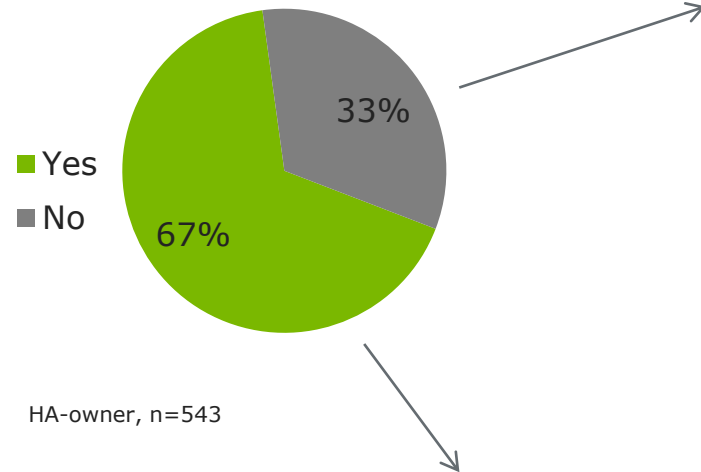


HA-owner, n=543

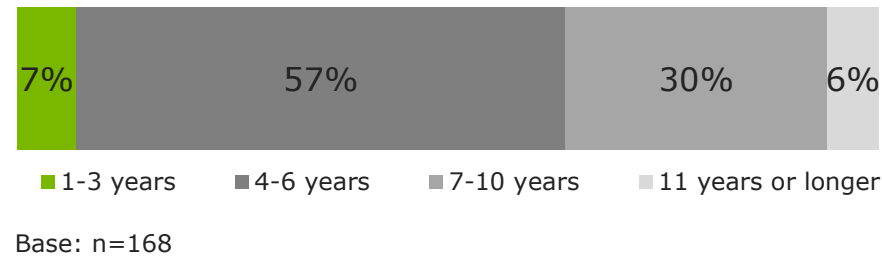


On average 3 years pass between becoming aware of the hearing loss and the purchase of hearing aids. Hearing aids are used for 6 years before they are being replaced.

Current HAs = first HAs?

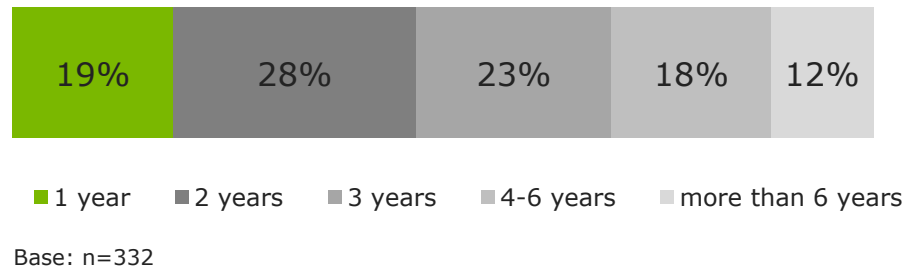


How many years did you own your previous HAs?



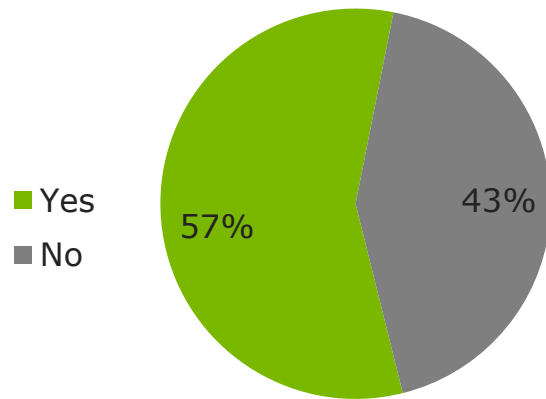
Age of HA before it has been replaced:
 2021: 6 years (median)
 2017: 5 years (median)

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?



57% of all HA owners think they should have gotten their HAs sooner! Main reason is missing out on social life.

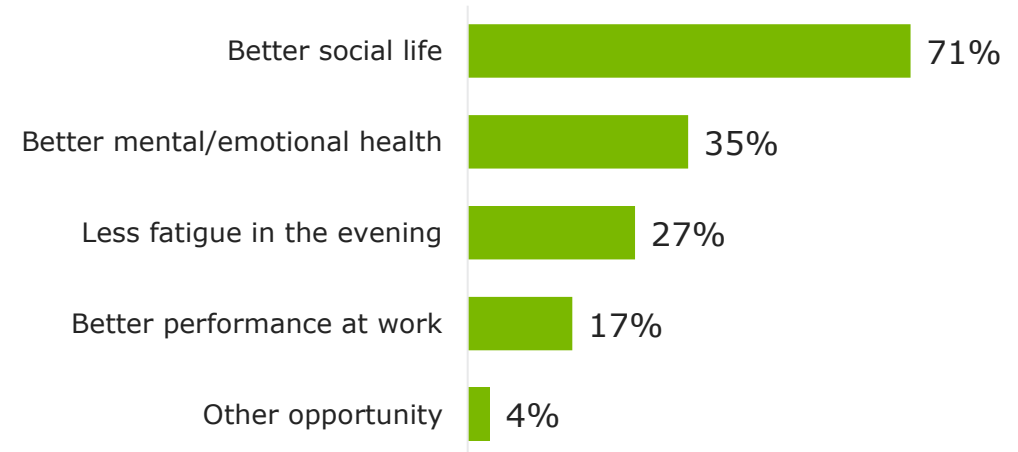
Thinking back before you obtained your first hearing aid(s): do you think, you should have gotten them sooner?



HA-owner, n=543

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

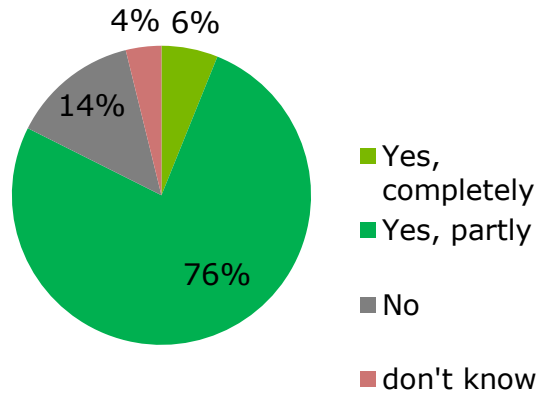


Base: n=317



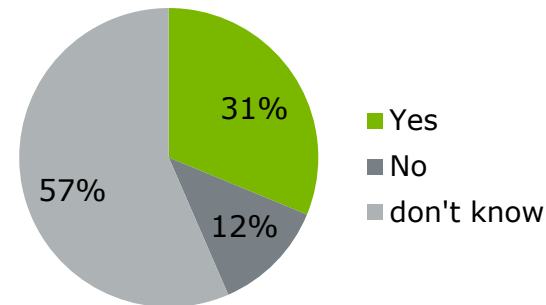
82% received some kind of 3rd party reimbursement. Information deficit non-owners: Only 31% know whether government/insurance would pay

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=543

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=757

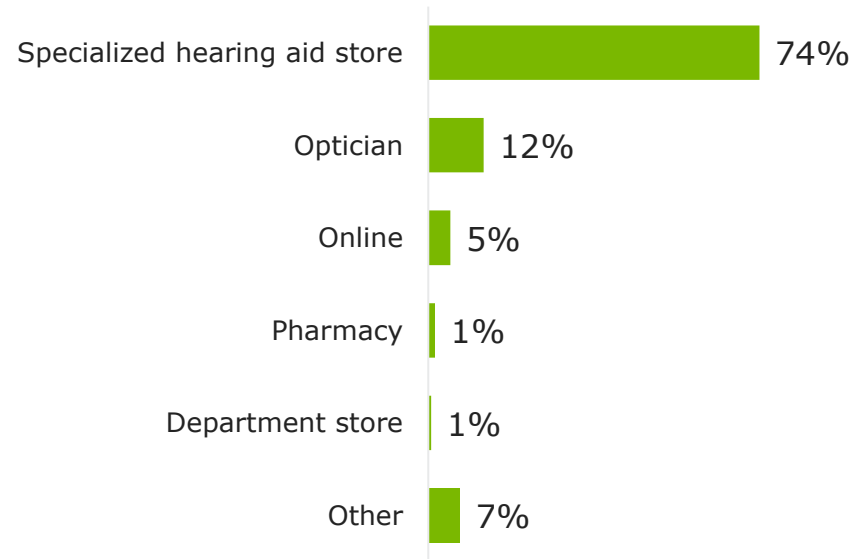




Hearing Aid Clinics are by far the preferred place for obtaining hearing aids (both for owners and non owners).

OWNERS:

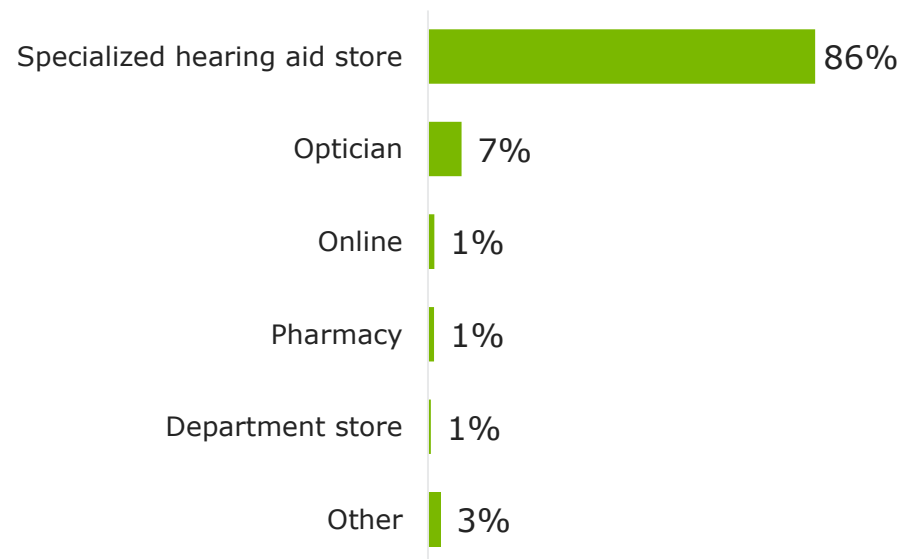
Where was your most current hearing aid obtained?



HA-owner, n=543

NON OWNERS:

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



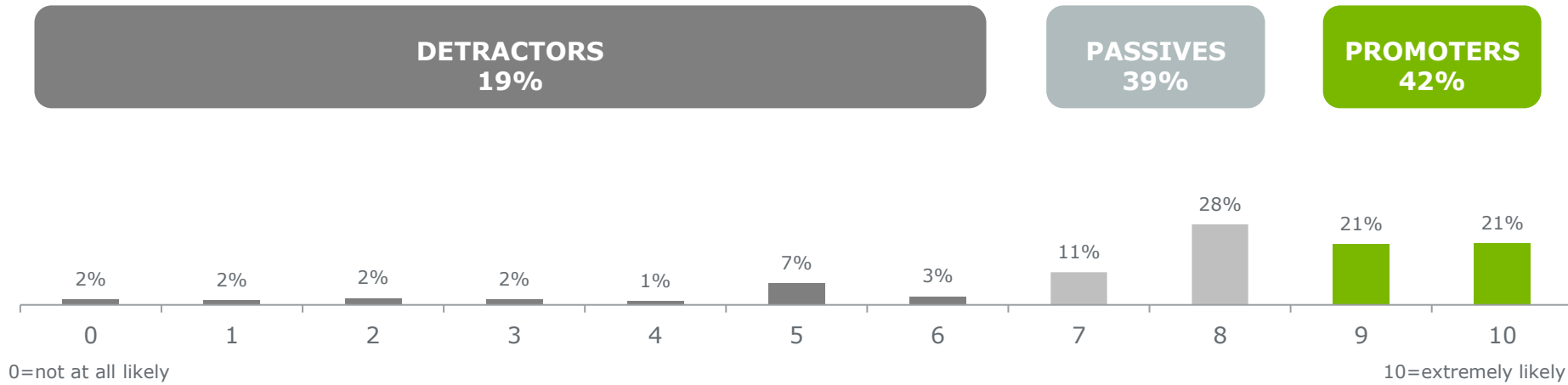
HA-non-owner, n=757



NPS place of purchase

Recommendation intention of the place where the hearing aid(s) have been obtained is good, with a positive NPS score of 23.

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 = 23

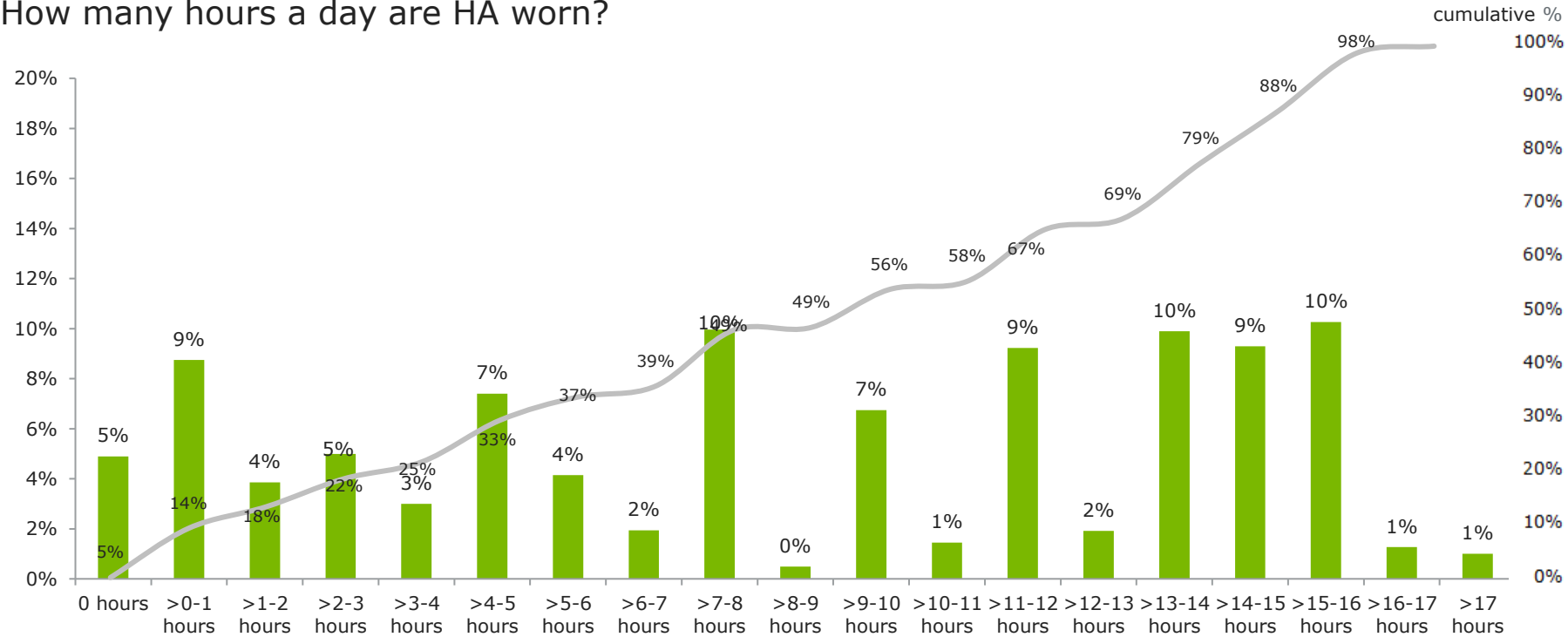
HA-owner, n=543





On average, HAs are worn 8.9 hours a day

How many hours a day are HA worn?



HA worn:
2021 Mean: 8.9 hours/day
2017 Mean: 9.4 hours/day

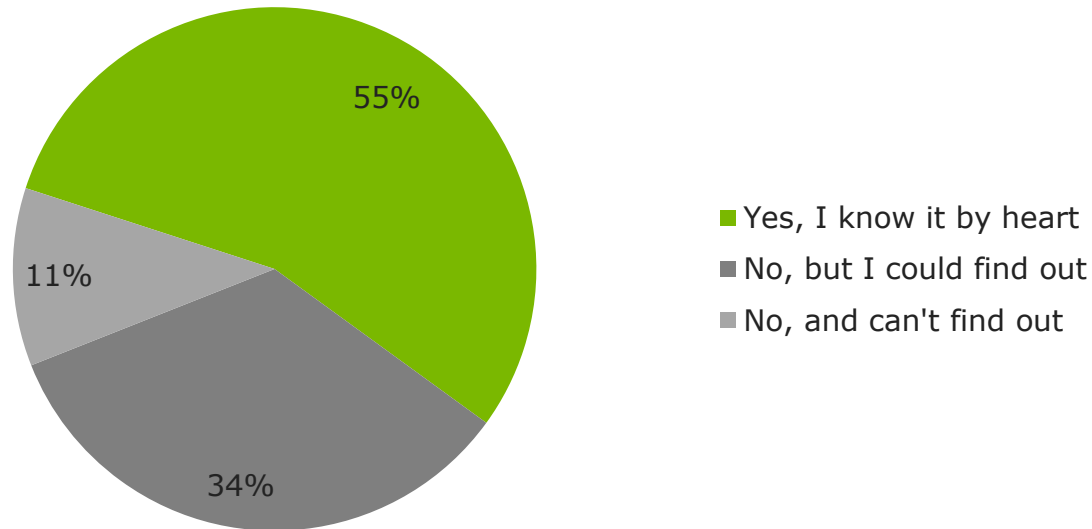
In the drawer (0 hours):
2021: 5%
2017: 5%

HA-owner, n=543



55% 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=543





28% of the HA owners use an accessory/app for their hearing aids, 71% 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=543)

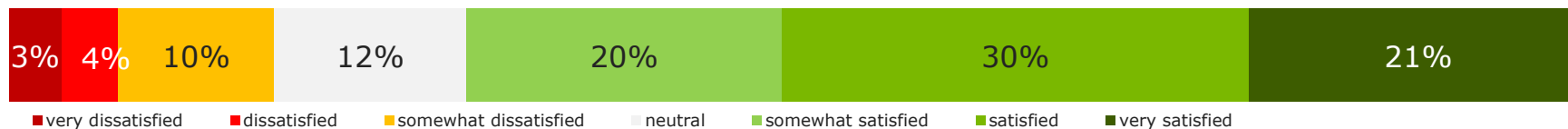


Do you personally use accessories for your hearing aids (TV-Streamer/ Apps / Remote Control / etc.) ? (HA owners, n= 543)



IF ACCESSORIES USED (n=155):

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

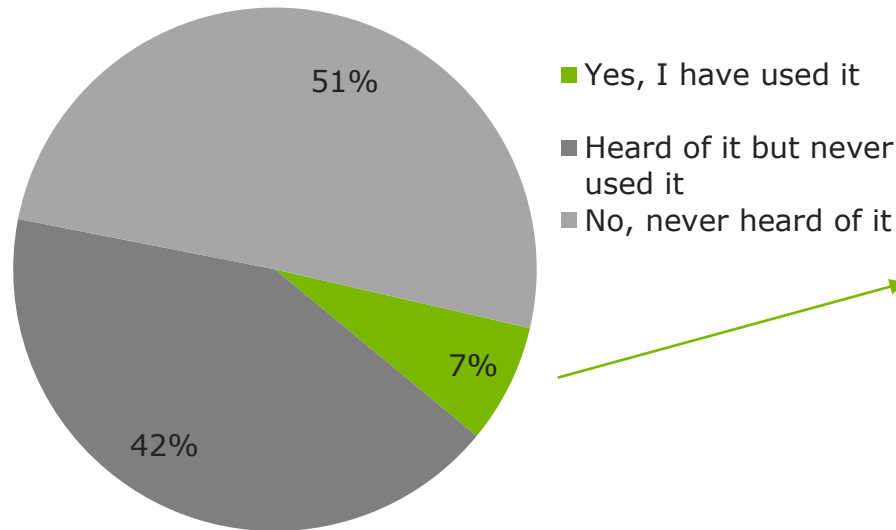




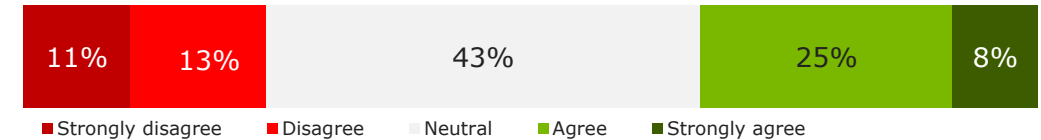
7% of the HA owners have already used remote fitting, but also more than half of them have never heard of it. 80% of those who used remote fitting were satisfied with the experience.

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)

Would you like the possibility of a remote fitting service (On Line) of the hearing aids?

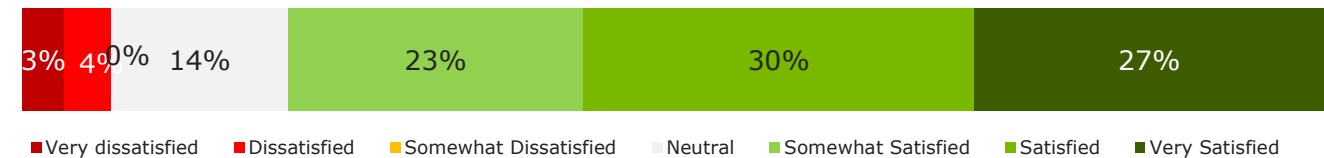


HA-owner, n=543



HA-owner, n=543

Satisfaction with remote fitting of hearing aids:



have used remote fitting, n=38 (low sample)

Belgium specific questions



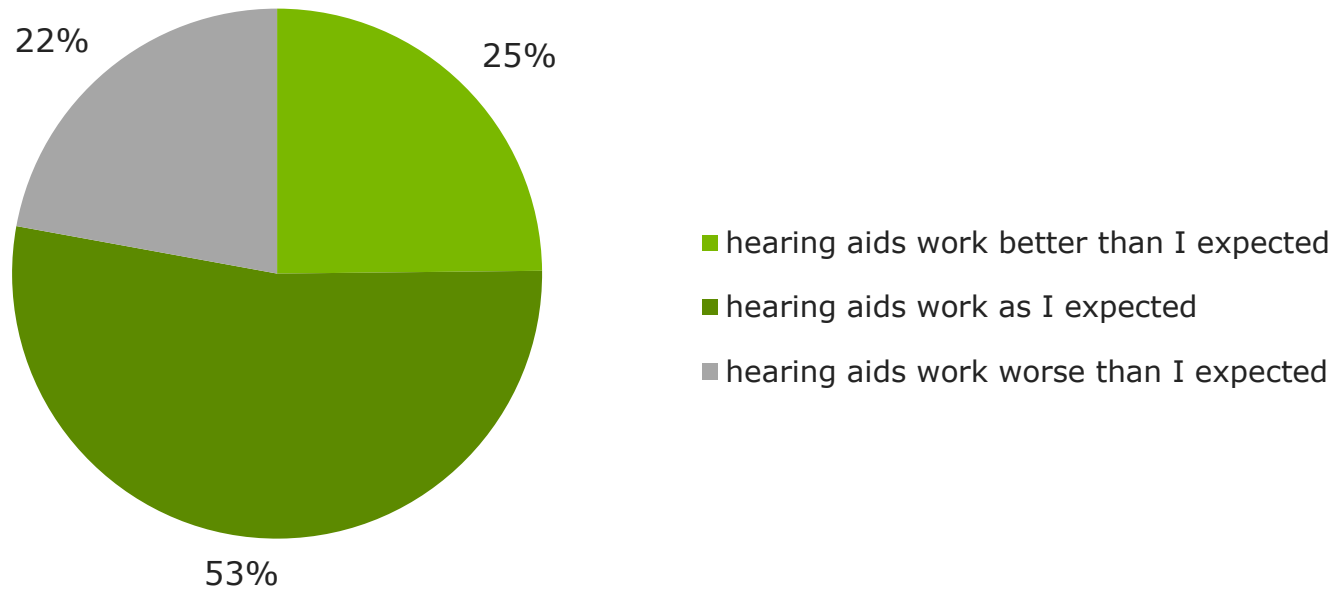


Satisfaction with hearing aids and drivers



78% 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?

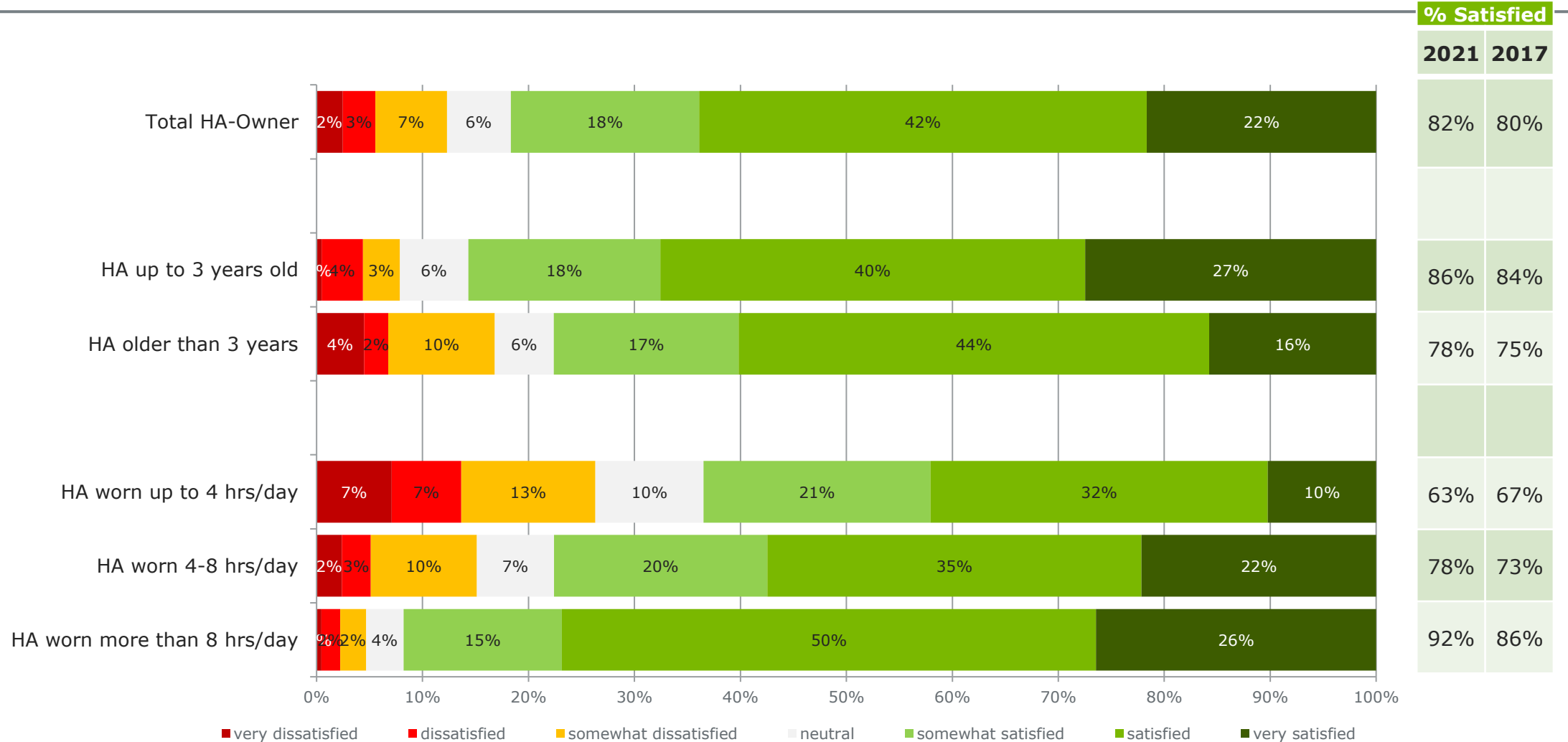


Base: n=543

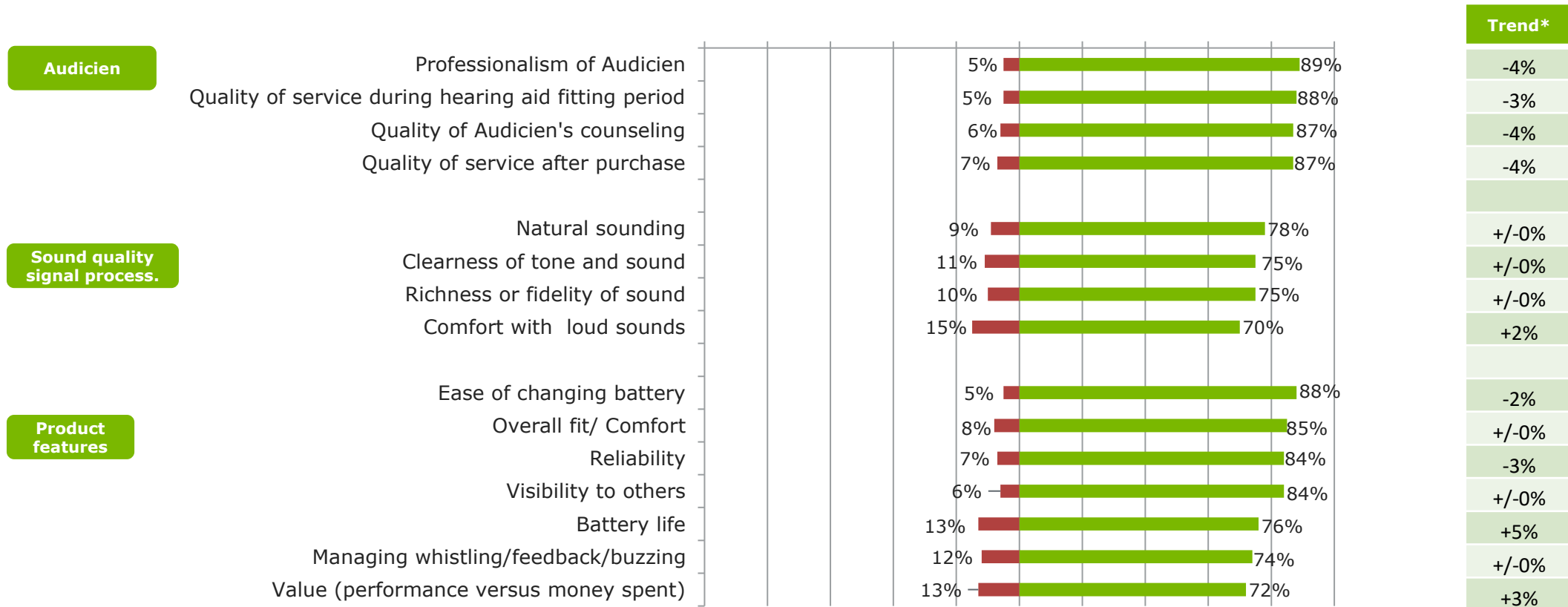




Overall satisfaction with HA: 82% of hearing aid owners are satisfied with their hearing aid(s)



Satisfaction with current hearing aids



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

*% of satisfied HA owners compared to 2017

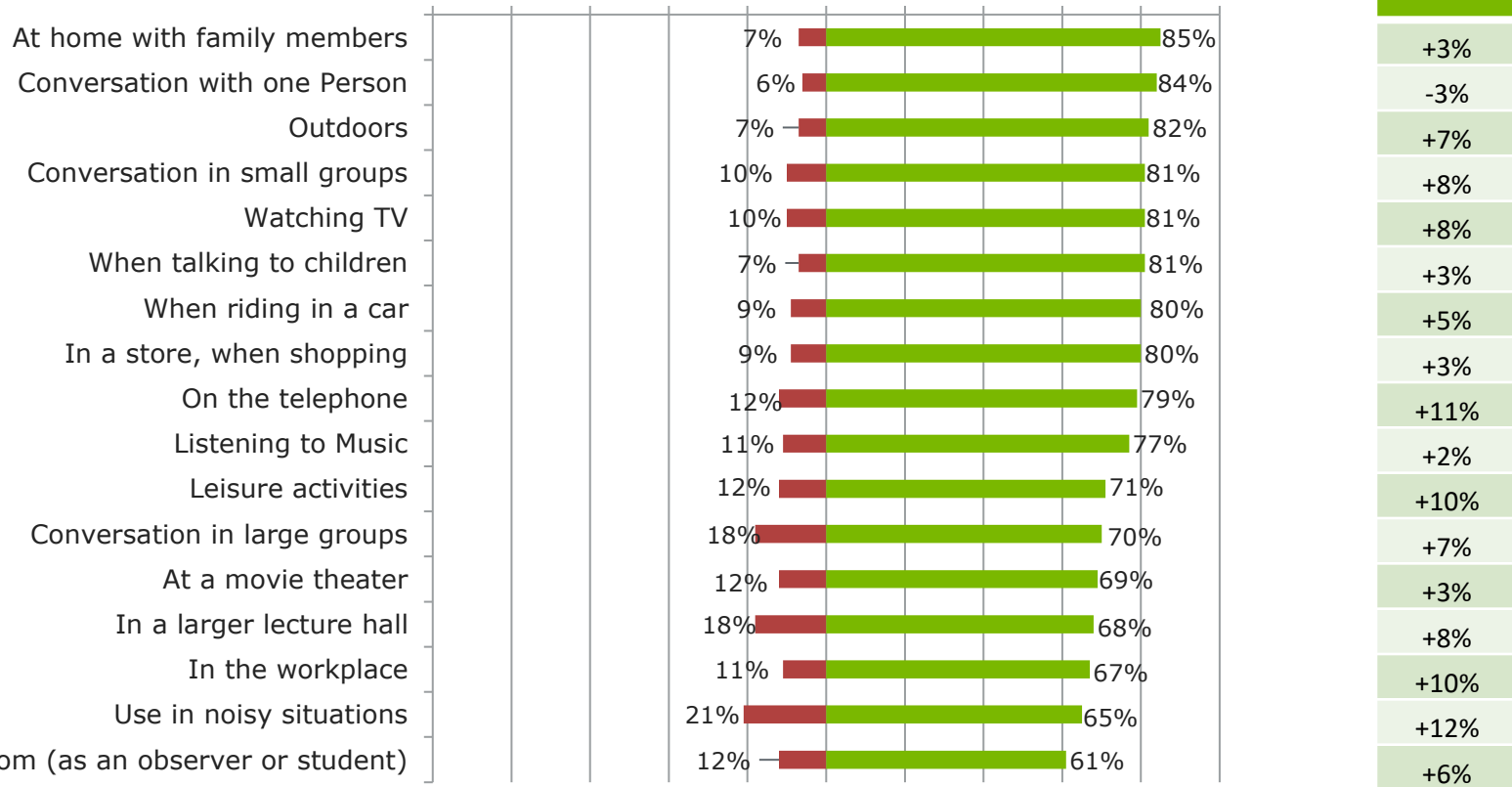
■ dissatisfied ■ satisfied

HA-owner, n=543



Satisfaction with current hearing aids

Listening situation



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

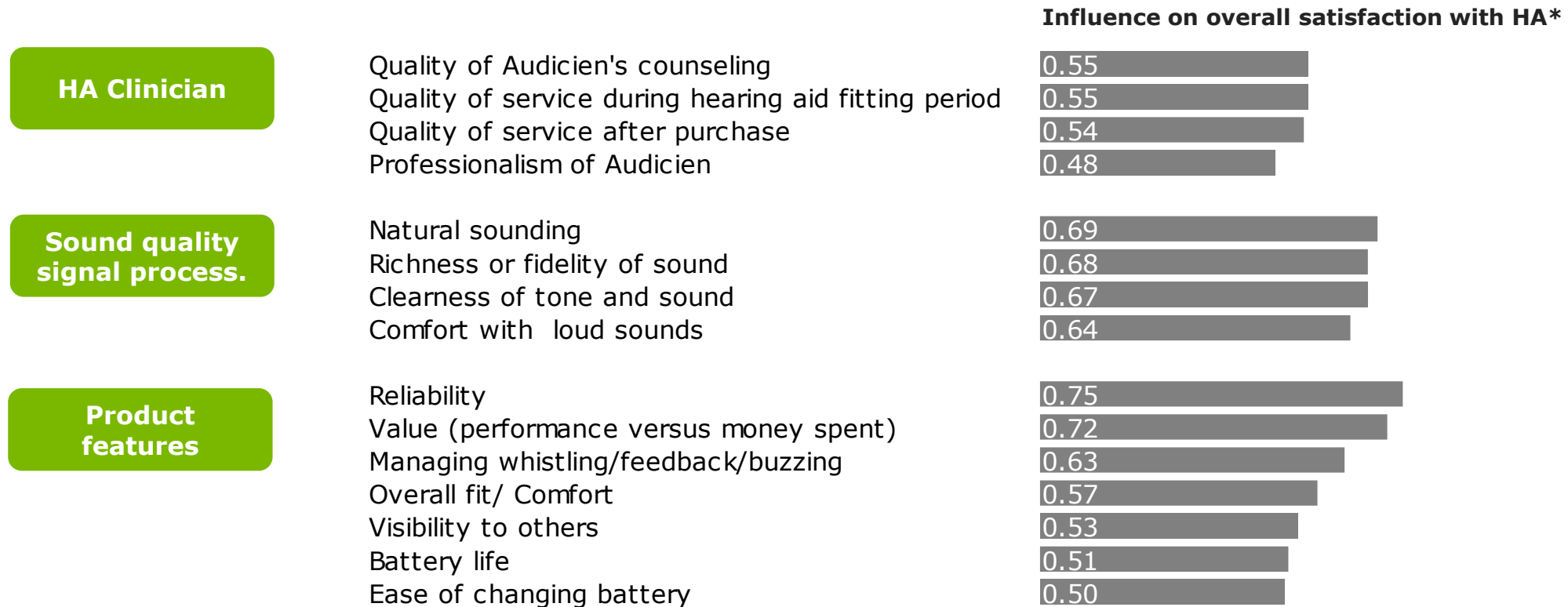
*% of satisfied HA owners compared to 2017

■ dissatisfied ■ satisfied

HA-owner, n=543



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

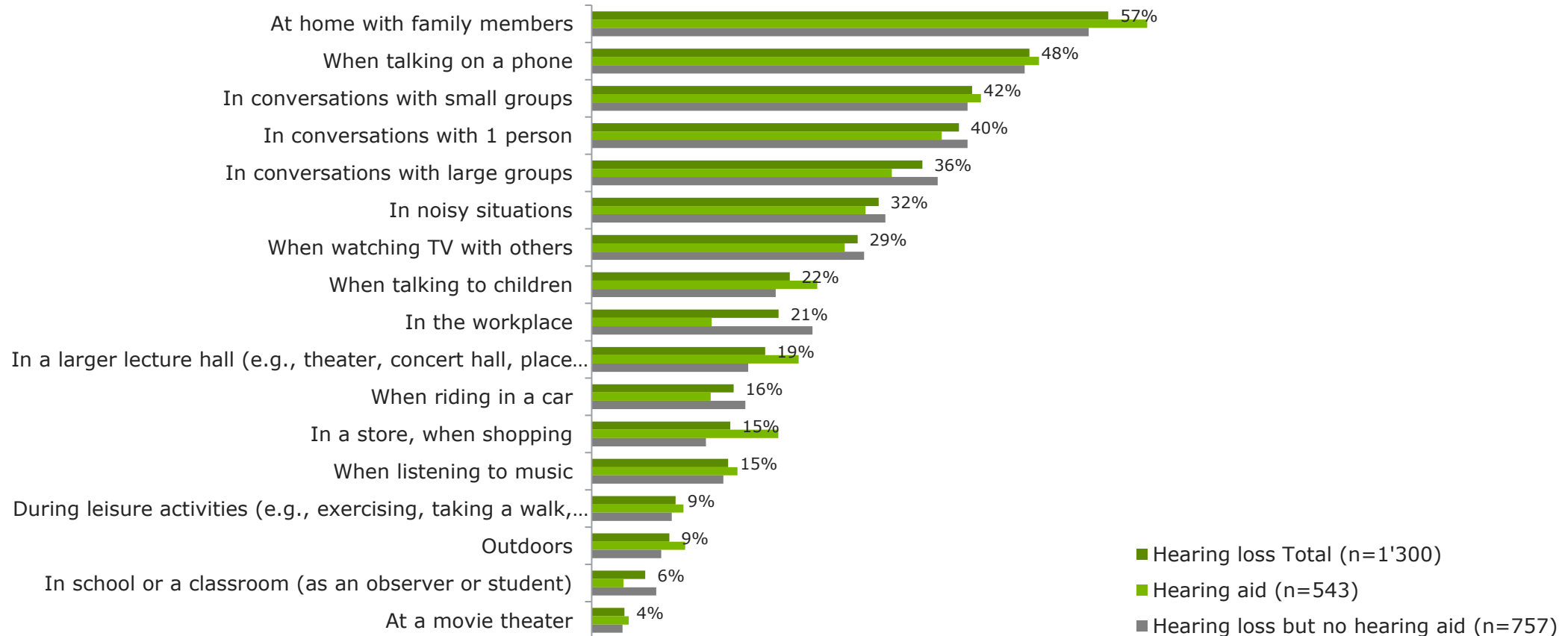


*The Influence has been calculated with a correlation: 0 means no relation between a criterion and overall satisfaction, 1 means a maximal relationship. **Read:** Reliability is the most important criteria for satisfaction.



Important listening situations

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

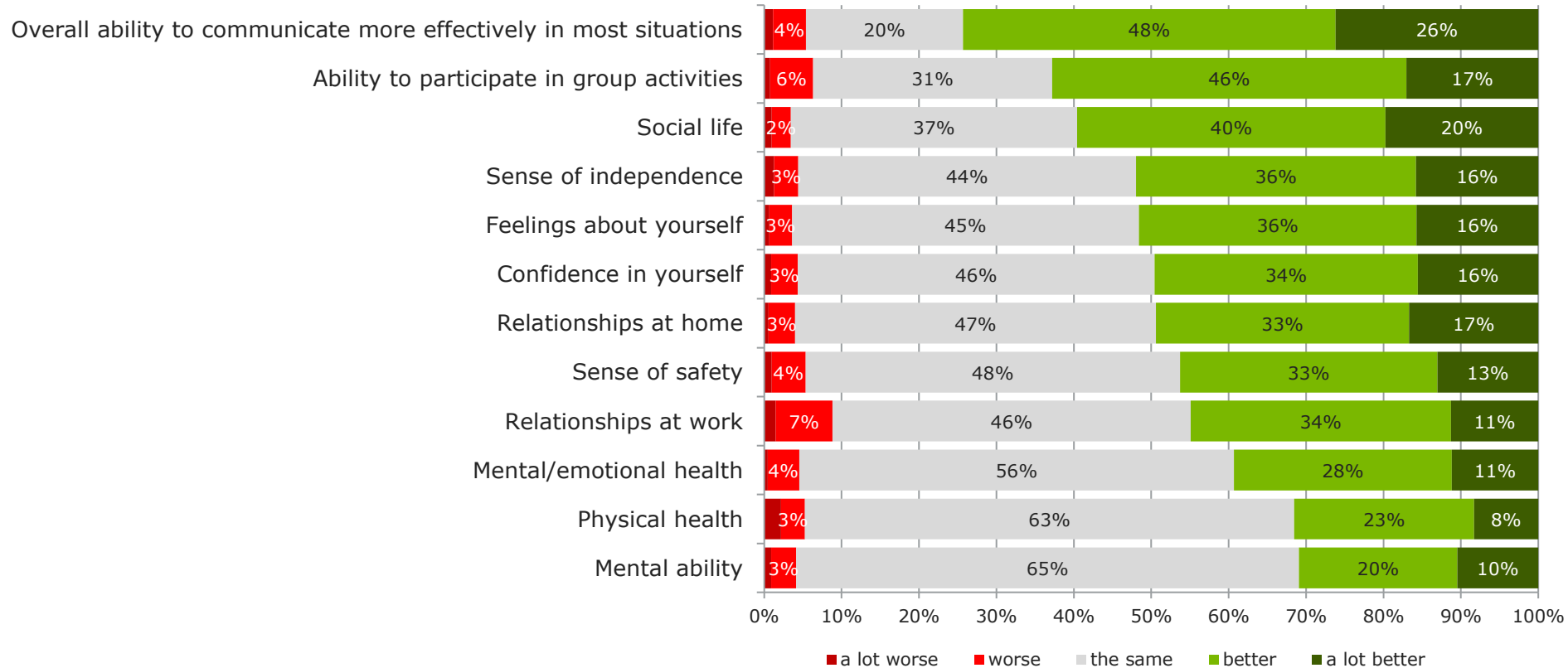


Positive impact of hearing aids, quality of life



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).

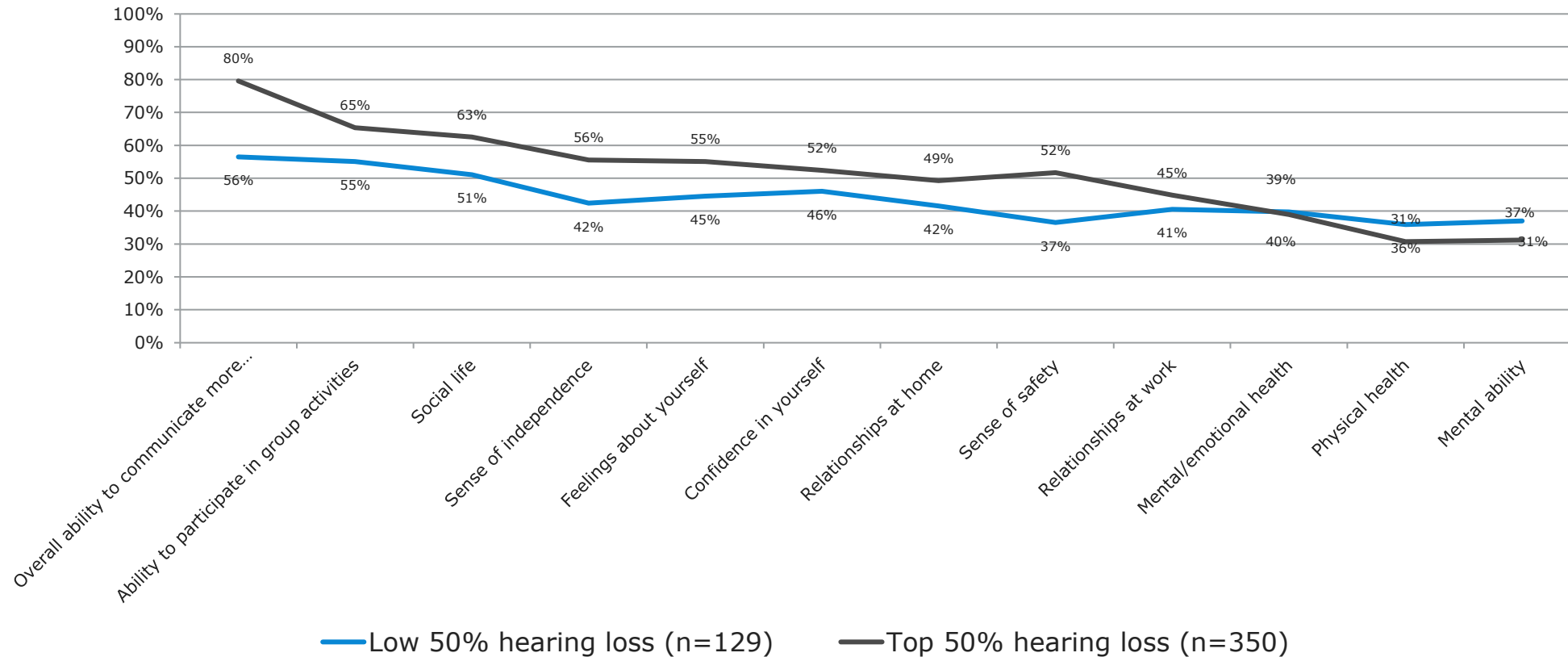


HA-owner, n=543



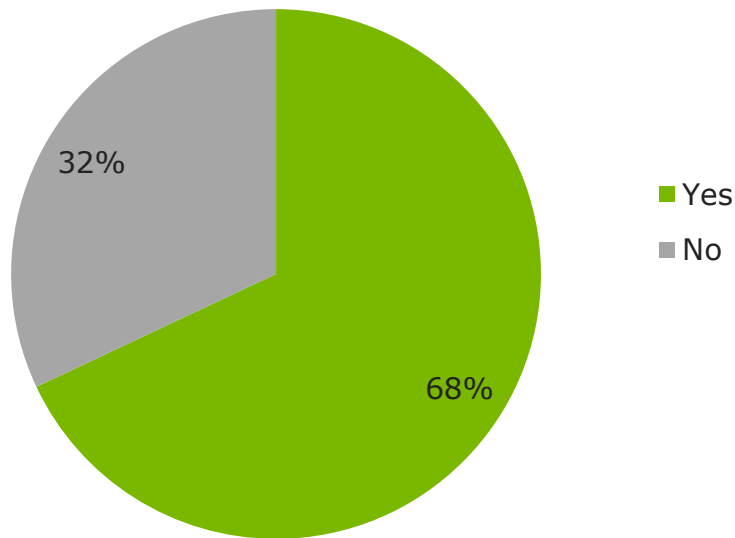
Impact of HAs is perceived more positive by patients with a Top 50% hearing loss in most aspects

% of HA owners feeling better/a lot better



68% of the hearing aid owners feel more confident moving in a city since wearing hearing aids!

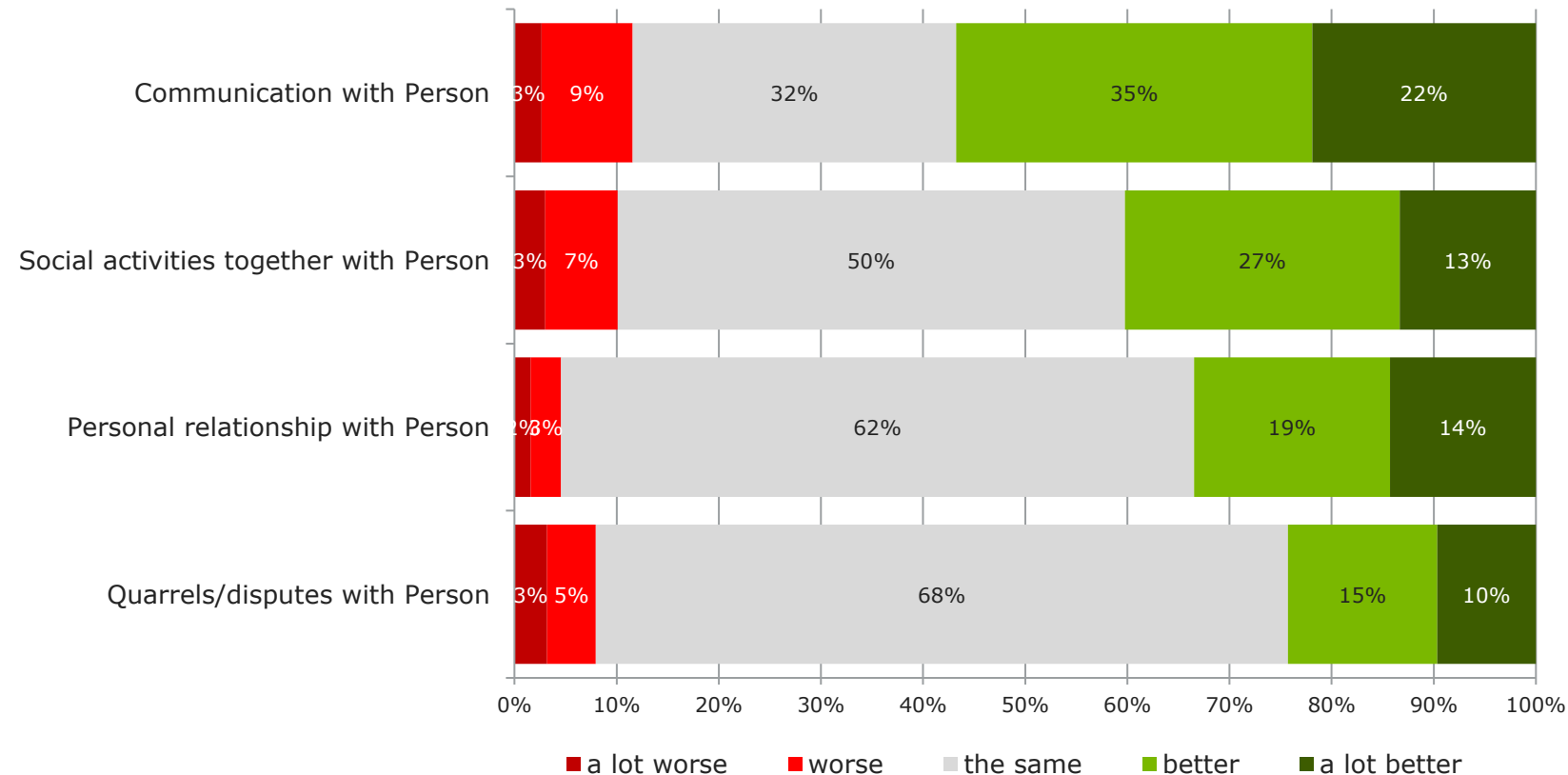
Since wearing a hearing aid, do you feel more confident moving in a city, e.g. because you hear traffic signals/vehicles approaching?



Base: n=543

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?

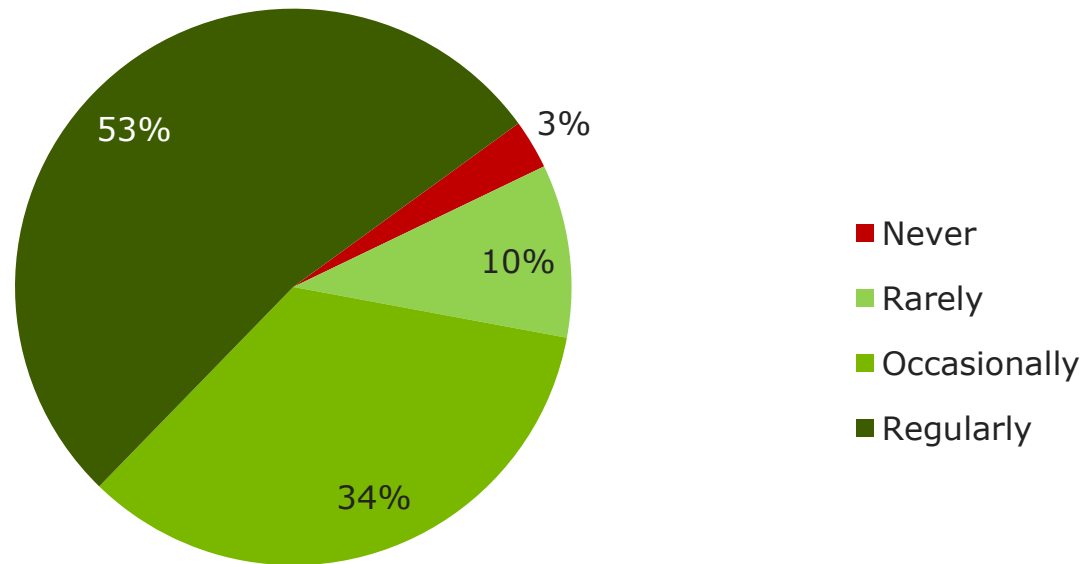


Someone in HH / parent has HA, n=420



97% of hearing aid owners declare that their hearing aids improve their quality of life at least sometimes

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



Base: n=543



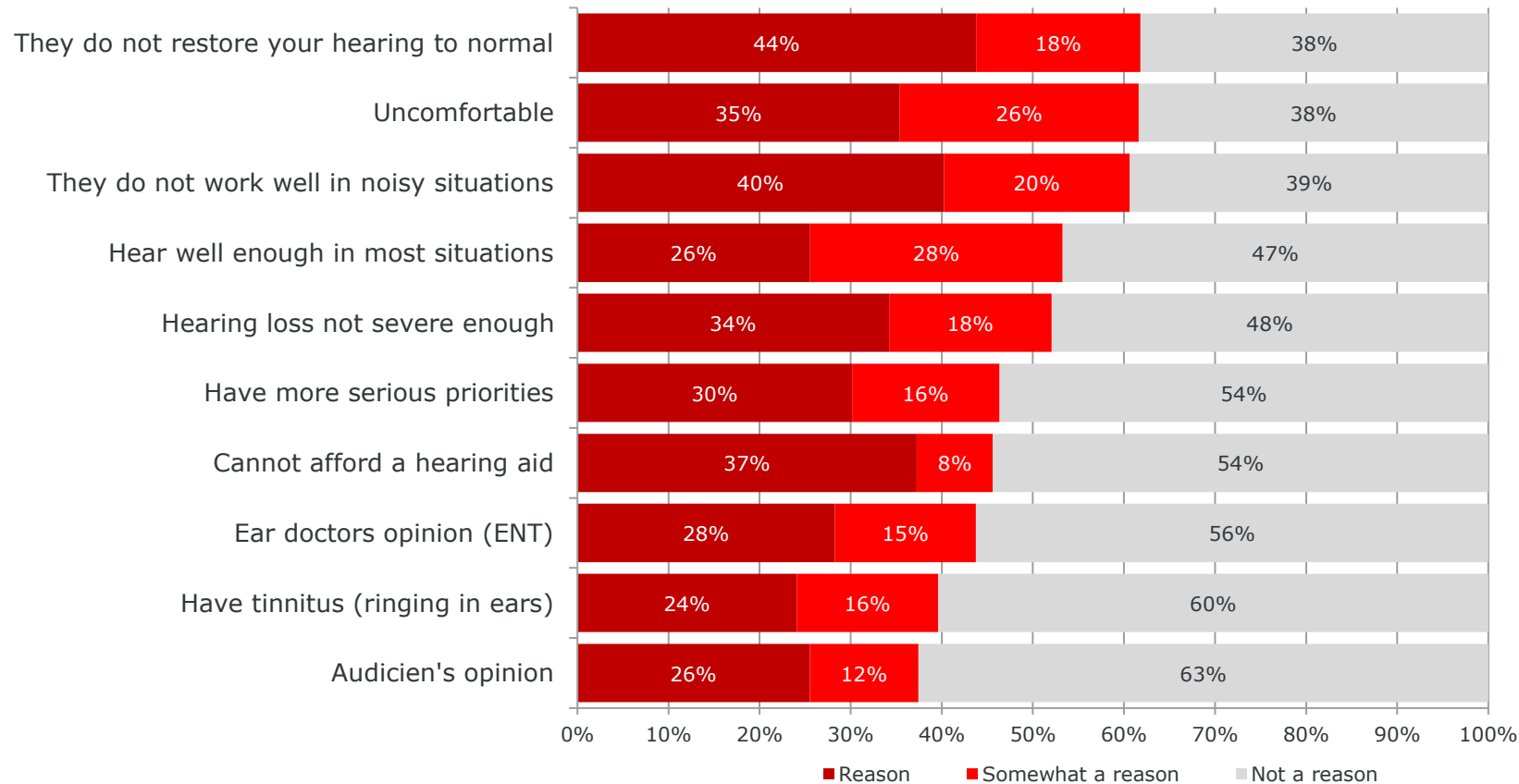
4. Analysis of hearing impaired non-owners

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=543	HA-Non-owner Low 50% HL n=385	Non-owner Top 50% HL n=198
Ears impaired (stated)			
Unilateral loss	17%	41%	29%
Bilateral loss	83%	59%	71%
		More similar hearing loss-structure	
Perceived loss			
Mild	8%	46%	9%
Moderate	46%	48%	49%
Severe	38%	5%	33%
Profound	8%	1%	9%

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

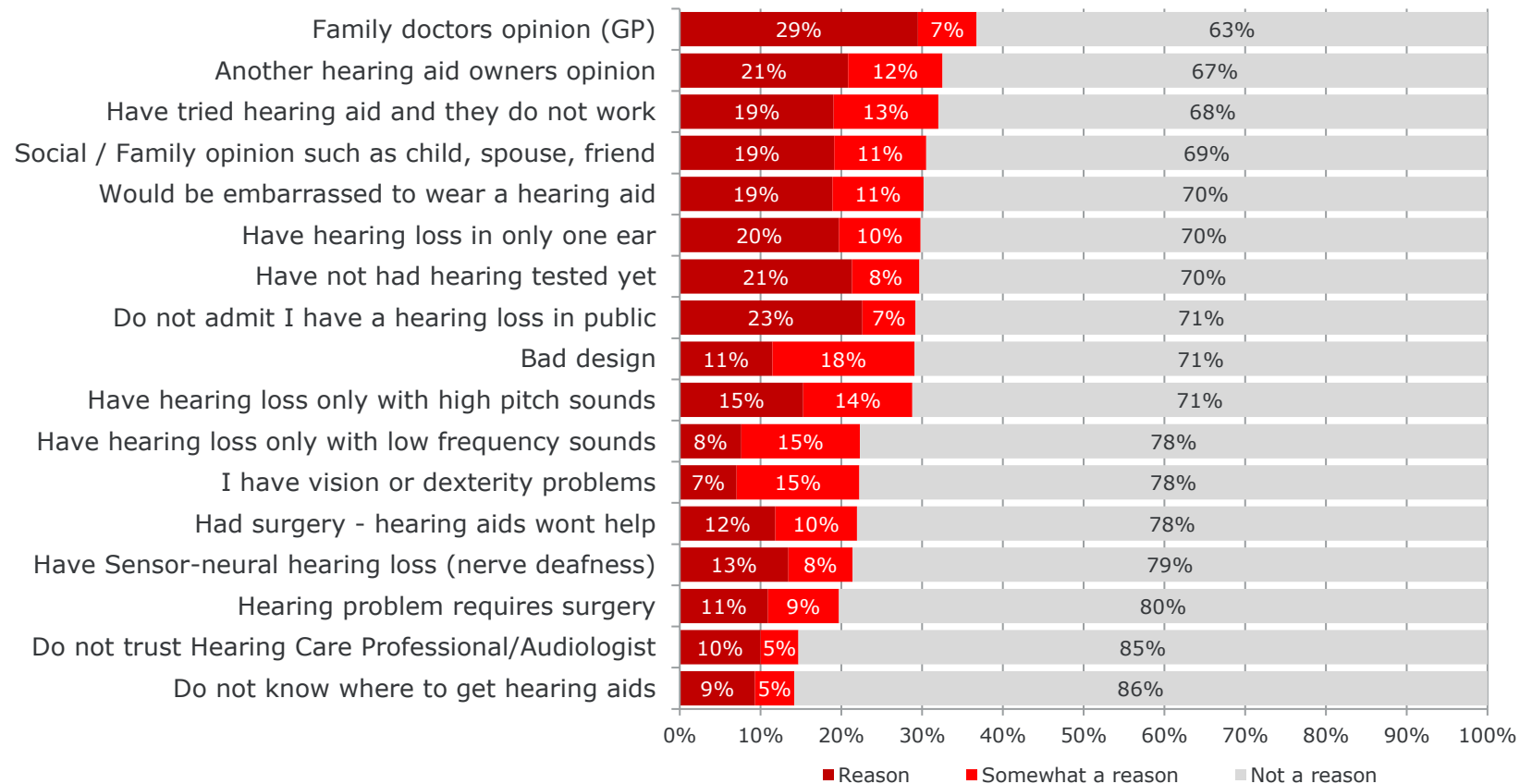


Base: non owners Top 50% HL: n=198





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



Base: non owners Top 50% HL: n=198

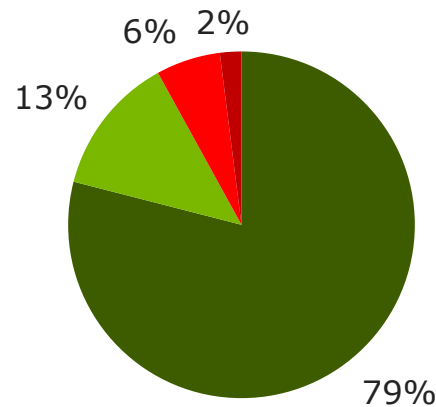


Social rejection because of hearing loss compared to the acceptance of hearing aids



79% 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.

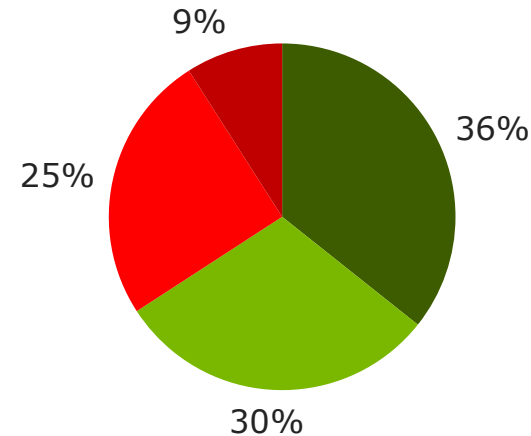
Hearing aid owners:
How often do you feel you are made fun of or rejected because you are wearing a hearing aid?



Base: n=543

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

- Never
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Regularly



Base: Top 50% hearing loss, no hearing aid n=198





Most important triggers to buy

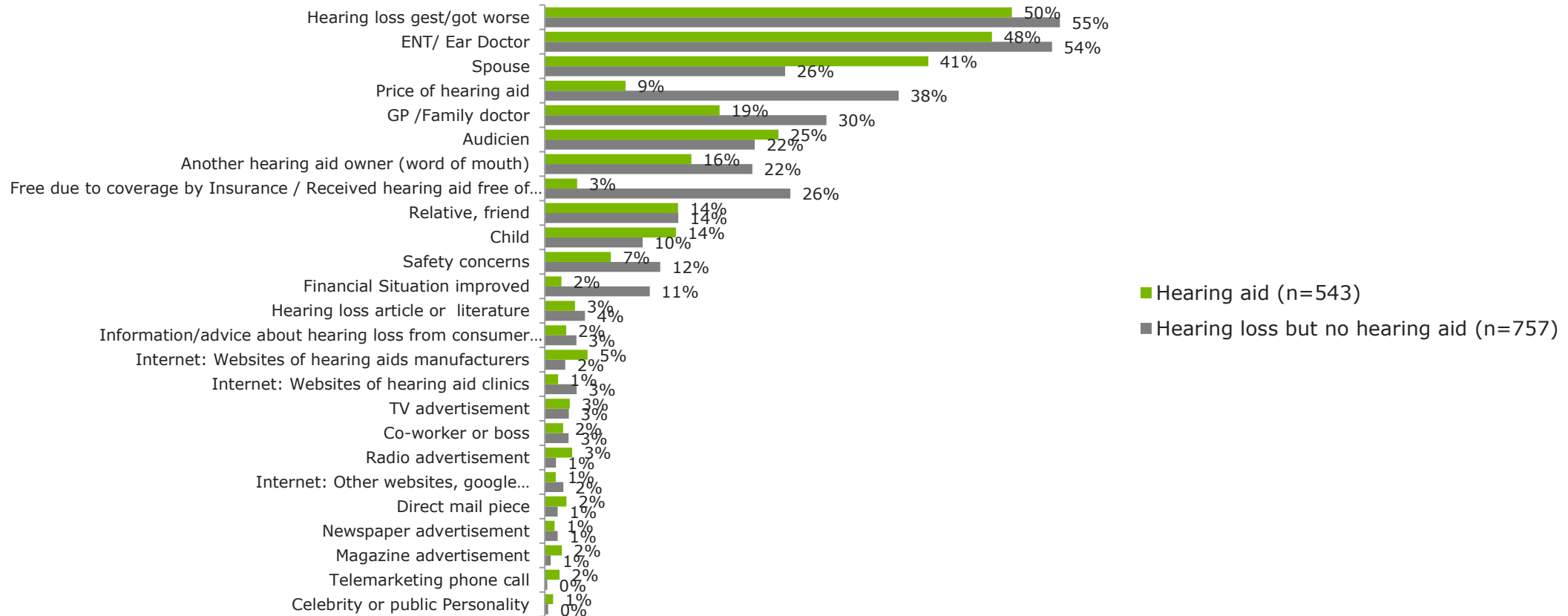




The most important influencing factors to get a hearing aid are worsening hearing loss, doctors and significant others (+price, insurance coverage for the non owners)

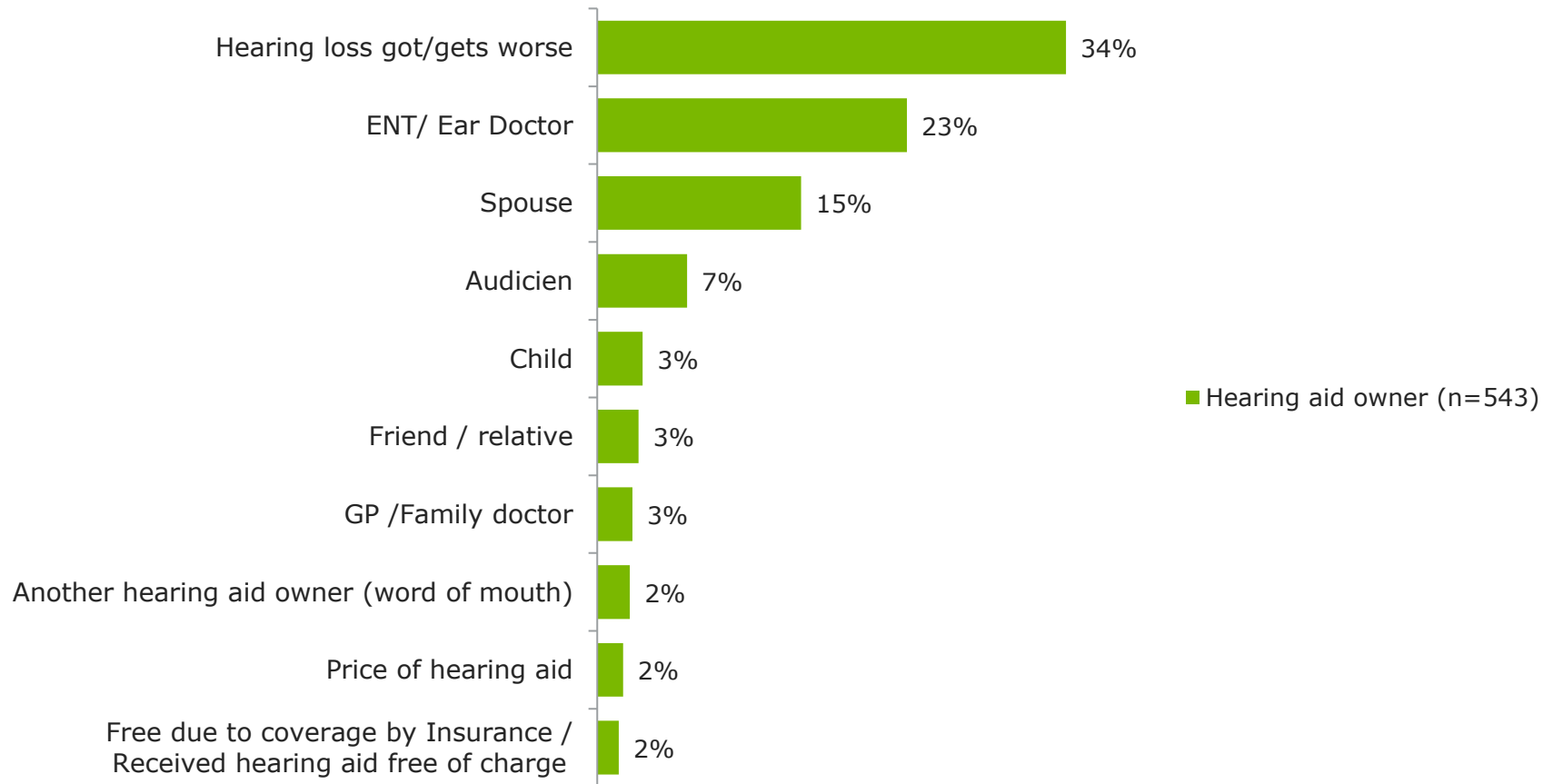
Owner: Thinking back to when you obtained your first hearing aid(s), what influenced you to obtain /purchase the hearing aid(s)?

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, followed by the ENT, spouse and audicien.

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	7'137	10.3%	32.9%	48.8%	54.4%	52.9%
	Female	7'338	8.5%	34.3%	51.2%	45.6%	47.1%
Age							
	1 - 14	2'487	2.4%	33.3%	18.5%	4.4%	4.4%
	15 - 24	1'627	2.4%	26.8%	12.1%	3.1%	2.3%
	25 - 34	1'857	2.9%	31.8%	13.8%	4.1%	3.8%
	35 - 44	1'898	5.0%	20.2%	13.7%	8.4%	4.2%
	45 - 54	1'892	9.5%	14.5%	13.1%	17.0%	5.7%
	55 - 64	1'909	11.2%	23.3%	12.9%	18.1%	10.9%
	65 - 74	1'497	19.0%	35.1%	9.2%	20.5%	21.9%
	74+	1'307	33.1%	49.4%	6.7%	24.3%	46.9%
Type of household							
	single household	1'518	16.4%	38.2%	9.7%	17.1%	20.9%
	Couple, no kids	3'354	13.3%	37.0%	22.2%	31.2%	36.3%
	Couple with kid(s)	7'008	6.0%	27.7%	50.2%	33.9%	25.7%
	Single mom/dad with kid(s)	1'221	6.2%	22.9%	8.7%	6.5%	3.8%
	Retirement home, hospital etc.	170	37.1%	44.6%	0.8%	3.9%	6.2%
	Other	1'204	8.3%	32.4%	8.4%	7.4%	7.1%

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						
The head of the household (alone or together with someone)	6'563	14.0%	34.4%	43.0%	67.0%	69.5%
The spouse of the head of the household	3'336	9.4%	35.3%	23.0%	22.5%	24.3%
Daughter/son of head of household	3'971	1.9%	16.2%	29.7%	7.1%	2.7%
Other person	604	8.0%	33.8%	4.2%	3.5%	3.6%
Employment						
Full time employed	4'943	6.6%	20.7%	43.7%	29.9%	15.5%
Part time employed	1'152	6.3%	18.1%	10.2%	6.9%	3.0%
Unemployed / not working	972	8.0%	20.8%	8.5%	7.2%	3.7%
Retired under a disability pension scheme (fully or partly)	511	12.1%	30.0%	4.3%	5.0%	4.3%
Early retired under an early retirement benefit scheme	342	17.5%	29.4%	2.7%	4.9%	4.0%
Retired (at the official retirement age)	2'815	24.1%	44.1%	20.2%	44.0%	68.5%
Student / pupil / in training	1'125	2.1%	17.3%	10.4%	2.2%	0.9%
Education						
Enseignement primaire	957	20.1%	43.0%	7.2%	12.7%	19.0%
Enseignement secondaire général	1'952	11.2%	26.8%	16.4%	18.6%	13.5%
Enseignement secondaire technique	1'712	12.0%	37.5%	14.3%	14.9%	17.7%
Enseignement secondaire professionnel	1'640	11.9%	28.6%	13.7%	16.2%	12.9%
Enseignement supérieur de type court	3'038	8.7%	34.1%	26.3%	20.3%	20.8%
Enseignement supérieur de type long	2'100	8.3%	31.6%	18.2%	13.9%	12.7%
autre	461	9.5%	33.5%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%

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:	
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