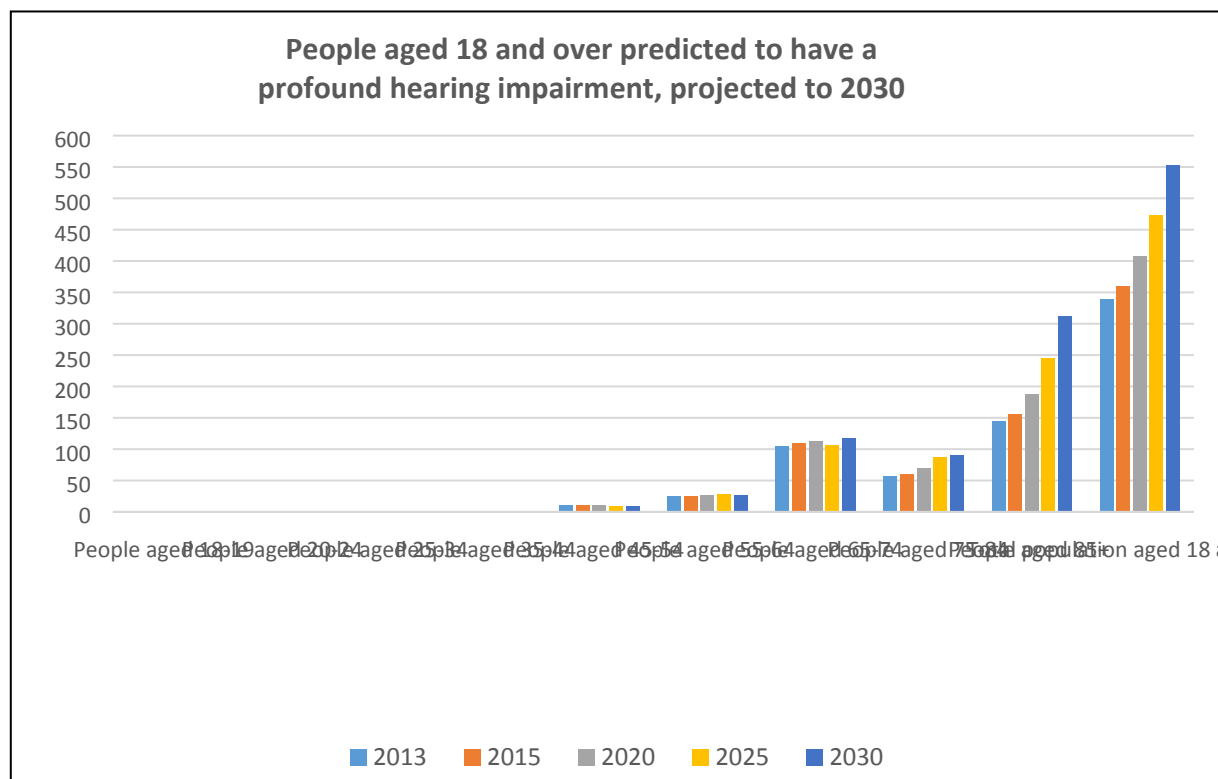
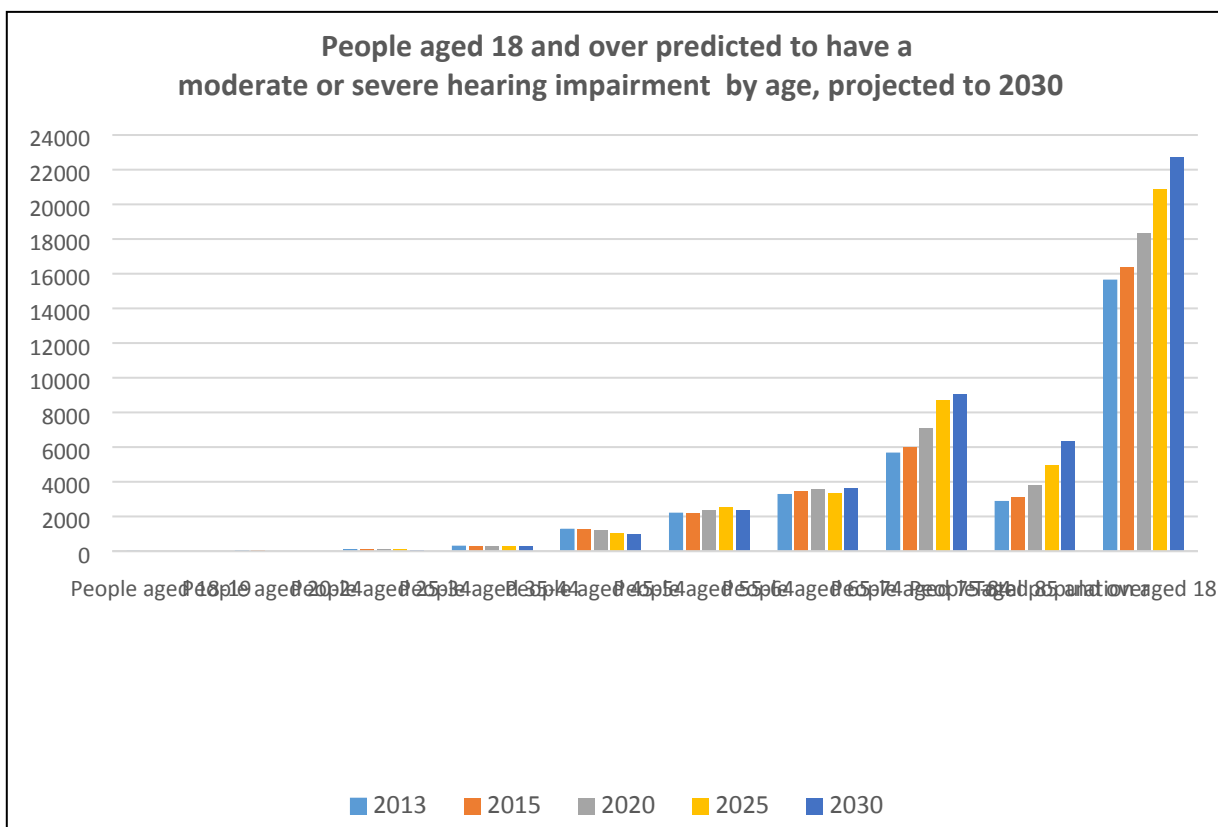


**Appendix 1 – Predictions for current and projected prevalence of moderate or severe, or profound hearing impairment in Flintshire.**



Data for: Flintshire

Table produced on 06/05/15 11:41 from [www.daffodilcymru.org.uk](http://www.daffodilcymru.org.uk) version 5.0

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2014

Data tables for charts on page 1.

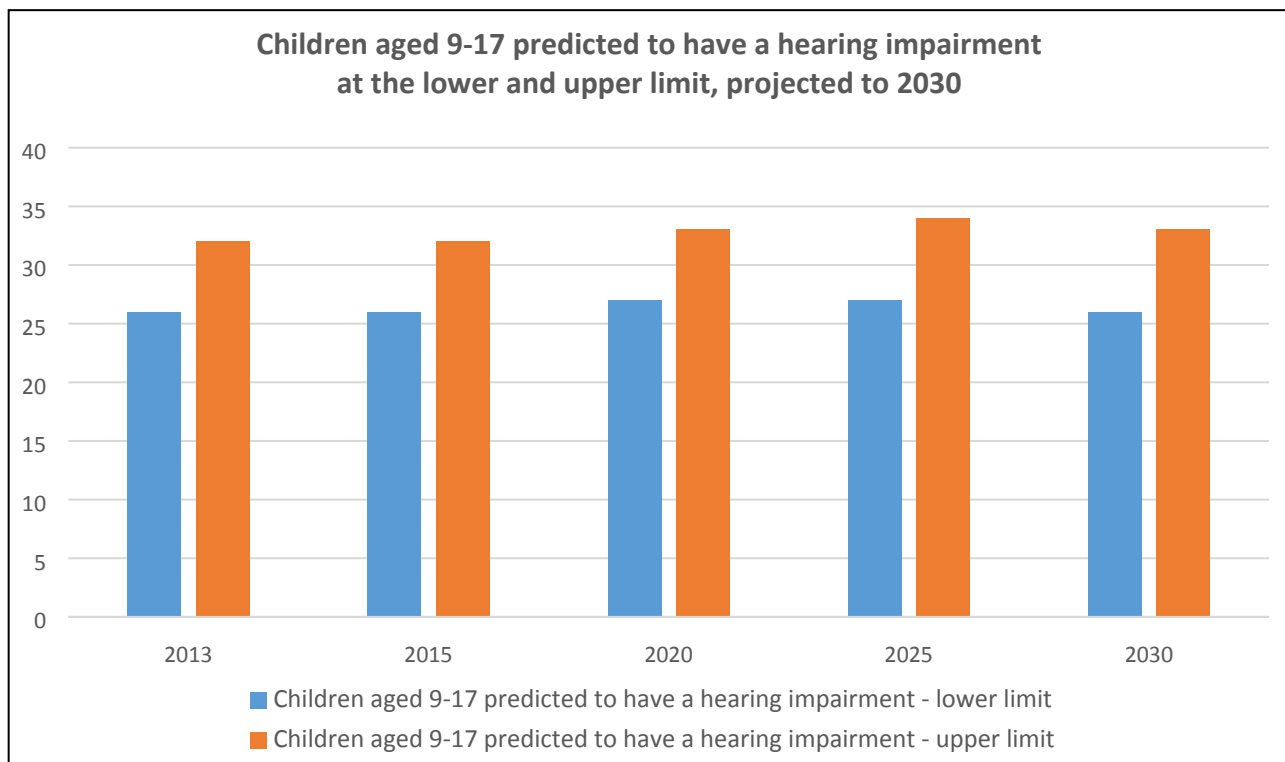
<b>People aged 18 and over predicted to have a moderate or severe hearing impairment</b>	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-19	0	0	0	0	0
People aged 20-24	18	18	15	14	16
People aged 25-34	84	85	88	81	73
People aged 35-44	286	270	250	269	280
People aged 45-54	1,263	1,281	1,189	1,033	972
People aged 55-64	2,190	2,173	2,364	2,510	2,337
People aged 65-74	3,268	3,436	3,536	3,319	3,647
People aged 75-84	5,656	5,979	7,075	8,702	9,053
People aged 85 and over	2,866	3,113	3,787	4,933	6,320
Total population aged 18 and over	15,631	16,354	18,305	20,862	22,697
<b>People aged 18 and over predicted to have a profound hearing impairment</b>	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-19	0	0	0	0	0
People aged 20-24	0	0	0	0	0
People aged 25-34	0	0	0	0	0
People aged 35-44	0	0	0	0	0
People aged 45-54	10	11	10	8	8
People aged 55-64	24	24	26	28	26
People aged 65-74	104	109	113	106	117
People aged 75-84	57	60	70	87	90
People aged 85+	144	156	188	244	312
Total population aged 18 and over	339	360	408	473	553

**Rates for men and women predicted to have a moderate or severe, or profound hearing impairment are as follows:**

Age range	Moderate or severe		Profound	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%
18-19	0	0	0	0
20-24	0.18	0.24	0	0
25-34	0	0.95	0	0
35-44	0.78	2.09	0	0
45-54	7.15	4.13	0	0.09
55-64	14.81	8.09	0.12	0.13
65-74	22.69	15.79	0.43	0.78

75-84	60.63	63.43	0.41	0.8
85+	85.05	84.8	3.45	4.73
<p>The rates are based on the combined prevalence from two studies: Adrian Davis (Ed.), Hearing in Adults (1995), Whurr Publishers Limited, and Adrian Davis et al, Health Technology Assessments 11(42):1-294 (October 2007).</p>				
<p>Hearing loss and deafness is usually measured by finding the quietest sounds someone can hear using tones with different frequencies - which are heard as different pitches. The person being tested is asked to respond - usually by pressing a button - when they can hear a tone and the level of the tone is adjusted until they can just hear it. This level is called the threshold. Thresholds are measured in units called dBHL - dB stands for 'decibels' and HL stands for 'hearing level'. Anyone with thresholds between 0 and 20 dBHL across all the frequencies is considered to have 'normal' hearing. The greater the threshold level is - in dBHL - the worse the hearing loss.</p>				
<p>Moderate deafness: People with moderate deafness have difficulty in following speech without a hearing aid. The quietest sounds they can hear in their better ear average between 35 and 49 decibels.</p>				
<p>Severe deafness: People with severe deafness rely a lot on lip-reading, even with a hearing aid. BSL may be their first or preferred language. The quietest sounds they can hear in their better ear average between 50 and 94 decibels.</p>				
<p>Profound deafness: People who are profoundly deaf communicate by lipreading. BSL may be their first or preferred language. The quietest sounds they can hear in their better ear average 95 decibels or more.</p>				
<p>The prevalence rates have been applied to population projections to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or severe, or profound hearing impairment, to 2030.</p>				

## Children aged 9-17 predicted to have a hearing impairment, by age, projected to 2030



Data for: Flintshire

Table produced on 06/05/15 11:43 from [www.daffodilcymru.org.uk](http://www.daffodilcymru.org.uk) version 5.0

	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030
Children aged 9-17 predicted to have a hearing impairment - lower limit	26	26	27	27	26
Children aged 9-17 predicted to have a hearing impairment - upper limit	32	32	33	34	33

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2014

The rates of confirmed permanent childhood hearing impairment (greater than 40 decibel (dB) hearing loss) among children aged 9&years of age and older are as follows:

	Per 1,000 live births
Lower limit	1.65
Upper limit	2.05

These figures are taken from Prevalence of permanent childhood hearing impairment in the United Kingdom and implications for universal neonatal hearing screening: questionnaire based ascertainment study by Heather M Fortnum, et al, published in the British Medical Journal in 2001.

Note: Lower rates in younger children appear simply to reflect delays in identifying hearing loss.

The prevalence rates have been applied to population projections to give estimated numbers predicted to have a hearing impairment, to 2030.