

Department of Health and Ageing

Submission to the Senate Inquiry into Hearing Health in Australia

October 2009



Extent, Causes and Cost of Hearing Loss

- Prevalence: In 2005, hearing loss affected one in six Australians¹:
 - 10,268 children aged under 15 years;
 - 3.5 million adults aged 15 years and older.
- Hearing loss prevalence in the adult population is expected to more than double by 2050 to one in four, largely driven by the ageing population¹.

¹Access Economics (2006). 'Listen Hear! The economic cost and impact of hearing loss to Australia'



Extent, Causes and Cost of Hearing Loss (cont)

- Causes of Hearing Loss: The most common causes of hearing loss are ageing and excessive exposure to loud sounds.
 - Conductive: caused by damage or blockage to the outer and/or middle ear preventing sound getting to the middle ear.
 - Sensorineural: results from damage to, or malfunction of, the cochlea or the hearing nerve.
 - Mixed:
 - Noise Induced
 - Recreational
 - Occupational
 - Acoustic Shock and Acoustic Trauma
 - Tinnitus



Extent, Causes and Cost of Hearing Loss (cont)

- Costs: In 2006, Access Economics estimated that the cost of hearing loss in Australia was \$23 billion per annum. Of this, \$11.75 billion attributed to direct economic costs:
 - \$6.7 billion in lost earnings to individuals with hearing impairment;
 - \$3.2 billion in costs of carers;
 - \$1 billion in losses from taxation revenue and alternative sources of taxation to fund welfare and health services;
 - \$674 million in direct health costs, including hearing aids and cochlear implants; and
 - \$191 million for education and support services and non-health communication aids.
- The balance of \$11.8 billion was the assessed value of DALYS
 (Disease Adjusted Life Years estimated years of healthy life lost due to disability caused by disease).

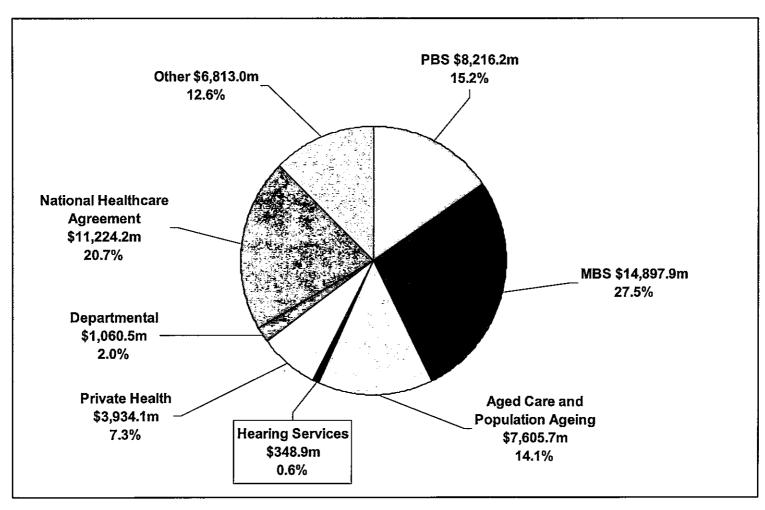


Implications of Hearing Loss

- Hearing loss has significant social impact on the individual and this impact differs greatly between children and adults.
- Adults: There may be significant social impacts in particular loss of social participation and in work settings through earning and working less in paid employment.
- Children: Hearing loss has significant social impacts, in particular the social, speech, language and educational development of children.
- Mental Health: Though the extent is unknown, hearing loss has significant social impacts which may include isolation, depression and anxiety.



Portfolio for the Department of Health and Ageing Programs

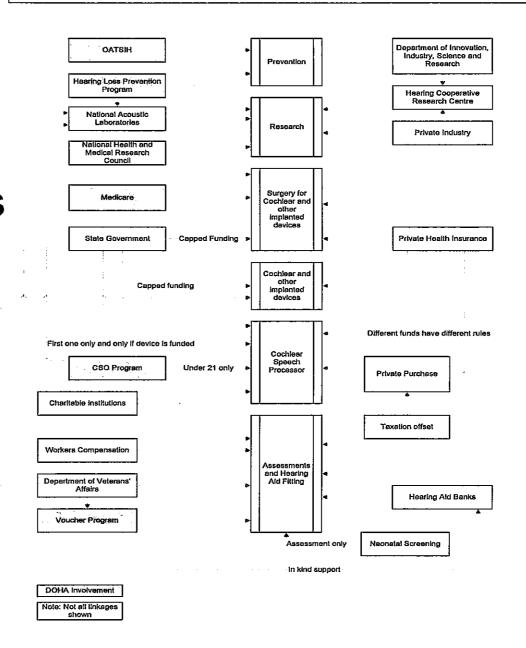


Source: Portfolio of Health & Ageing 2009-10 Portfolio Budget Statements



SKETCH OF FUNDING SOURCES FOR HEARING SERVICES IN AUSTRALIA

Sources of funding for hearing services





The Australian Government Hearing Services Program Department of Health and Ageing

Office of Hearing Services \$309 million (2008-09)

Voucher Services

Services provided at administered cost of \$262.4 million

945, 000 registered clients

494.000 of those are 'active'

Coverage:

Eligible clients

Community Service Obligations (CSO)

Funding capped at \$45.9 million

47,837 clients

Coverage:

- Children and adults under 21:
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People over 50; and
- · Adults with 'complex' hearing needs
- Australian Hearing Specialist Program for Indigenous Australians (AHSPIA)

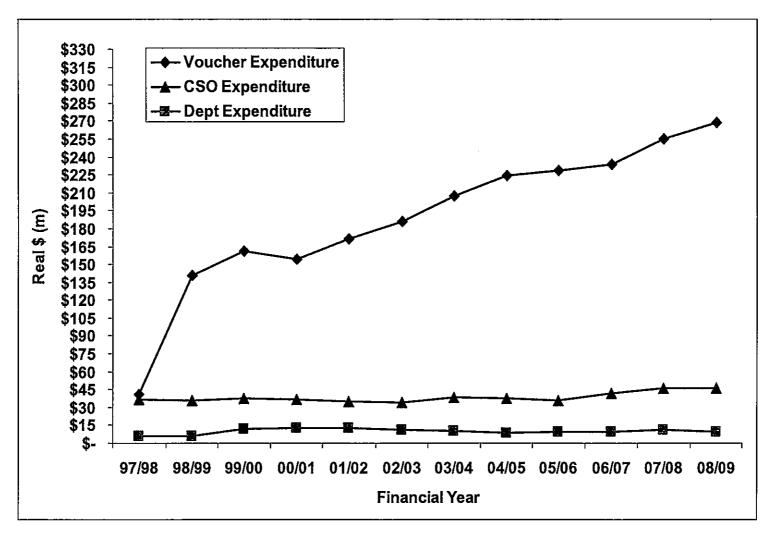
Hearing Loss Prevention Program (HLPP)

\$1.2 million

- 6 research projects (\$3.5 million) addressing:
 - Occupational Noise
 - Prevalence of Hearing Loss
 - Noise Exposure in School Aged Children
 - Lifetime Profiles of Exposure to Sound
 - Otitis Media
- · 4 prevention programs (\$1.3 million) aimed at:
 - School aged children
 - Indigenous training
 - Recreational noise



Voucher Program expenditure



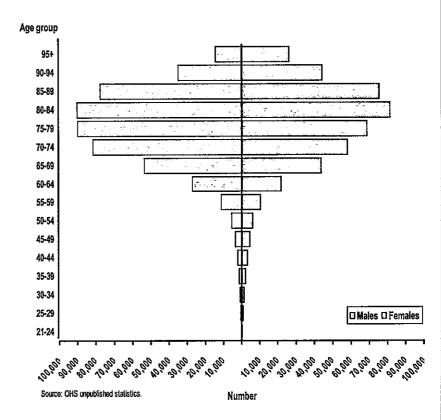


Voucher Program – Age Cohort June 30, 2009

ABS Population Projections, June 2009

Age group 95+ □ Male □ Female 90-94 85-89 80-84 75-79 70-74 65-69 60-64 55-59 50-54 45-49 40-44 35-39 30-34 25-29 21-24 rango tangan tangan kangan kangan kangan ka Source: ABS Catalogue number: 3222.0 Number

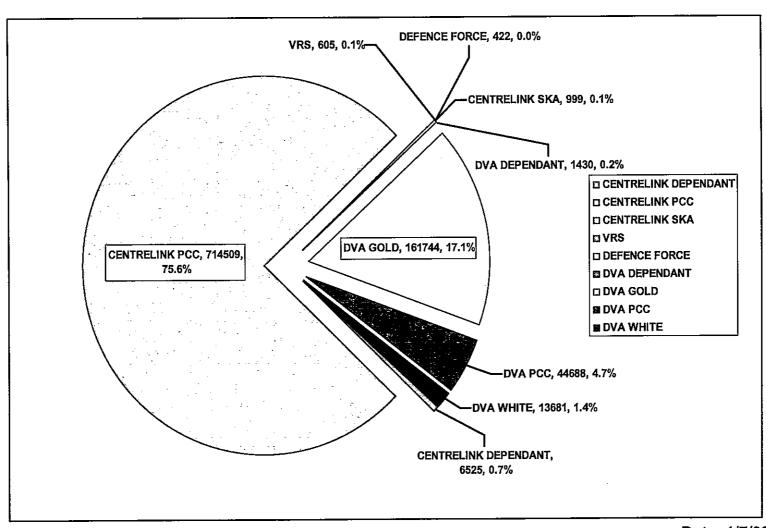
OHS Voucher Program Client Population



Date:



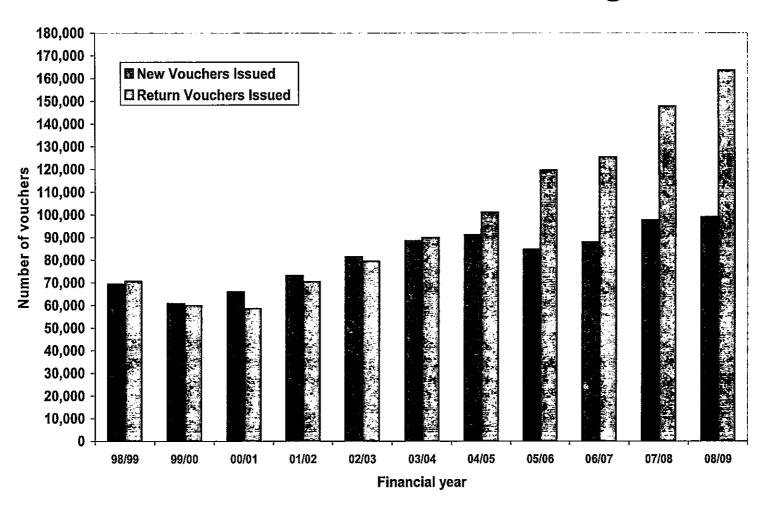
Voucher Program – Client Distribution by eligibility type (30 June 2009)



Date: 1/7/09



New and Return Vouchers Issued under the Voucher Program



Source: OHS unpublished statistics



Research

- Hearing Loss Prevention Program (HLPP)
- NHMRC
- HEARing CRC
- National Acoustics Laboratories



Department of Health and Ageing

Ear and Hearing Health in Indigenous Communities



Incidence of Ear and Hearing Problems

Australian Bureau of Statistics (2004-05) ear or hearing problems in:

- 10% of Indigenous Australian children
 0-14 yrs
- 3% of non-Indigenous Australian children



Otitis Media (Middle ear infection)

More severe and persistent in Indigenous children compared to non-Indigenous children

- Causes fluctuating hearing loss
- Prevalence may range from 10%-54%
- Rates of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media above 4% considered public health problem (WHO)



Previous Australian Government Initiatives

- National Aboriginal Health Strategy (1989)
- National Hearing Strategy (1996)
- Strategies for Future Action (2002)
- Work Plan for Future Action (2003)



Current Australian Government Initiatives

- Historical OATSIH investment
- Improving Eye and Ear Health Services for Indigenous Australians for Better Education and Employment Outcomes
- Investment in the Northern Territory



Current Australian Government Initiatives (cont)

Hearing components include:

- additional ear and eye surgery, particularly for remote Indigenous clients
- training of health workers for hearing screening
- maintenance and purchase of medical equipment for hearing screening
- hearing health promotion



Current Australian Government Initiatives (cont)

Closing the Gap – Northern Territory:

- 4,497 audiology checks
- 2,285 ENT consultations
- 342 ENT surgical procedures
- \$4.5 million committed in 2009-10 for ENT services