Supplementary Online Content


eFigure 1. Average Thresholds of Better and Worse Hearing Ears

eFigure 2. Average Thresholds of Men and Women

eFigure 3. Rate of Threshold Change Between 2 Audiograms of Men and Women

eFigure 4. Average Thresholds of Hearing Aid Users and Nonusers

eFigure 5. WRS of the Better Ear as a Function of Age

eFigure 6. Frequency-specific thresholds for 1, 2, and 6 kHz as a function of age

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
While hearing worsened as frequency increased, the difference of approximately 10 dB HL between ears at each frequency remained constant. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.
eFigure 2. Average Thresholds of Men and Women

Women had better hearing at 4 kHz, indicated by an asterisk (t-test, p = 0.02). Error bars represent 95% CI.
The rate of decline was significantly faster in men at 0.25 kHz, indicated by an asterisk (t-test, p = 0.03). Error bars represent 95% CI.
Hearing aid users had significantly worse hearing at every frequency, indicated by asterisks (t-tests, p < 0.05 for each frequency). Error bars represent 95% CI.
eFigure 5. WRS of the Better Ear as a Function of Age

In general, WRS declined with age at -1.06 WRS/year (Pearson correlation, $r = 0.30$, $p < 0.01$).
The data for subjects ages 80-100 have been combined with previously published data by Glorig and Davis for ages 15-75. Frequencies of 1, 2, and 6 kHz are the common frequencies measured between the two studies. Hearing high frequencies is worse at every age and has a faster initial decline. However, the rate of low frequency decline exceeds the high frequency decline from age 70 onwards.