



Consultation on the Make Listening Safe Initiative

1-3 July 2025

ITU Headquarters, Geneva





Opening Session

Guy Fones, Director a.i. Department for Noncommunicable Diseases,
Rehabilitation and Disability, WHO

Bilel Jamoussi Deputy to the TSB Director, ITU



World Health
Organization





Ten Years of Make Listening Safe Progress, Challenges & Opportunities

Shelly Chadha
Simao Campos



World Health
Organization





Make listening safe: 2015-2025-2035

Dr Shelly Chadha
Technical lead,
Ear and hearing care



World Health
Organization



I have a dream....





Where all people young and old, respect their hearing





Where all music makers understand the relevance of safe listening and implement it as part of their work



Where lovers of music understand that louder is not better





Where all devices used for listening, playing games and experiencing VR and beyond provide and promote safe listening features and messages.





Where people can monitor their sound dose across devices and sources, and they do so regularly.



Dare to Dream



2

0

1

5

. The stakes are high



2

0

1

5

> 1 BILLION

young people are at risk of
permanent hearing loss
due to recreational
listening at loud volumes

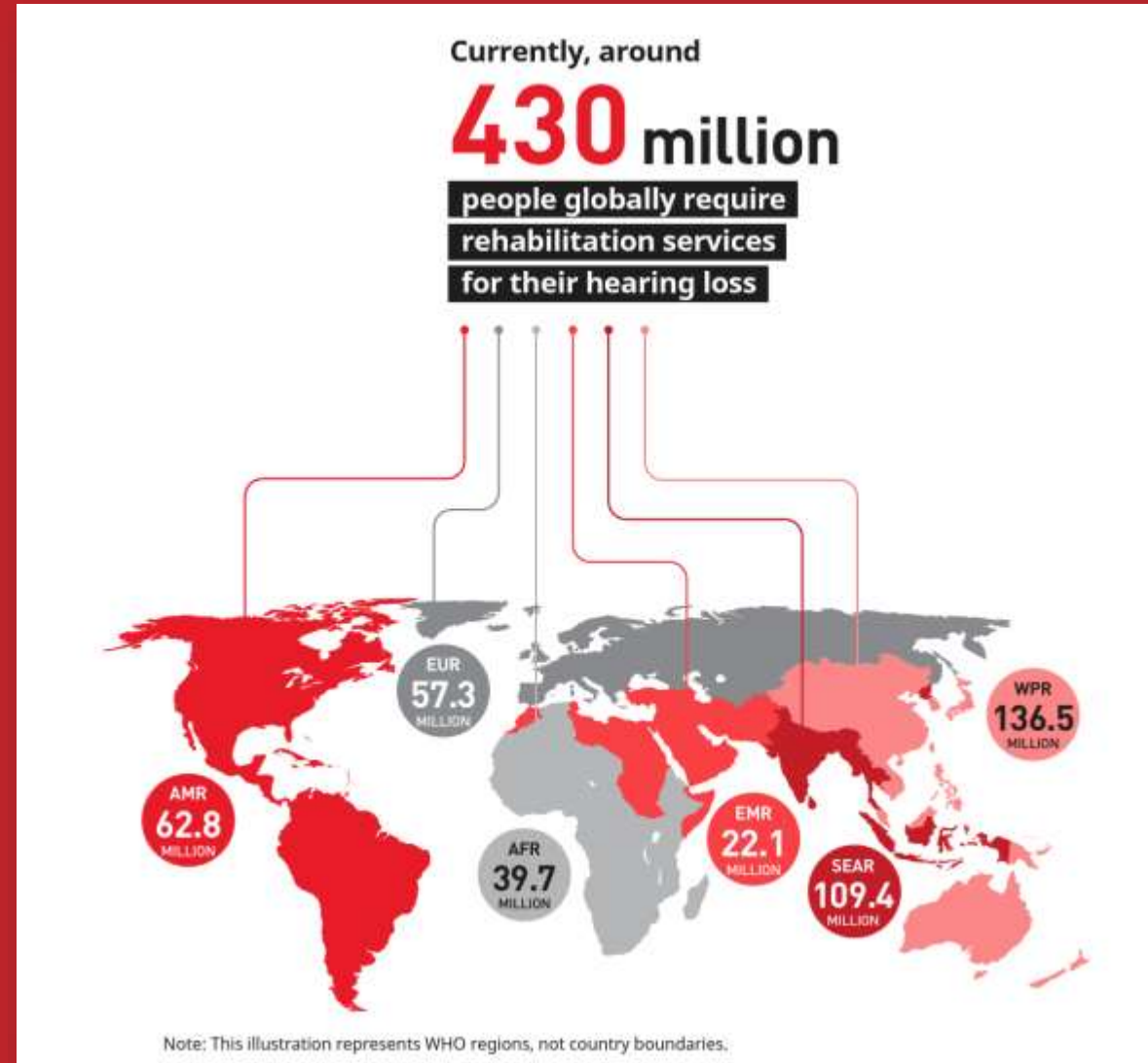


2

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< 20% had access to required hearing services



2

0

1

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- The stakes are high
- There was little awareness of the risks and the means of mitigating it





Make Listening Safe

Make the
invisible
visible!



WHO-ITU JOIN HANDS TO MAKE LISTENING SAFE



WHO — the initiatives to include non-listening are possible and significant in meeting and "conclusion" to provide the best possible protection.

With ITU as partner, the initiative to provide with training a community.

WHO and with assistance, the initiative to provide with training a community.

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WHO releases new standard to tackle rising threat of hearing loss

2 March 2022 | Departmental news | Reading time: 2 min (618 words)



Did you know
1 in 2 young people are at risk of hearing loss if they use unsafe listening behaviors.

Could you be one of them? Read on to know more and learn some tips for safe listening.



Adopt these simple safe listening behaviors

1. **Keep the volume down**
Set your device's volume level to no more than 60% of max and use headphones at a safe volume.
2. **Take breaks**
Follow the 60/6 rule: listen for 60 minutes, then take a 6-minute break from your device.
3. **Use earplugs**
Use earplugs in noisy situations.
4. **Limit time spent engaged in noisy activities**
Limit time spent engaged in noisy activities.



...risk losing their hearing due to prolonged and excessive exposure to loud sounds. This can have devastating consequences for their physical and mental health.

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BMJ

WHO WE ARE | JOURNALS | PRODUCTS | EVENTS | SERVICES | NEWSROOM | WORK AT BMJ | CONTACT US | Q

1 billion + young people potentially at risk of hearing loss from loud music



Loud sounds at work and leisure can damage your hearing

To make listening safe:



World Hearing Day | 3 March 2022



To hear for life, listen with care!



Hearing loss due to loud



CNN health

Life, But Better

Fitness

Food

Sleep

Mindfulness

Relationships

Study shows 1 billion young people are at risk for hearing loss. This is how to prevent it



By Madeline Holcombe, CNN

Updated 7:21 PM EST, Tue November 15, 2022



Outreach, publication, data and evidence generation



World Hearing Day
3 March 2022



To hear for life,
listen with care!



Hearing loss due
to loud sounds can
be prevented

#worldhearingday | #hearingcare | #safelisting

LEARN MORE



Make Listening Safe



Make Listening Safe

www.who.int/global-hearing-day/2022



AROUND THE WORLD

Bryan Adams and Malala
speak out for World Hearing
Day



so there to help you to stay safe and have fun





Safe Listening Devices and Systems

A WHO-ITU standard



WHO Global standard
for safe listening
venues & events



Make Listening Safe



Global standard
for safe listening
video gameplay
and esports



2015-2025



2025-2035



COLLABORATION AND SHARED VISION



- Professional
- Industry
- Civil society
- Academia
- Target group
- Governments
- UN agencies





Make Listening Safe

To ensure that
people of all ages
can enjoy listening
without risk to
their hearing



Make Listening Safe

Thank you

mls@who.int



Ten Years of Make Listening Safe Progress, Challenges & Opportunities

Shelly Chadha
Simao Campos



World Health
Organization





ITU and WHO collaboration
on safe listening standards:
Going 10 years strong!

(In case you did not know...)



The [International Telecommunication Union \(ITU\)](#) is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs)



194 Member States

+700 Companies/organizations

+160 Academia members

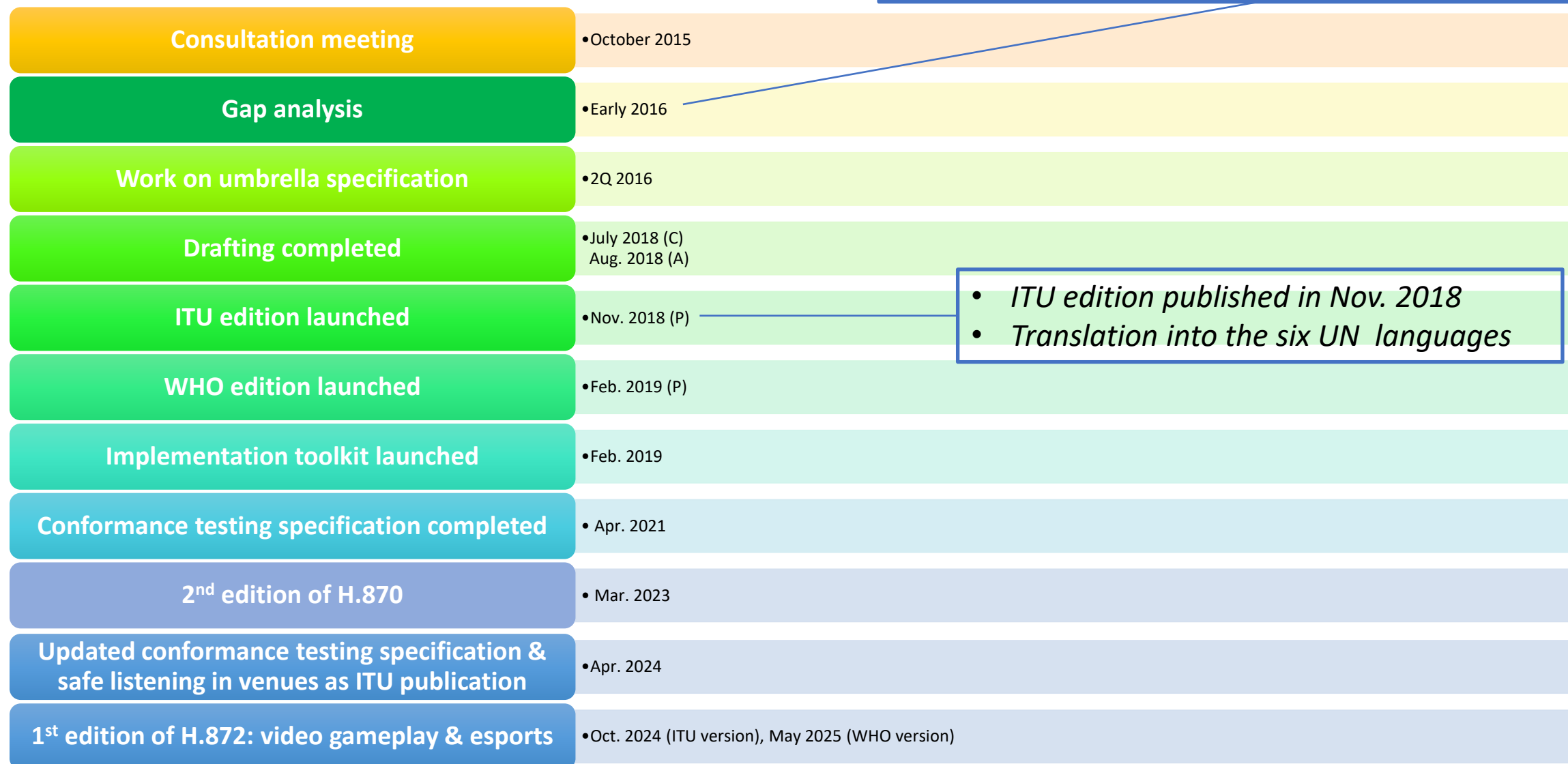
Who makes ITU standards?

A sample of ITU's private sector members



10 years: How we got here

- *Europe: Existing hard-threshold standard; Evolving sound-dose standard*
- *Big void elsewhere*
- *No guidance on communication to device users*

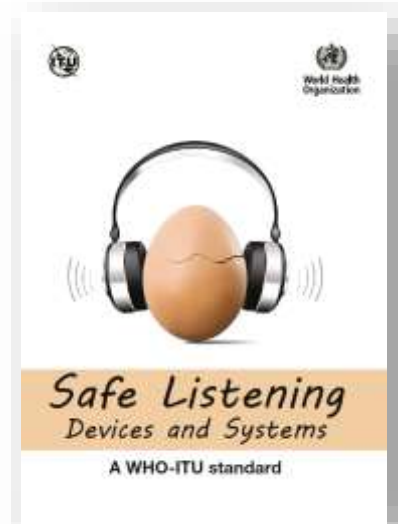


What's in WHO / ITU H.870?

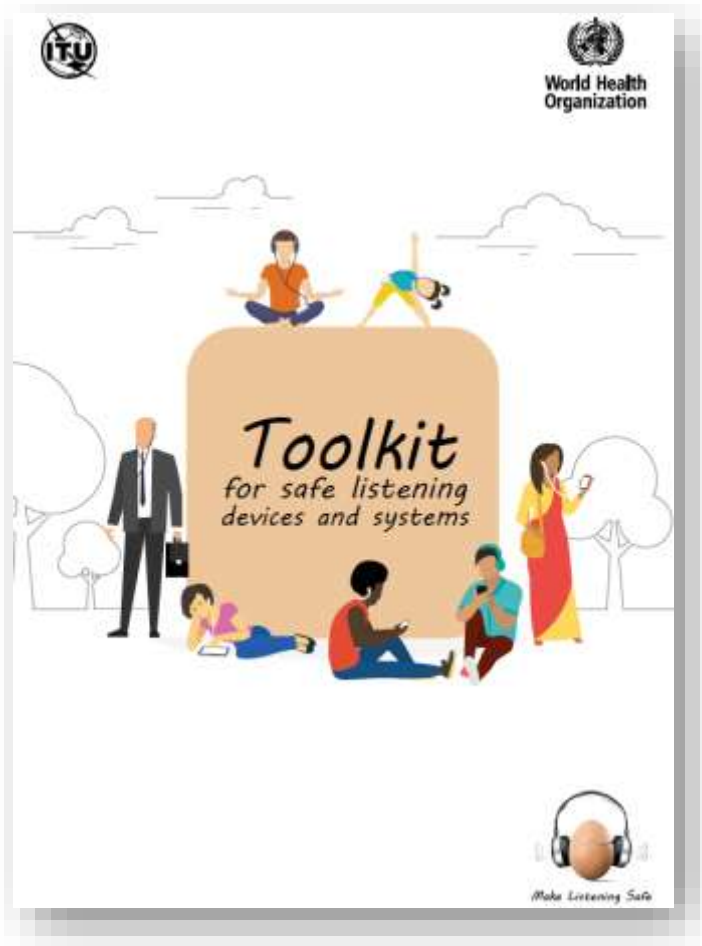
- Evidence-based guidance
- Major tenet: exposure to occupational noise framework also holds for music
- Builds upon sound dose management standards
 - [IEC 62368-1:2018](#) and [EN 50332-3:2017](#)
- Overview of **concepts** (a bridge across medical and technology specialties)
- **Two operation modes**
 - Mode 1 (*adults*): reference exposure is **1.6 Pa²h per 7 days**
 - Mode 2: (*sensitive users*, e.g. children): reference exposure is **0.51 Pa²h per 7 days**
 - NOTE – Reference exposures are derived from **80 dBA SPL** (Mode 1) and **75 dBA SPL** (Mode 2) for 40 hours per week (which in turn is derived from **8 hours per day, 5 days/week**)
- **Volume limiting** whence dosage exceeded until user acknowledges cues
- Guidance on **how to communicate** with users of personal audio devices
 - Keep record of usage information and provide personalized recommendations & cues
 - General information (how to listen safely, risk awareness, etc.)
 - General usage reporting (average levels, how much listening in a day & week)
 - Types of warnings when user reaches 100% of weekly allowance
- Gives **further guidance**: ambient noise control (e.g., noise cancelling) & parental control

What have we gotten?

- A WHO and ITU international standard
 - It has the same level as ISO and IEC *de juris* standards
- ITU publication: “*Recommendation ITU-T H.870, Guidelines for safe listening devices/systems*”
- WHO publication: “*Safe listening devices and systems*”
 - Both are **FREE** publications
- Why two publications? What’s the difference?



What else? And where from now?



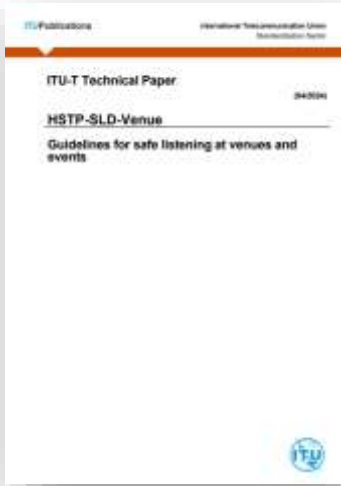
- WHO & ITU Toolkit
 - What can different stakeholders do (governments, industry, civil society)
 - Devices (H.870): issued in 2019
 - Videogaming & esports
- Advocacy, awareness, adoption
- Standardization front:
 - Programme for compliance testing of H.870 implementations
 - Future improvements to H.870, H.872, ...
 - Headphone sensitivity registry

WHO & ITU Toolkit for H.870 (devices)

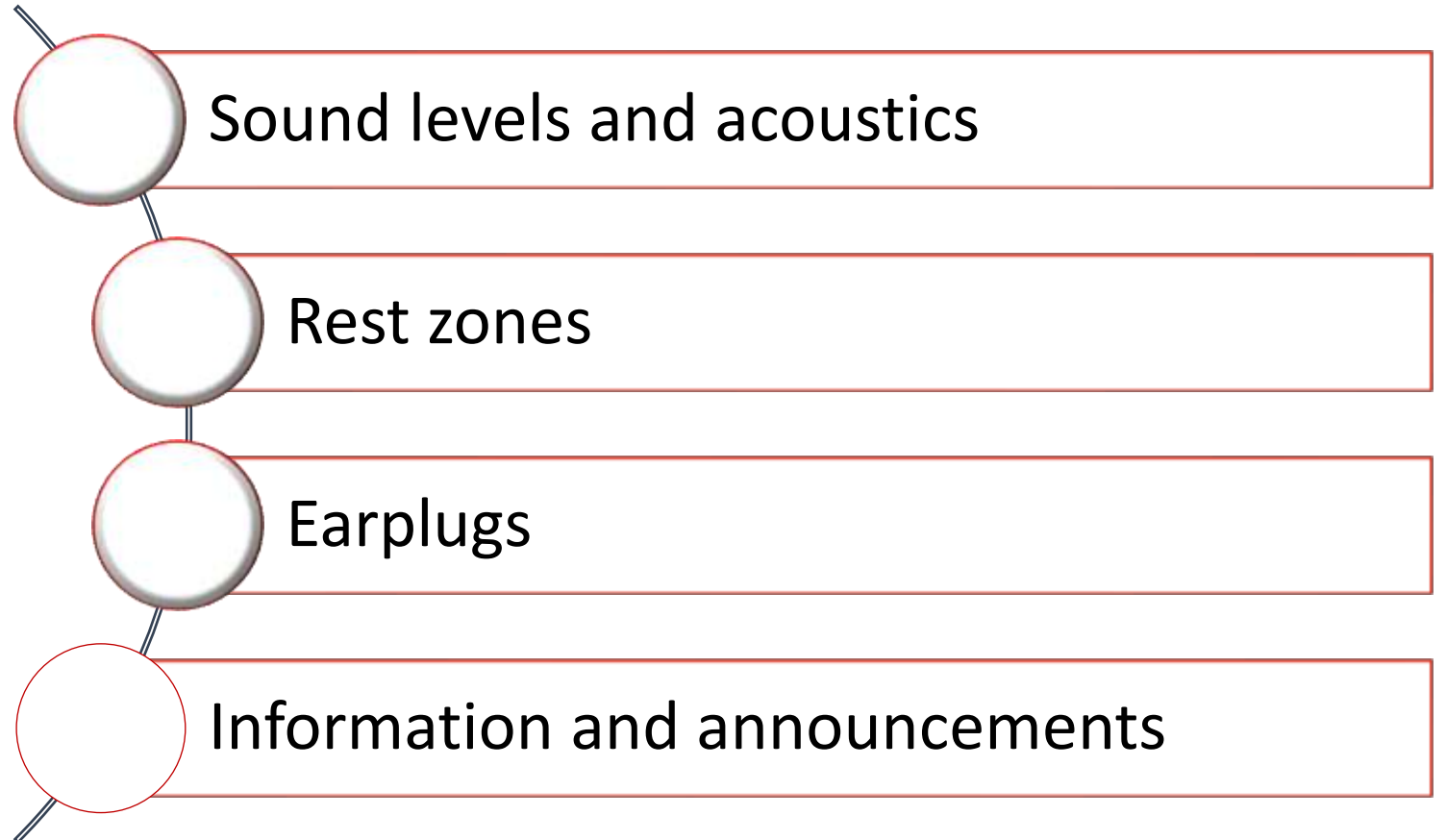
Practical guide on
implementation and
follow-up of the H.870
global standard for safe
listening devices



Guidance for safe listening in venues



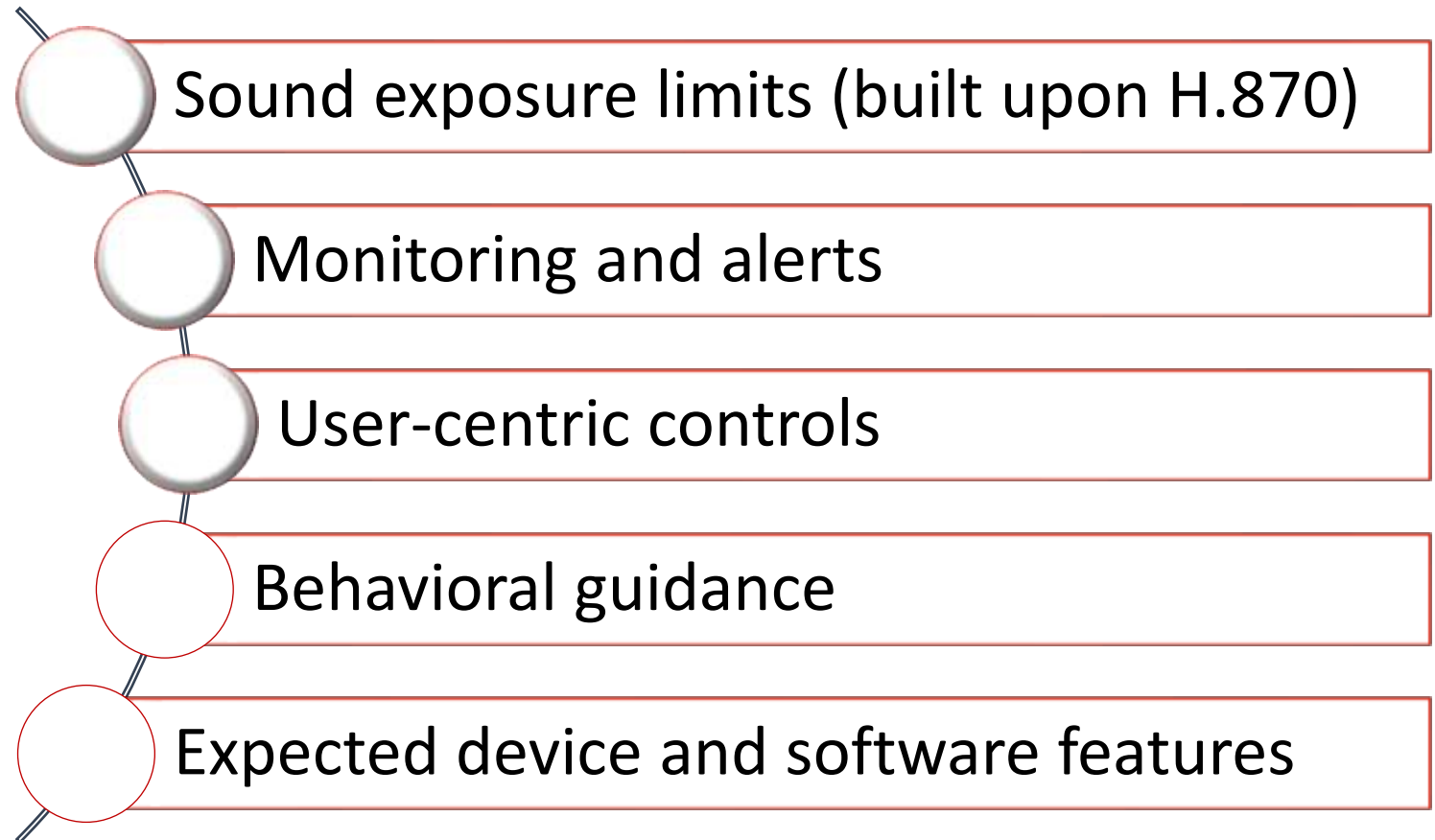
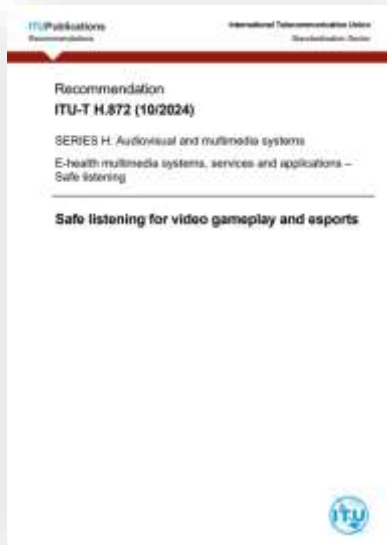
Recommendations
regarding concert
venues; discos; bars



Currently: Published by both [WHO](#) and ITU (Technical Paper [HTSP-SLD-Venue](#))

Guidance for safe listening in video gameplay and esports

H.872: ITU (2024) &
WHO (2025)



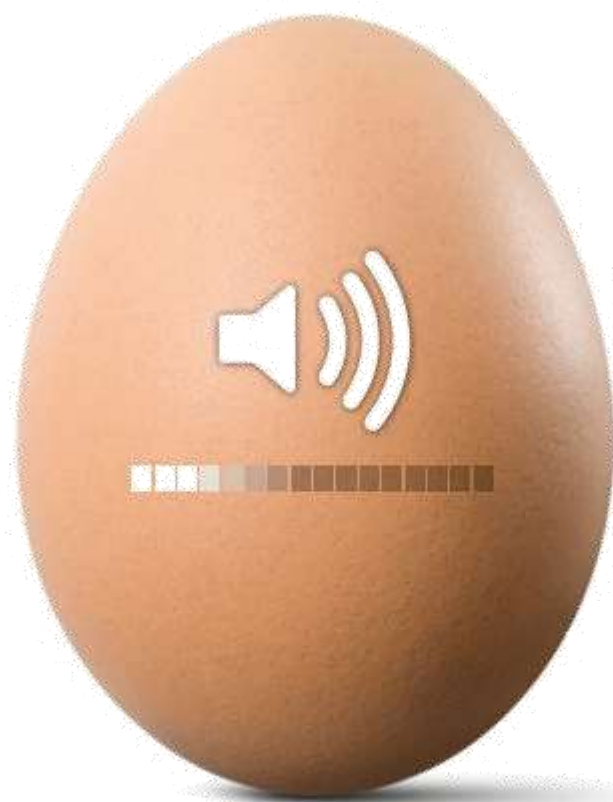
Personal sound amplification products

- Wearable electronic products or application on a wearable smart device (e.g. a mobile phone) that is **not** intended to compensate for impaired hearing, but rather is intended for non-hearing impaired consumers to amplify sounds in the environment for a number of reasons, e.g.
 - Recreational activities
 - Selective hearing in noisy environments
- **PSAPs** are off-the-shelf, non-regulated devices with a varying range of features
- Currently there are no international standards on the safety of PSAPs
 - Levels, exposure
- ITU-T's Recommendation [F.781](#) "*Safety requirements for personal sound amplifiers*" is the first technical standard to address this issue, approved in July 2019
 - Project leaders: European Federation of the Hard of Hearing (EFHOH), European Association of Hearing Aid Professionals (AEA).
- Based on the same principle as ITU / WHO H.870
- Conformance testing specification now available: [FSTP-CONF-F780.1](#) (2022)

Final word ... Advocacy

Be a safe listening advocate!

- Advocate for implementation of the H.870 family of standards
 - Governments
 - Industry
 - Civil society
- Raise awareness for safe listening



Keep the volume down!

Make Listening Safe



Introductions

All

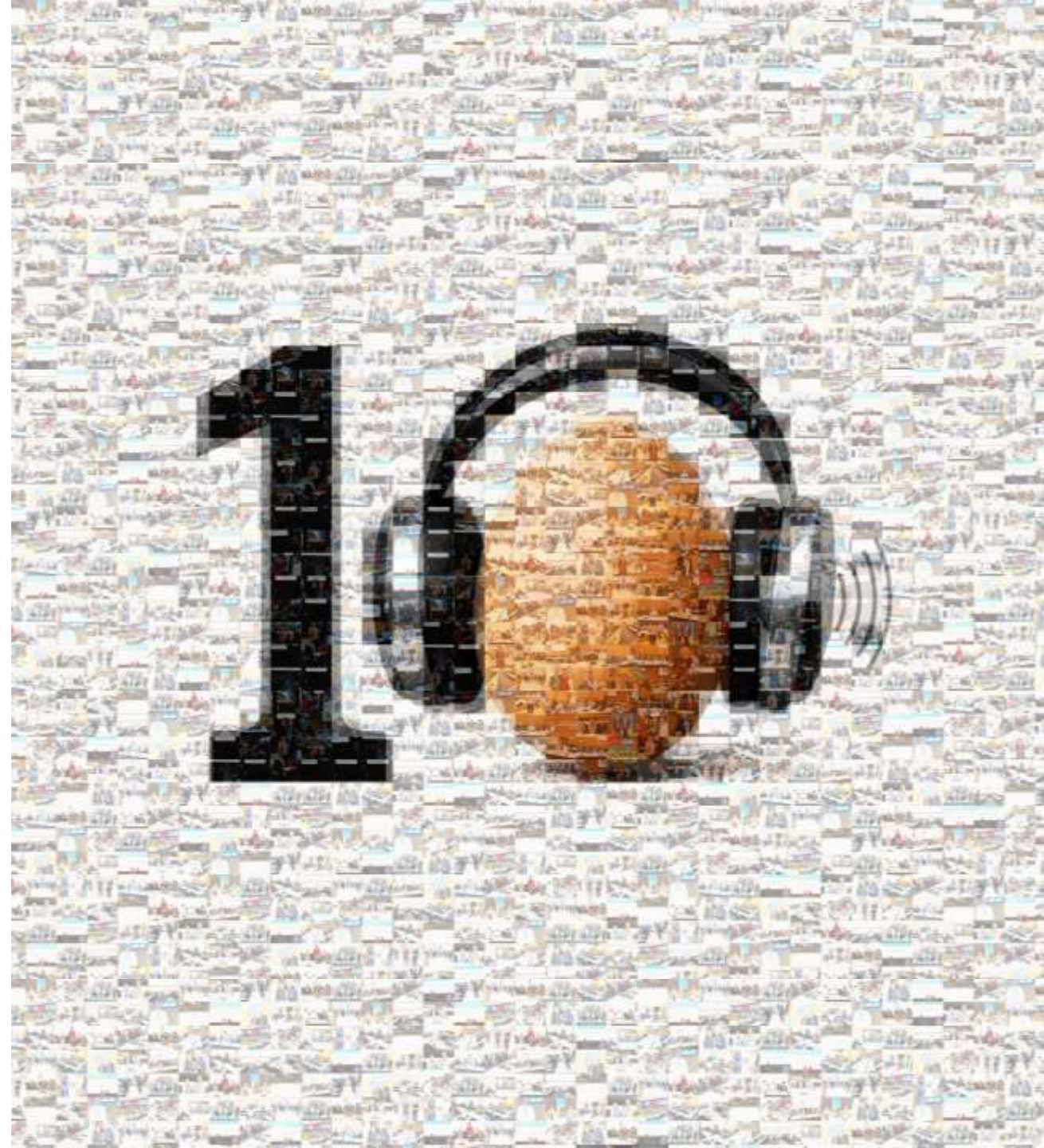


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How many consultations on the Make Listening Safe initiative have you attended?

Which is the first year you got involved with Make Listening Safe?



Making Listening Safe across the world: snapshots



Panel discussion on success stories



**SAFE
LISTENING
SUCCESS**

TALK SHOW

With Rana

SAFE LISTENING SUCCESS

TALK SHOW

With Rana



Raphael Elmiger

SAFE LISTENING SUCCESS

TALK SHOW

With Rana



Brian Schmidt

SAFE LISTENING SUCCESS

TALK SHOW

With Rana

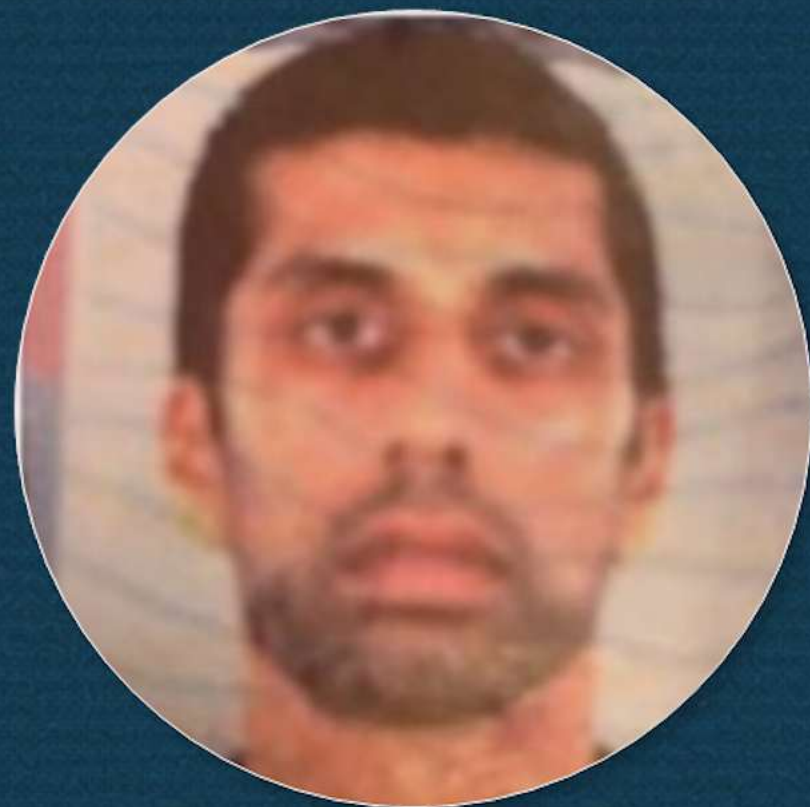


Tatjana Sachse

SAFE LISTENING SUCCESS

TALK SHOW

With Rana



Raj Desai

SAFE LISTENING SUCCESS

TALK SHOW

With Rana



Jörn Nettingsmeier



Consultation on the Make Listening Safe Initiative 2025

Panel session on success stories



Raphael Elmiger



Brian Schmidt



Tatjana Sachse

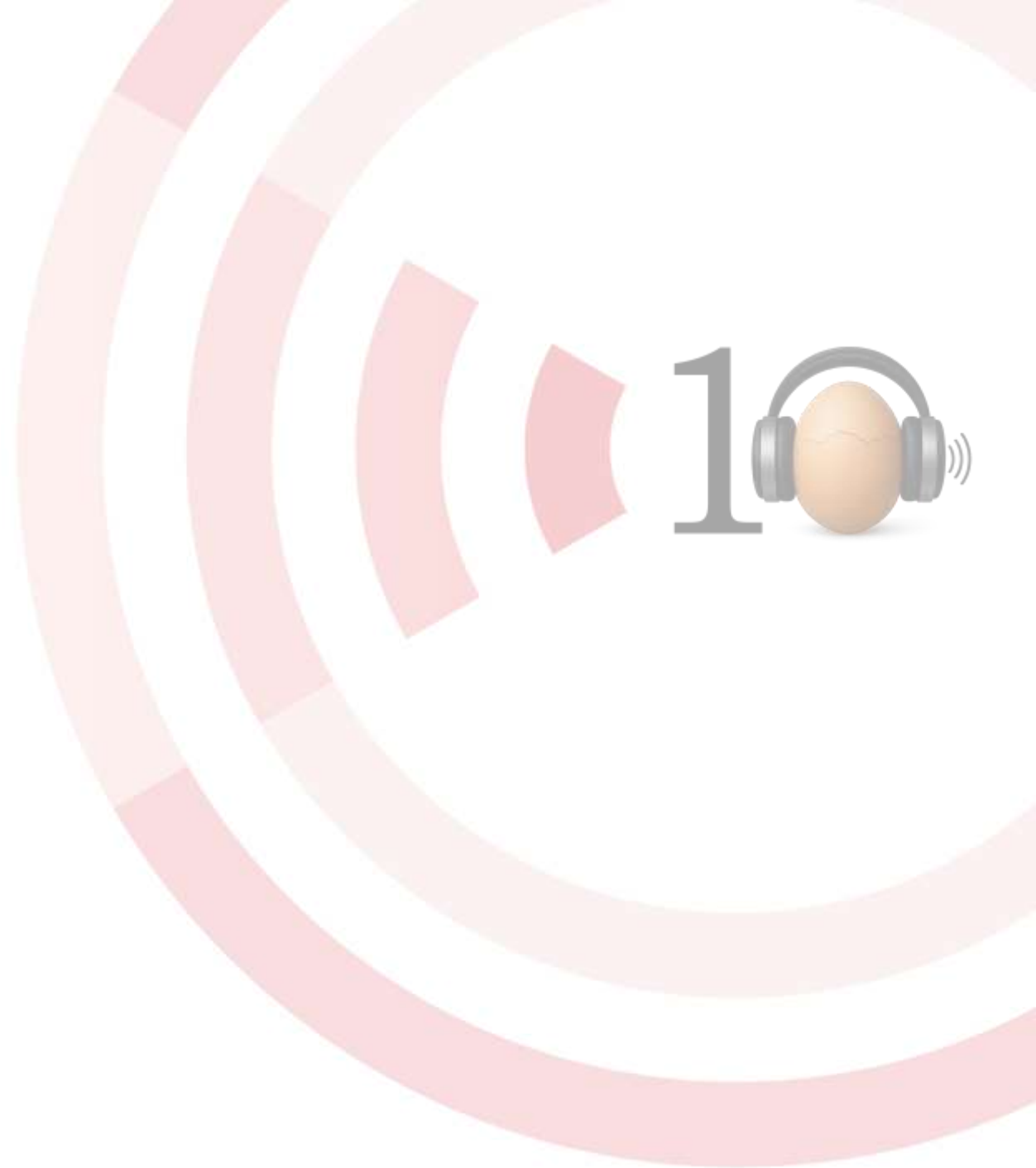


Raj Desai



Jörn Nettingsmeier

Reflections

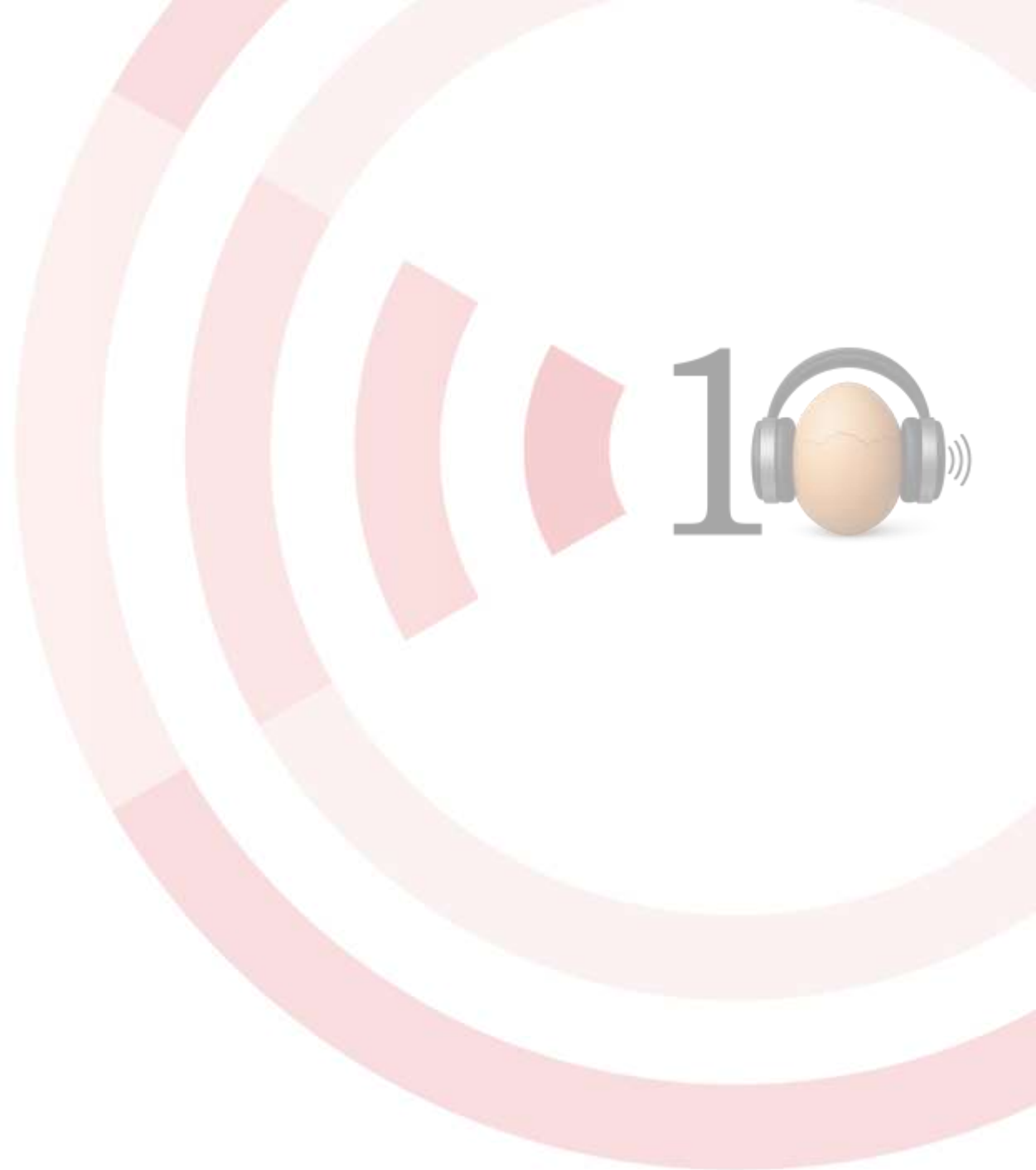


Lunch break

Resume at 2:00 pm

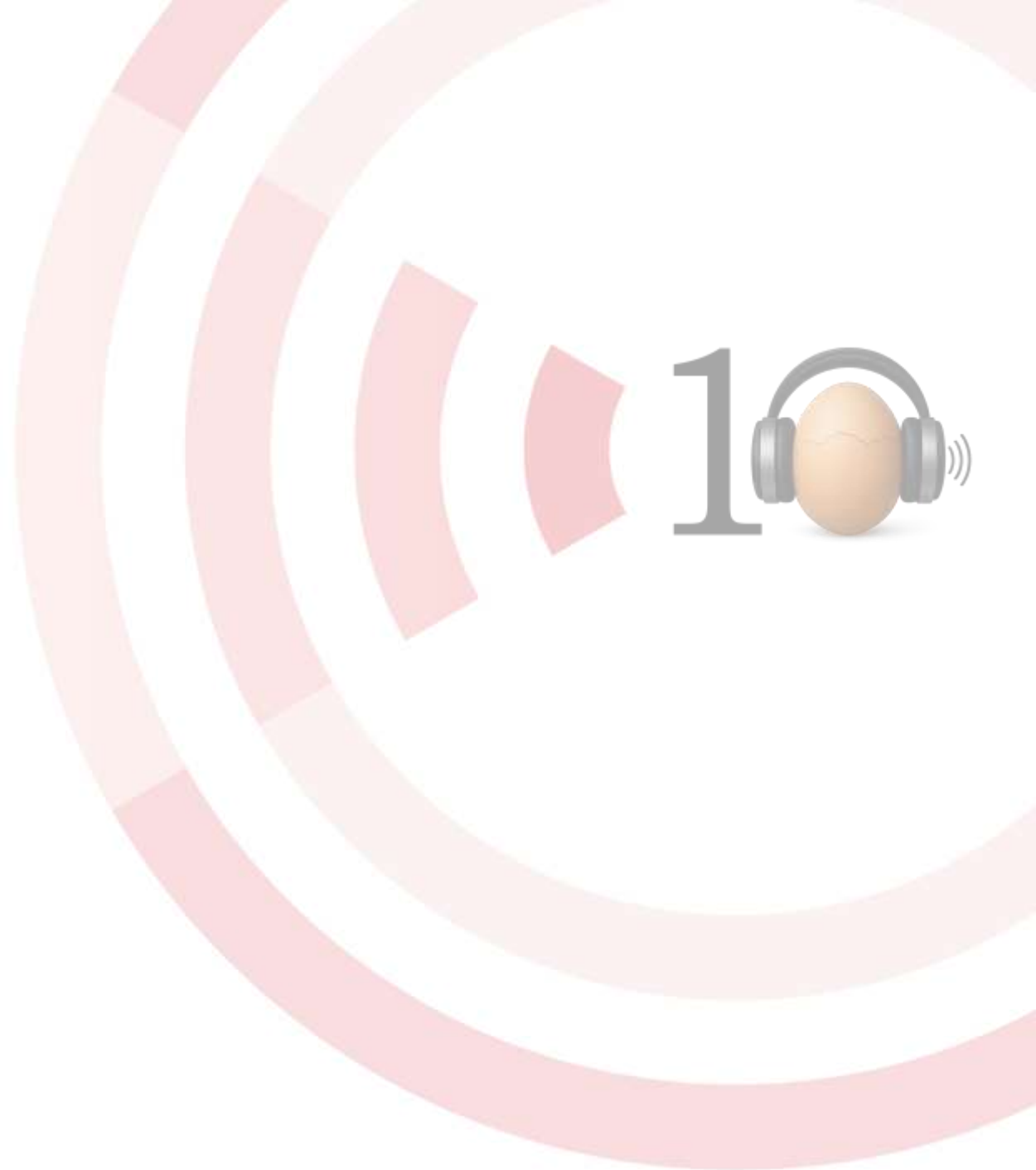


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Organization



Looking ahead: 2035 ambitions

Shelly Chadha





be part of the picture.
Turn on cameras.
Thank you.



be part of the picture.
Turn on cameras.
Thank you.





2035



be part of the picture.



2035

A portrait of an elderly man with a long, full white beard and white hair. He is wearing a dark, textured suit jacket over a red shirt. The background is dark blue with glowing orange and blue circuit-like patterns. The text "Mark Laureyns in 2035" is overlaid in the bottom left corner.

Mark Laureyns in 2035



Make Listening Safe



... in 2035



< 80 dBA/40 hours/week



is the reference for all standards and guidelines related to #safelistening in 2035

WHO #safelistening smart-school



is introduced in all school-programs in 2035

#safelistening "Grammies", "Oscars", "Golden Palm" ...



are introduced in all award ceremonies in 2035



Make Listening Safe



... in 2035



*The #safelistening venues
standard*



*is part of most regulations or
are voluntarily implemented in
2035*

*The #safelistening video
gameplay and esports
standard*



*is implemented in all game-
consoles, devices and titles
2035*

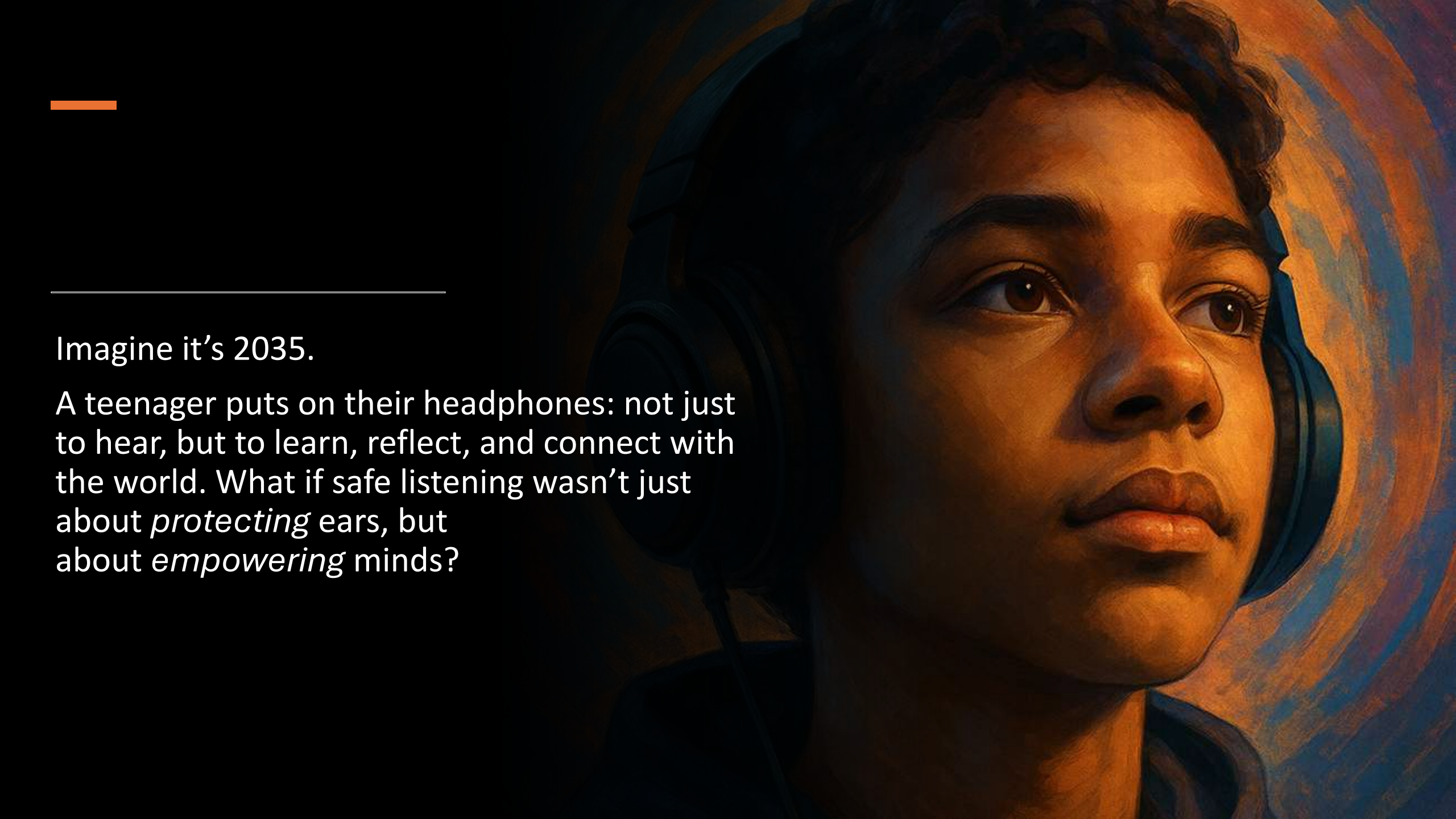
*The #safelistening videos
by Andreas Thulin*



*are a big hit and go viral on all
social media platforms in 2035*



Sara Rubinelli in 2035

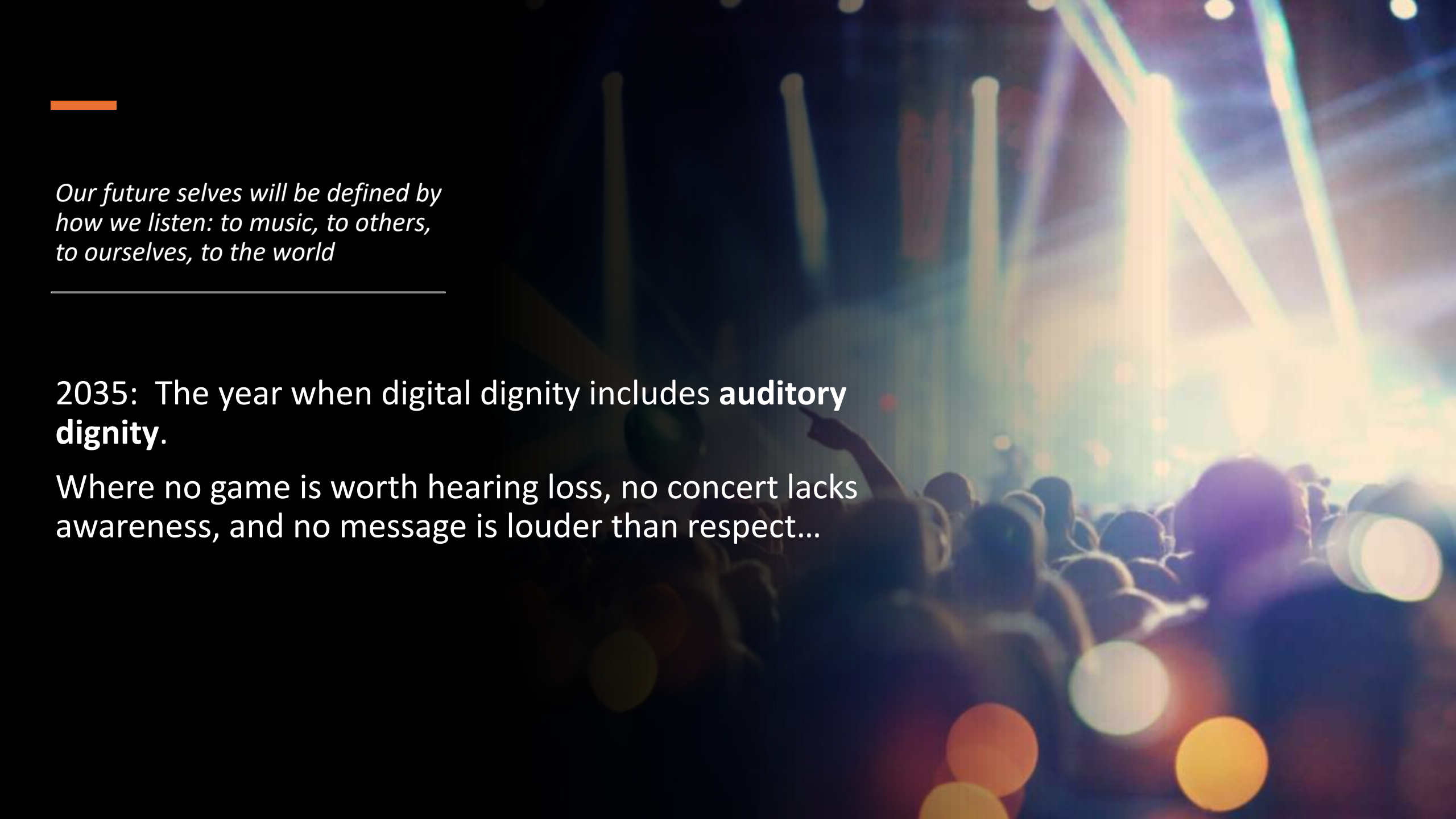


Imagine it's 2035.

A teenager puts on their headphones: not just to hear, but to learn, reflect, and connect with the world. What if safe listening wasn't just about *protecting* ears, but about *empowering* minds?

**By 2035, we must reframe
listening as a gateway to
health literacy**



The background of the slide is a blurred, high-angle shot of a concert. In the foreground, the silhouettes of a crowd of people are visible, some with their arms raised. The background is filled with bright, out-of-focus stage lights in shades of blue, purple, and yellow, creating a bokeh effect. A small orange horizontal bar is located in the top left corner.

*Our future selves will be defined by
how we listen: to music, to others,
to ourselves, to the world*

2035: The year when digital dignity includes **auditory dignity**.

Where no game is worth hearing loss, no concert lacks awareness, and no message is louder than respect...

2035: The human turn

Listening isn't passive. It is the foundation of **empathy, mental health, and belonging...**

The ambition is that the Make Listening Safe initiative becomes a **Make Listening Meaningful movement,**

shaping policy not only to protect ears, but to **cultivate listening as a human virtue** in education, healthcare, and design...





The Listening Society

It doesn't just regulate.

It **educates, designs** and **inspires**.

It puts safe listening into:

- Every classroom: through audio literacy programs
- Every device: by default and by design
- Every life stage: from infancy to elder care
- Every culture: respecting how we hear the world differently

A close-up portrait of Michael Santucci, an older man with grey hair and a serious expression, wearing a dark, textured, high-collared jacket. In the background, slightly out of focus, is a white humanoid robot with glowing blue eyes and a black mechanical arm, holding a small object. The setting appears to be a brightly lit, yellowish-orange corridor or room with circular lights on the wall.

Michael Santucci in 2035

A digital illustration featuring a man with curly brown hair, a nose ring, and a white turtleneck in the foreground. In the background, a cartoon character with black hair, wearing a white shirt, a grey vest, and a red bow tie, stands next to a black electric guitar. The setting is a futuristic corridor with blue neon lights and geometric patterns.

Andreas Thulin in 2035

2035

How do we get there: Introduction to call for commitments

Shelly Chadha



Group work introduction

- Call for commitments

All stakeholders...

- Government/ Licensing and regulation
- Civil Society / NGOs
- Private Sector / Companies (including Game and device manufacturers)
- Academia / Research Institutions
- Youth groups / Influencers
- Education Sector
- Media / Communications
- Healthcare Providers
- Event Organizers / Venues



Commit to promote safe listening to avoid hearing loss caused by regular exposure to loud sounds.

Plan with this call for commitments?

- Launch this call in 2025
- Inviting all stakeholders to discuss internally and make one or commitments
- Publish on WHO's website.
- Provide a global overview of actions and activities planned in the field of safe listening



Draft call for commitments (for review)



Call for commitments to 'Make Listening Safe' across the world (Draft for review)

	Commitment	Action
1.	To implement the Global standard for safe listening devices and systems (p, g)	• Adopt the standard and implement it in devices manufactured by (company name) by (date/year). (p) • Ensure visibility of safe listening features in devices manufactured by (company name) by (date/year). (p) • Incorporate safe listening features into product labelling, user manuals, or onboarding content of devices manufactured by (company name) by (date/year). (p) • Adopt national/subnational legislation to inclusion of safe listening features in devices marketed in (name of country/place) by (date/year). (g)
2.	To implement the Global standard for safe listening venues and events (p, g, c, v)	• Collaborate with three or more major event organizers to pilot the implementation of safe listening measures at public venues/events by (date/year). (v) • Integrate safe listening venue standards into the licensing requirements for new entertainment venues in [Country/Region] by (date/year) (g, c) • Train 500 venue staff and event planners in safe listening practices through certified workshops by (date/year) (v, c)
3.	To implement the Global standard for safe listening video gameplay and esports (p, y, m, v, c)	• Adopt the standard and implement it in devices manufactured by (company name) by (date/year) (p) • Secure agreements with (number) leading video game companies to implement safe listening features (e.g. video gameplay device manufacturer or video game software title developer) in accordance with the Global standard by (date/year). (p) • Deliver a public presentation or host a demonstration on the Global video

Group work Instructions

- Review proposed WHO developed commitments
- Provide constructive feedback on the WHO developed call for commitments
- Consider other stakeholder-specific opportunities that are missing and should be included as examples of commitments
- Become familiar with this call and be prepared to respond to it, once it is launched.
- Share ideas for increasing buy-in and shared responsibility among stakeholders represented in your group. (if time permits)

Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound (between two to five years)

 World Health Organization Call for commitments to 'Make Listening Safe' across the world (Draft for review)		
	Commitment	Action
1	To implement the Global standard for safe listening devices and systems (p, g)	• Adopt the standard and implement it in devices manufactured by (company name) by (date/year). (p) • Ensure visibility of safe listening features in devices manufactured by (company name) by (date/year). (p) • Incorporate safe listening features into product labelling, user manuals, or onboarding content of devices manufactured by (company name) by (date/year). (p) • Adopt national/subnational legislation to inclusion of safe listening features in devices marketed in (name of country/place) by (date/year). (g)
2	To implement the Global standard for safe listening venues and events (p, g, c, v)	• Collaborate with three or more major event organizers to pilot the implementation of safe listening measures at public venues/events by (date/year). (v) • Integrate safe listening venue standards into the licensing requirements for new entertainment venues in [Country/Region] by (date/year). (g, c) • Train 500 venue staff and event planners in safe listening practices through certified workshops by (date/year). (v, c)
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Report back

Document and submit their feedback

- Use the template provided to capture your group's suggestions and comments.
- Be as specific and practical as possible.
- Submit your completed feedback to the session facilitator by the end of the session.

- **Part 1 – Review and feedback template:** For evaluating existing WHO-developed commitments, gaps in stakeholders and identifying gaps in commitments.
- **Part 2 – Ownership and promotion template:** For suggesting how commitments can be adopted and encouraging stakeholder buy-in (*if time permits*)

[illegible]

Reporting template

Part 2 – Ownership and promotion template: For suggesting how commitments can be adopted and encouraging stakeholder buy-in (if time permits)

Commitment statement	Stakeholders who can Promote This	How can this be promoted or adopted?	What would encourage Buy-in or ownership?	Next Steps or Follow-Up Actions



Reporting template

- Will be provided in the group
- Instructions are also included in the template for reference

Group work on call for commitments



Reflections on call

Emerging issues

Lauren Dillard



World Health
Organization



Sources of unsafe listening among young people: A scoping review



Goal and approach

Identify sources of unsafe listening that are common among children and young people (≤ 35 yr) worldwide, not including music venues, personal listening devices or gaming.

Approach: Systematic scoping literature review

Life-course health perspective

Health-related behaviors in childhood and adolescence can inform behaviors and health in adulthood

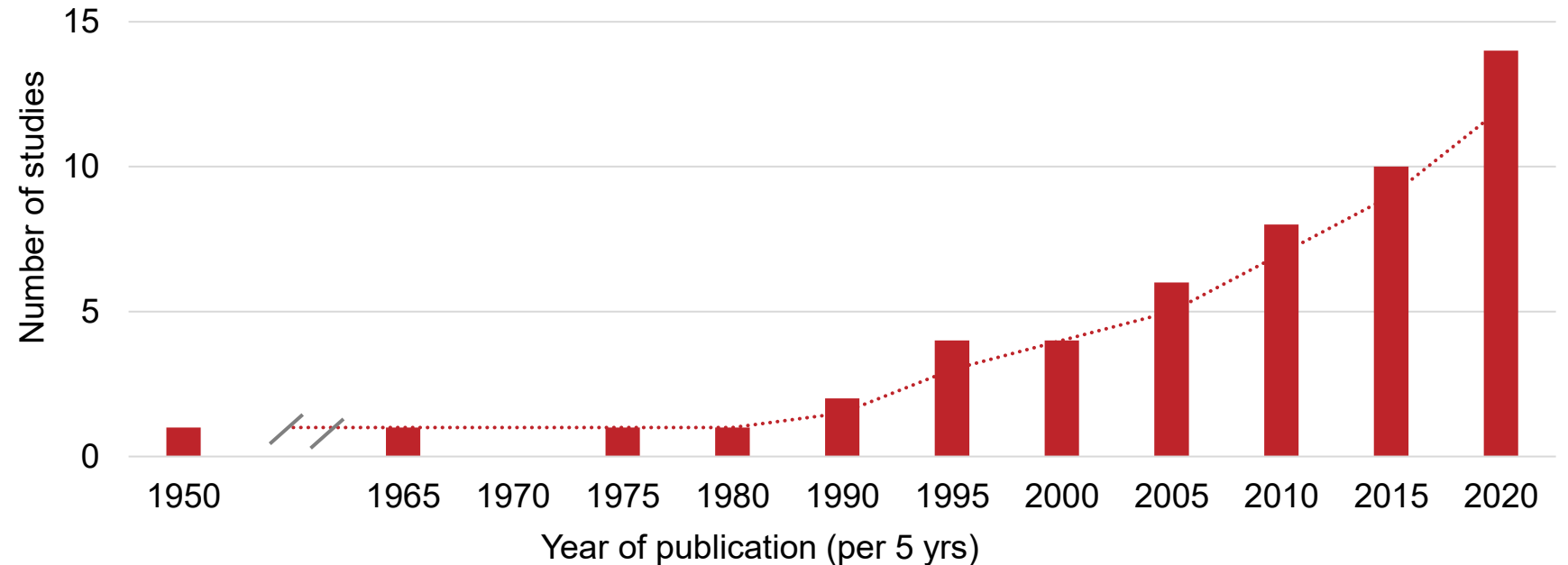


- Limited research specific to hearing
- Robust evidence from other areas of public health
→ e.g., tobacco use, diet, physical activity

Importance of *early intervention* to promote healthy behaviors and choices, including those related to safe listening

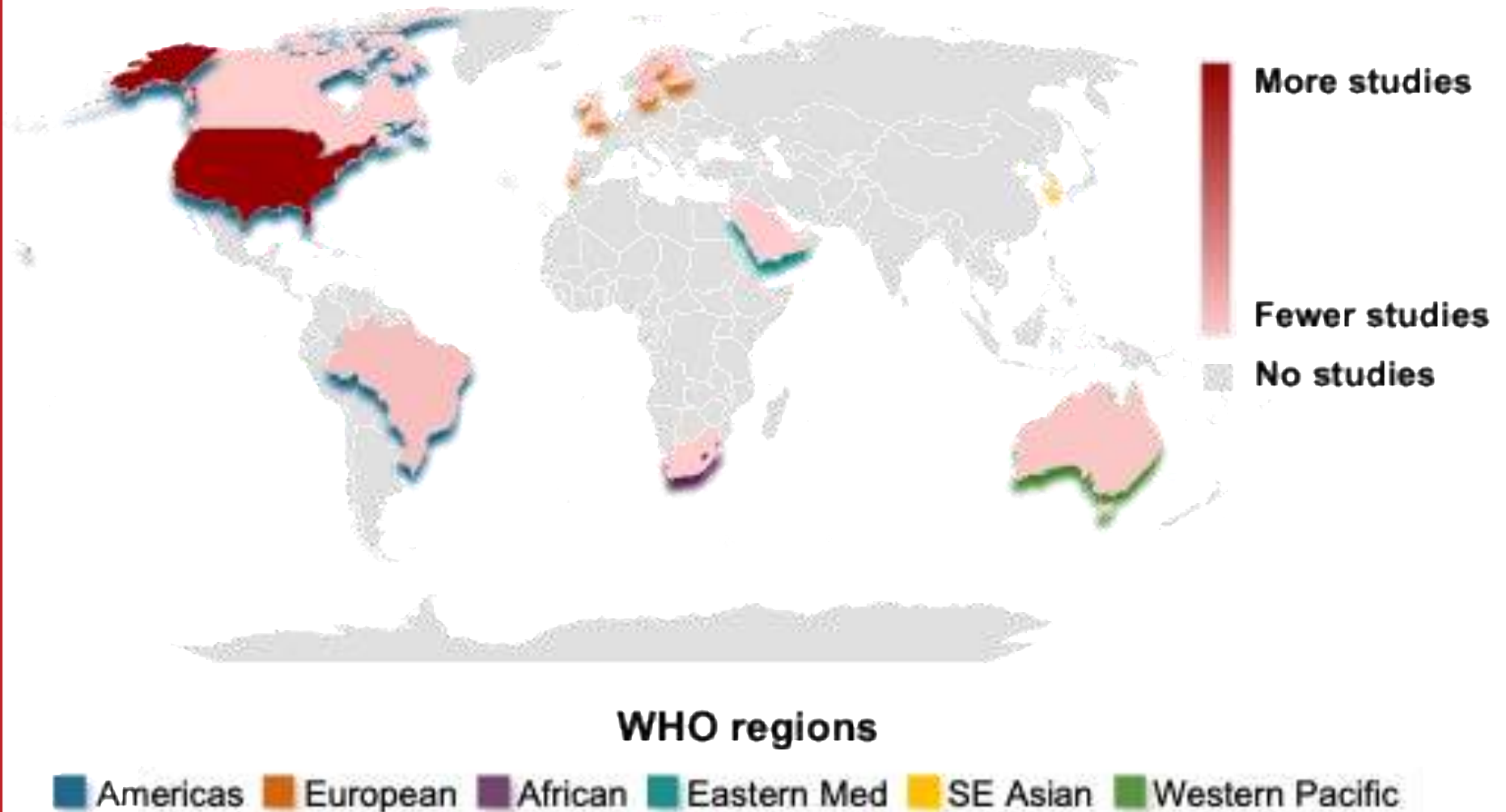
Overview of studies

We identified 53 studies on sources of unsafe listening among young people aged ≤ 35 yr
(not including venues, personal listening devices, gaming)

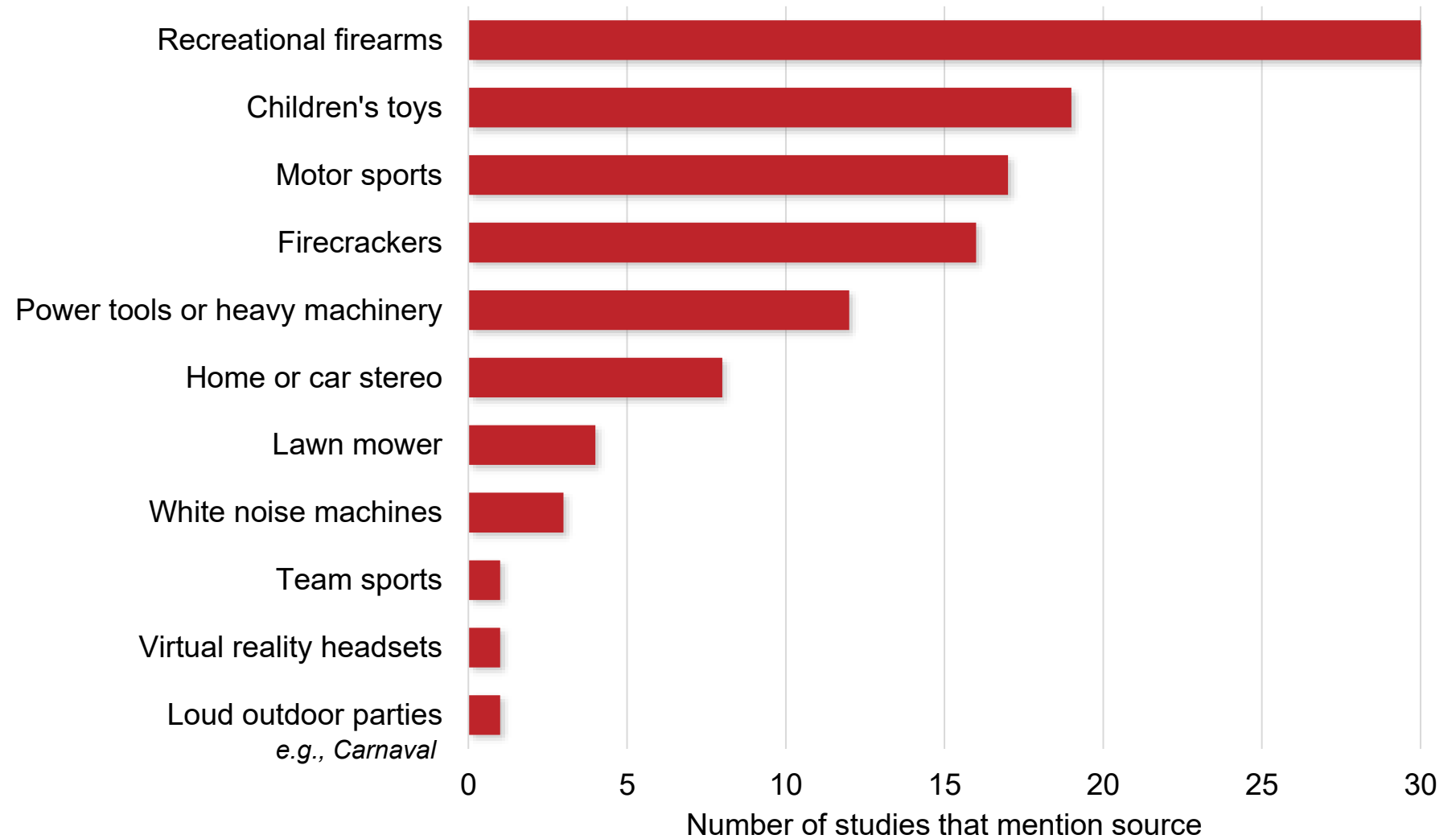


Location of studies

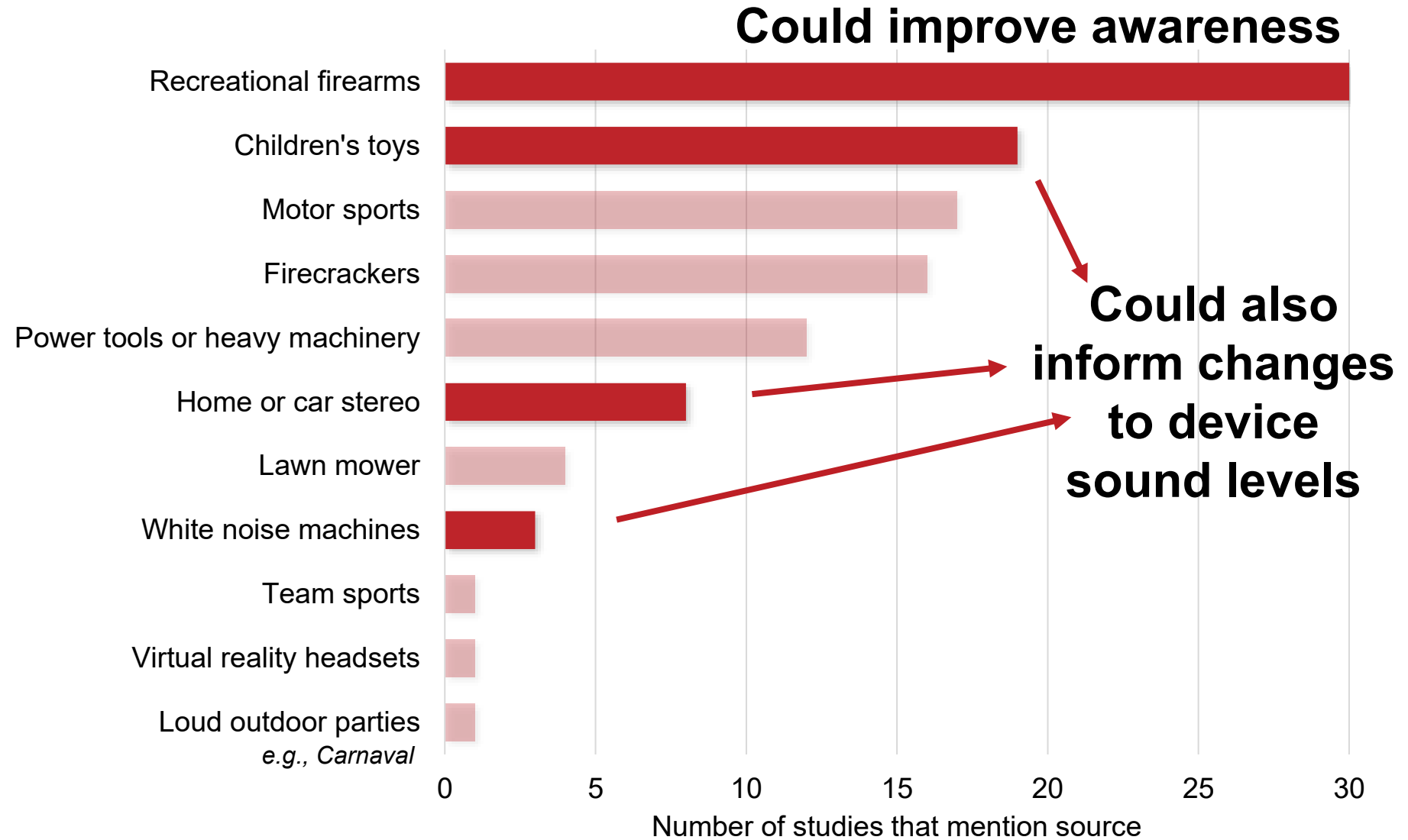
Representation from all 6 WHO regions



Sources of unsafe listening

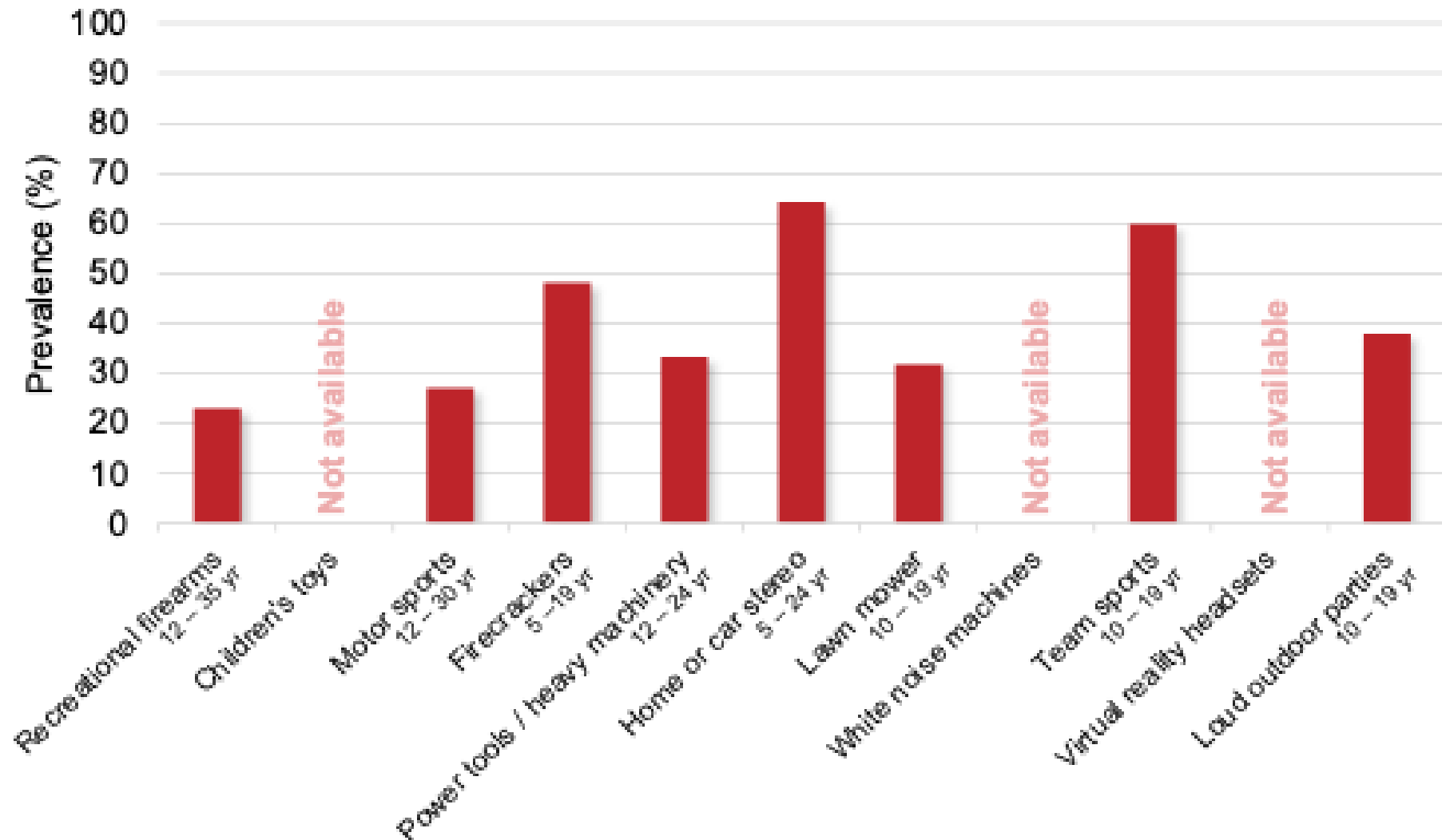


Sources of unsafe listening



Prevalence of exposures

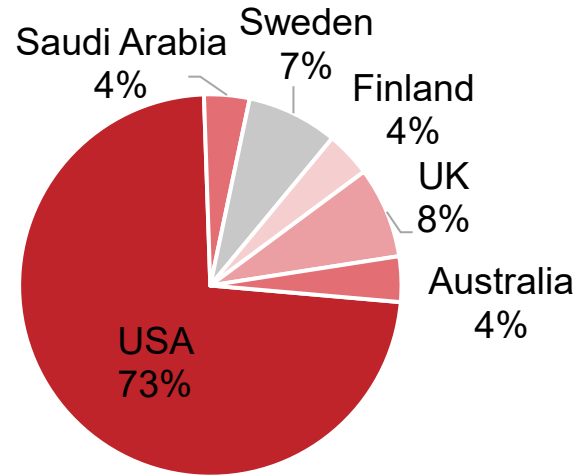
Pooled prevalence across studies with available data



Axelsson et al., 1981; Bhatt et al., 2018, 2020; Carter et al., 2016; Gondim et al., 2024; Hoffman et al., 2019; Knobel et al., 2012, 2014; Mahboudi et al., 2013; Mostafapour et al., 1998; Musleh et al., 2020; Reel et al., 2022; Su et al., 2017; Warner-Czyz et al., 2016

Recreational firearm use

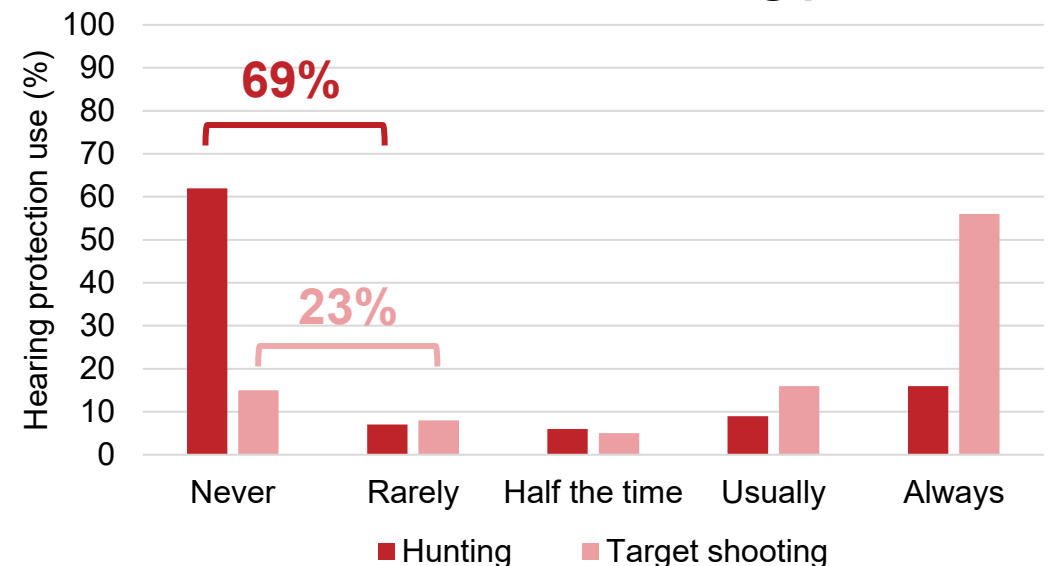
Most studies from USA



- Focus on hunting and target shooting
- Regional differences in prevalence of exposure
 - Australia: 10%
 - USA: 30%

**Among sample of
USA firearms
users, 78% began
firearm use prior
to age 10**

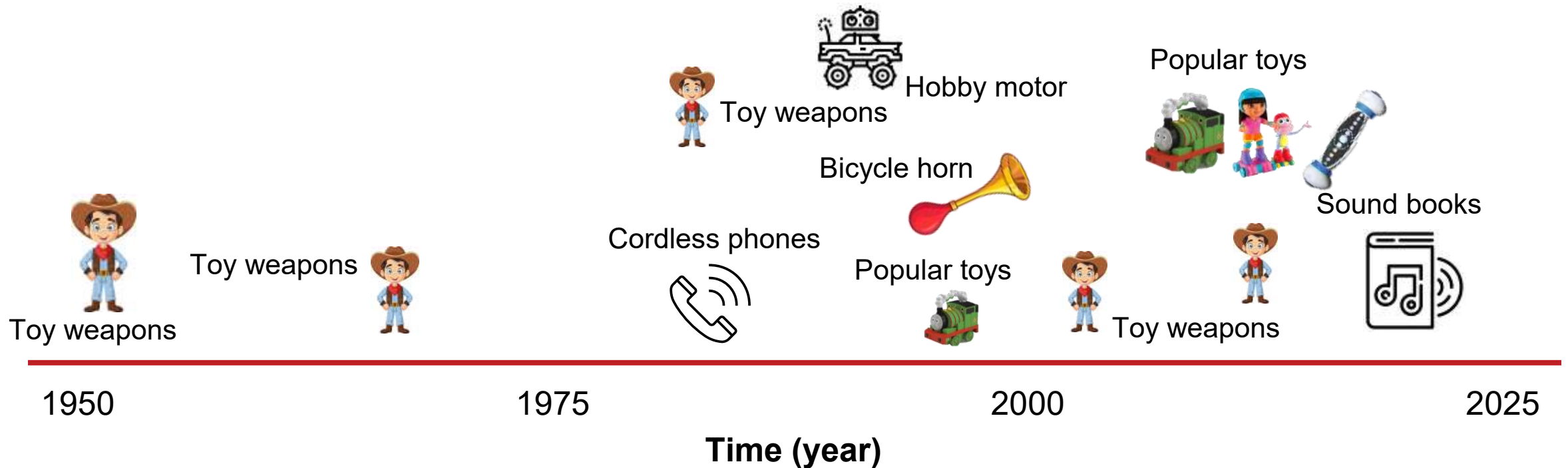
Inconsistent use of hearing protection



Meinke et al., 2014
Stewart et al., 2014
Carter et al., 2016
Su et al., 2017
Hoffman et al., 2019
Fageeh et al., 2025

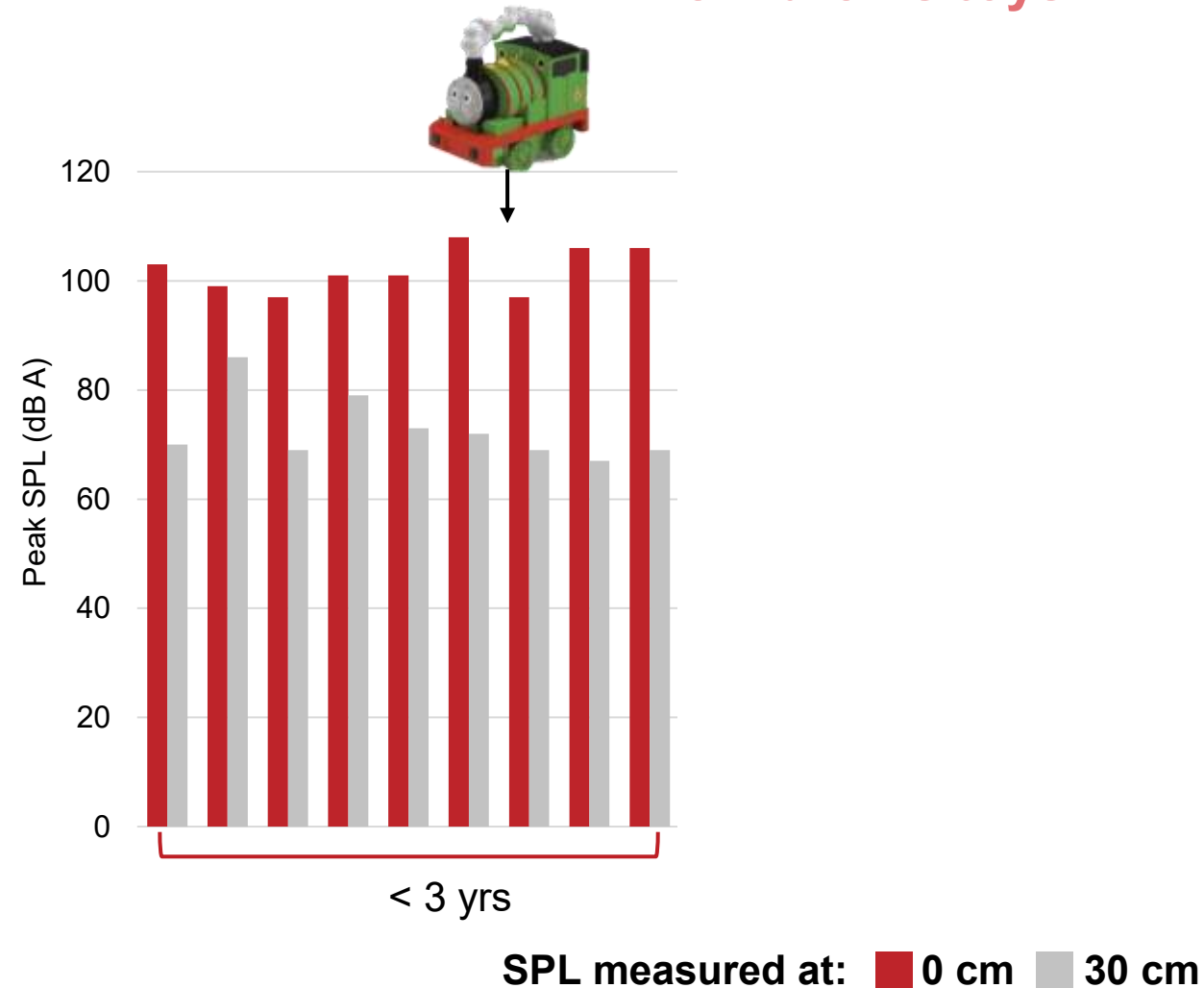
Children's toys

Studies have mentioned risk of hearing damage from various toys for the last 75 years



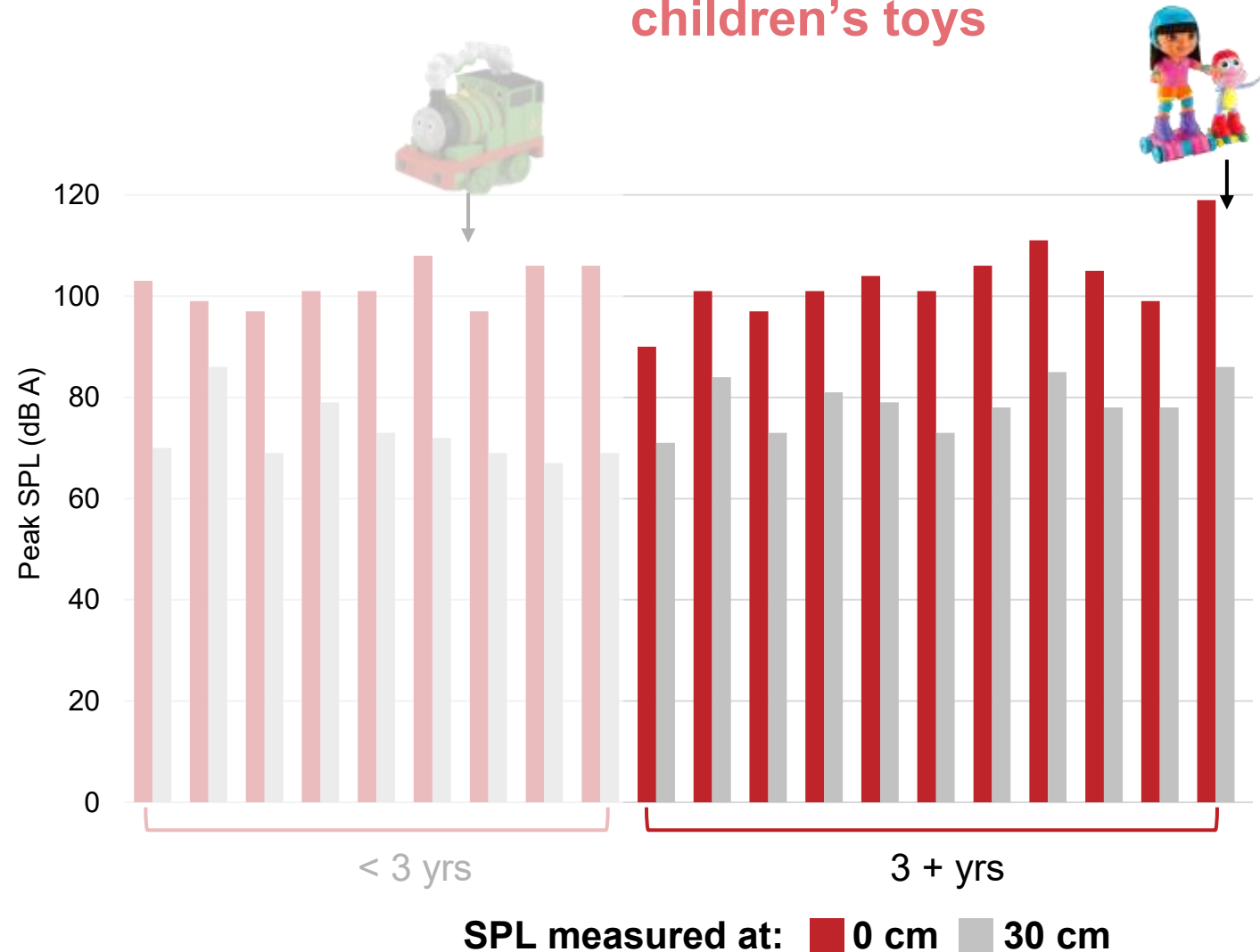
Children's toys

Study measured mean SPL of 26 popular, commercially available children's toys



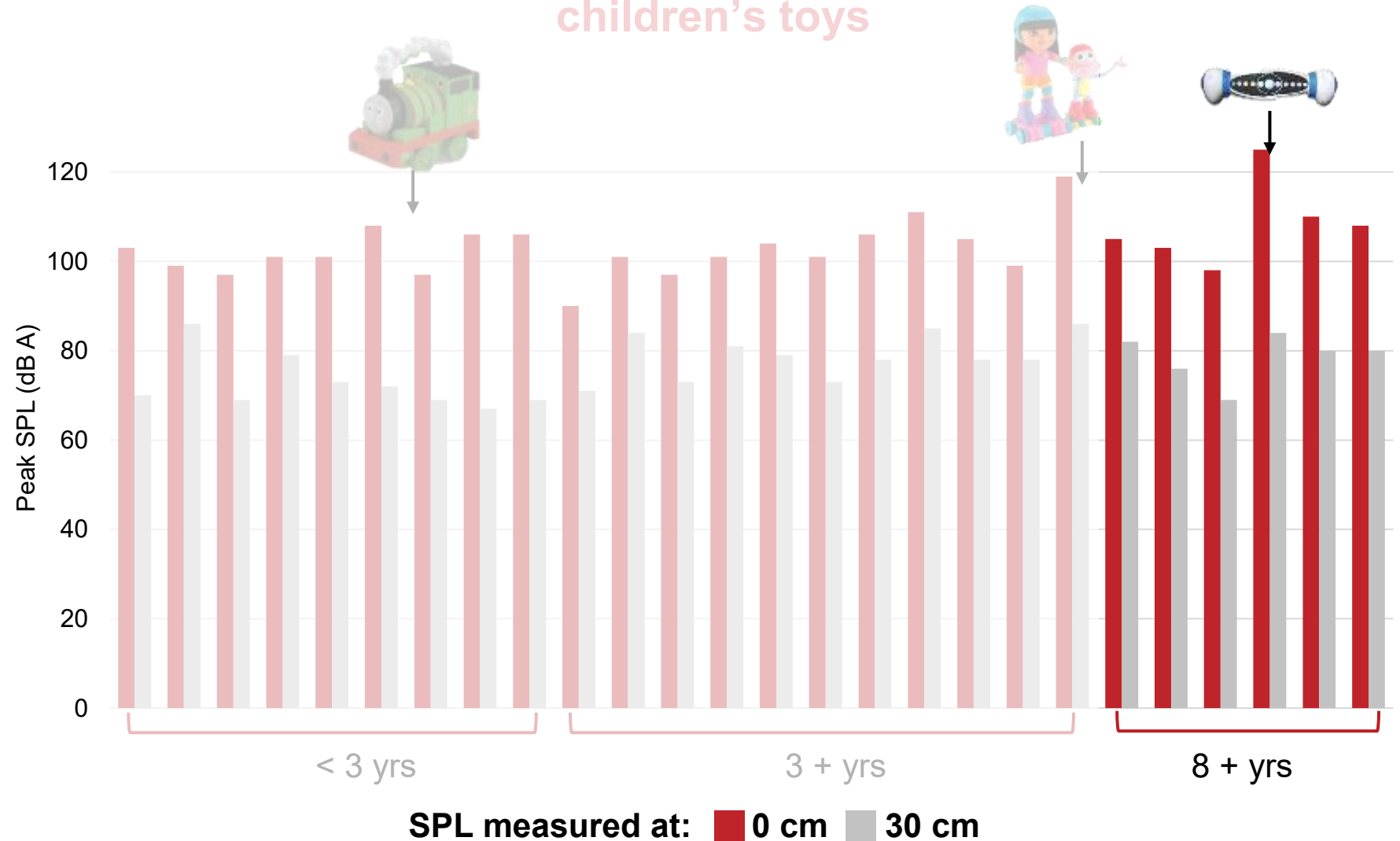
Children's toys

Study measured mean SPL of 26 popular, commercially available children's toys



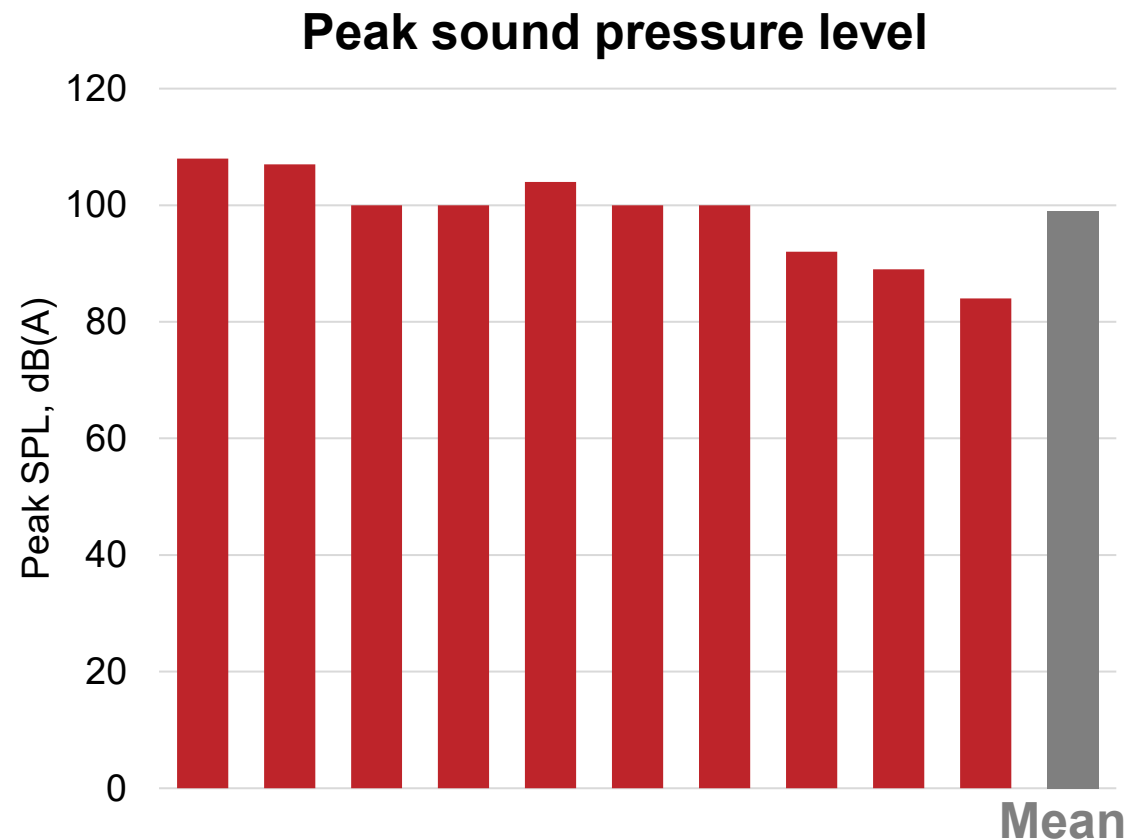
Children's toys

Study measured mean SPL of 26 popular, commercially available children's toys



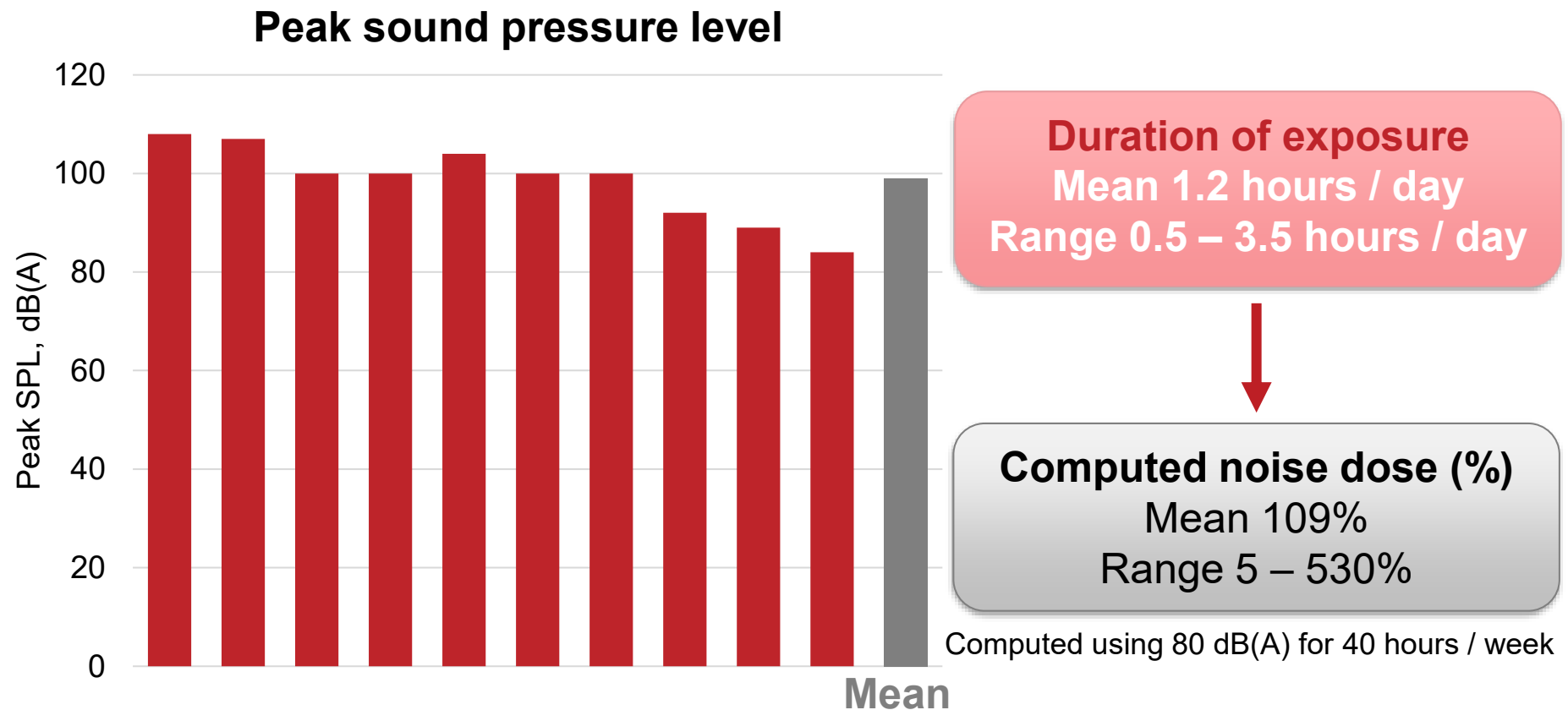
Car stereos

10 listeners were asked to set their (factory) car stereos to preferred listening levels



Car stereos

10 listeners were asked to set their (factory) car stereos to preferred listening levels



White noise machines

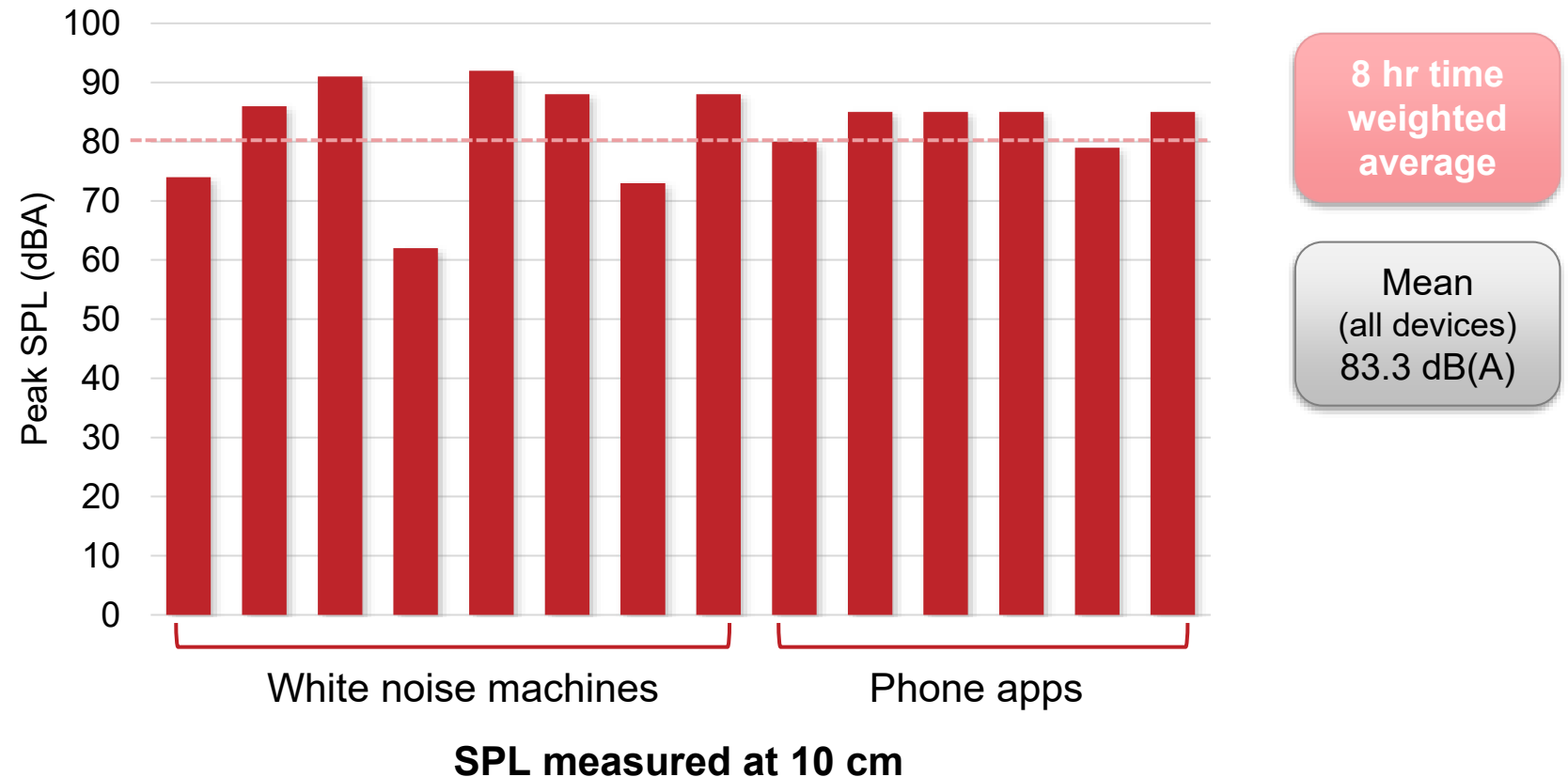
- Popular devices used to help infants and children sleep
- Exposure is often for long periods of time (all night + naps)



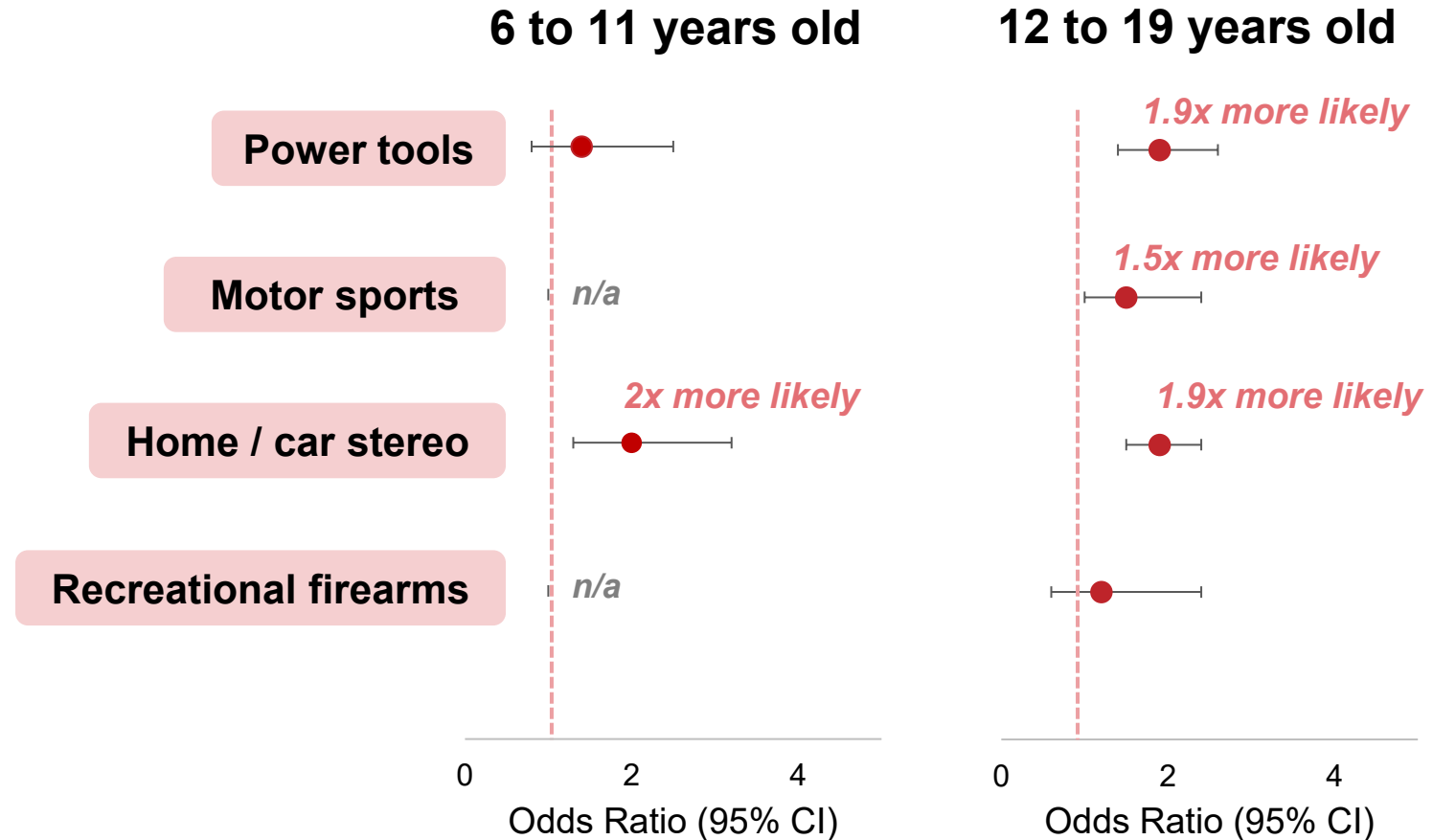
White noise machines

Study tested 8 commercially available white noise machines and
6 white noise phone apps

Maximum sound pressure level for each device



Relationships with tinnitus



Some studies show firearm use is associated with hearing loss

USA (12-19 yr): firearm use (vs non) **3x more likely** to have speech-frequency hearing loss



Sources of unsafe listening

- Firearms
- Toys
- Motor sports
- Firecrackers
- Power tools / heavy machinery
- Home or car stereo
- Lawn mowers
- White noise machines
- Team sports
- Virtual reality headsets
- Loud outdoor parties



Conclusions

- Identified sources of unsafe listening common among children and young people
- Sound level often exceeds (or nearly) permissible levels
- Some research showed relationships of sound exposure with auditory damage, even in very young ages
 - Some does not: differences in exposure and outcome measures, study populations, time needed to detect associations

Looking to the future...

Opportunities to prioritize safe listening across various recreational activities

***Early intervention* to reduce harmful listening practices could influence long-term health behaviors**





Thank you!

Emerging issues: Impact of digitally treated sound

Professor Paul Avan



Emerging issues - impact of digitally treated sound (compressed intensity)

**Thamara dos Santos, Christian Hugonnet, Pierrick Bordiga,
Paul Avan**

[Université Clermont Auvergne, UFMG, Association Semaine du Son,
Institut de l'Audition, IHU reConnect, Paris, France]

compression, a widespread tool

- natural, in the cochlea
- hearing aids and neuroprostheses (cochlear implants)
- processed music and speech (broadcast sound, videoconferences)

WHY ?

- to make target sound salient, all the time, relative to background 'noise'
- goal = cancel quiet windows in which noise might emerge and take over

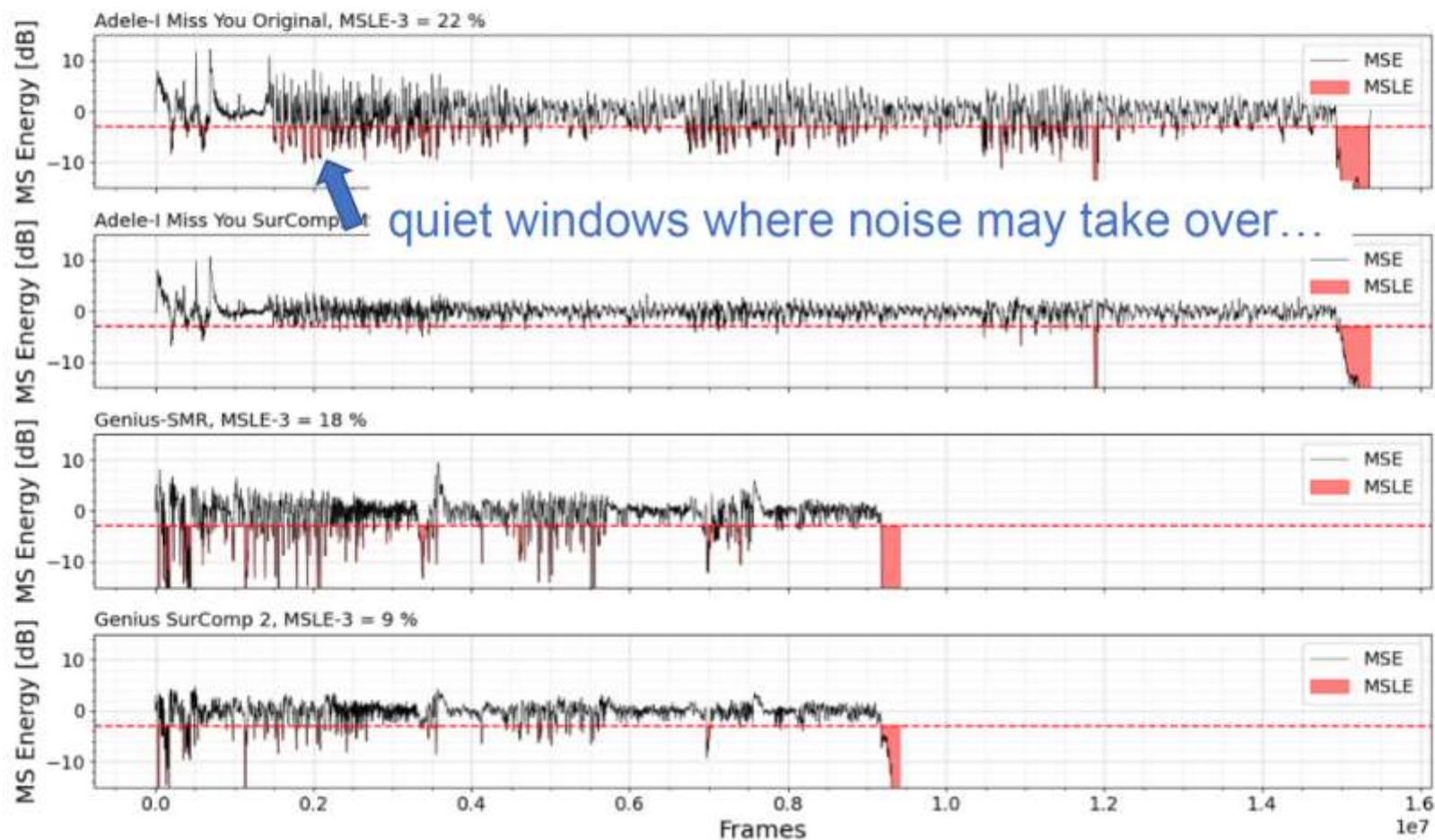
CONSEQUENCES

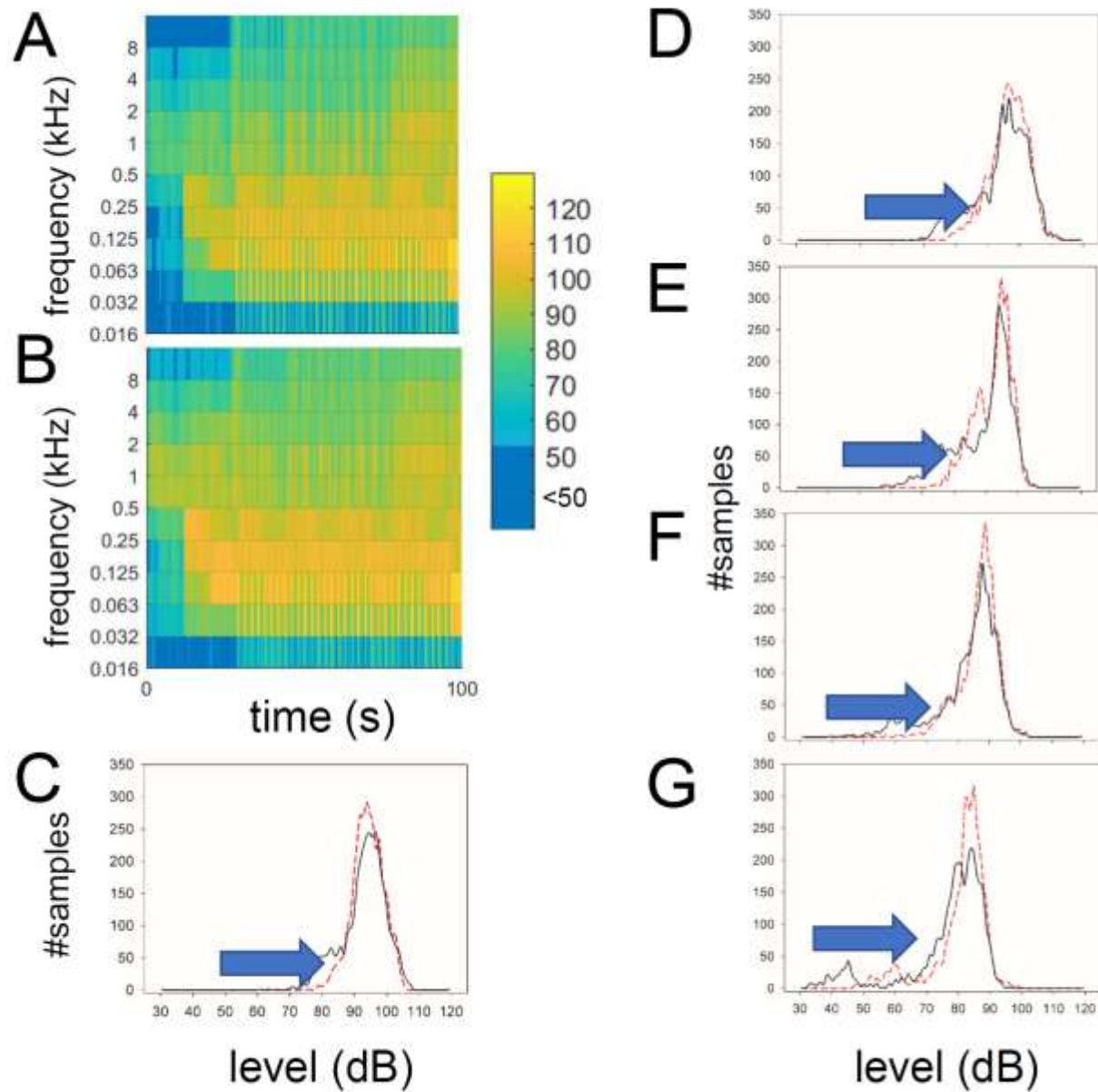
- quiet windows no longer exist...
- auditory fatigue enhanced?

how ?

MSLE-3 - Low Energy Detection

LowEnergyThreshold: -3dB, ShortFrame: 3000ms, MomentaryFrame: 100ms





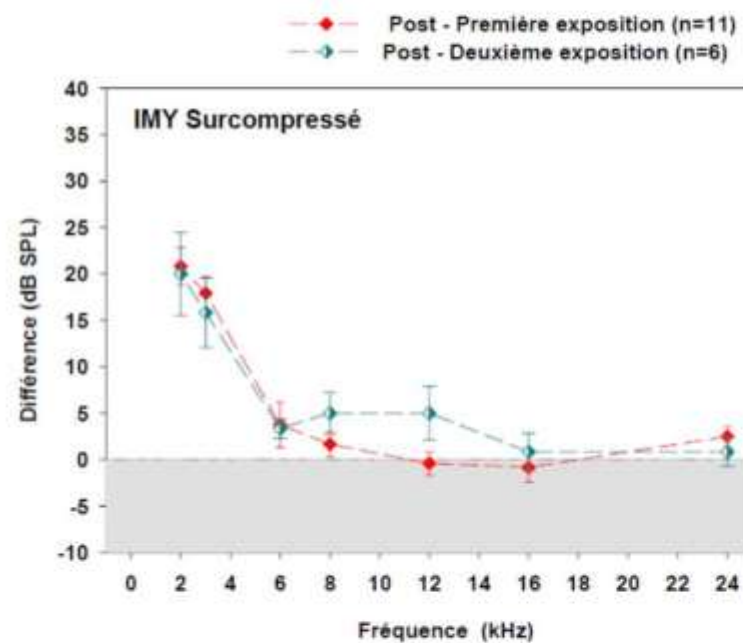
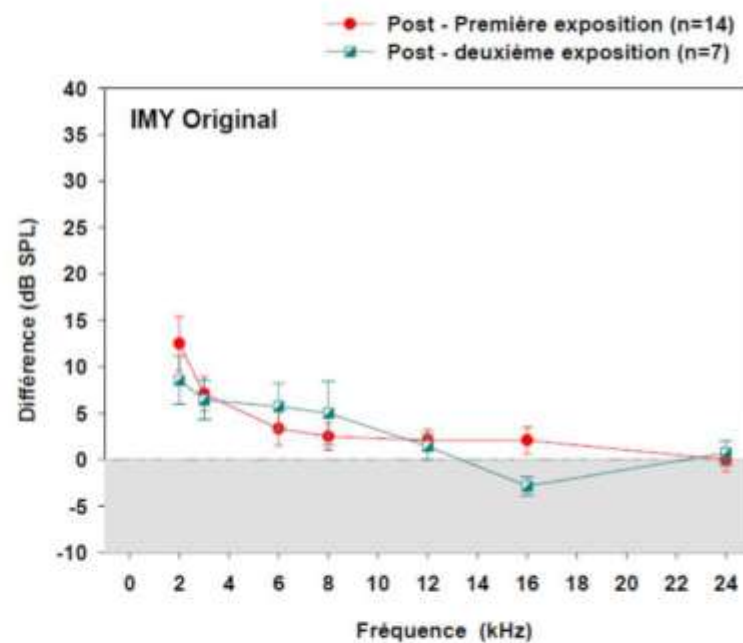
Dos Santos et al, Hearing Res.2024
doi: 10.1016/j.heares.2024.109120

a single 4h-exposure to amplified
music @ 102 dBA, compressed vs
non compressed

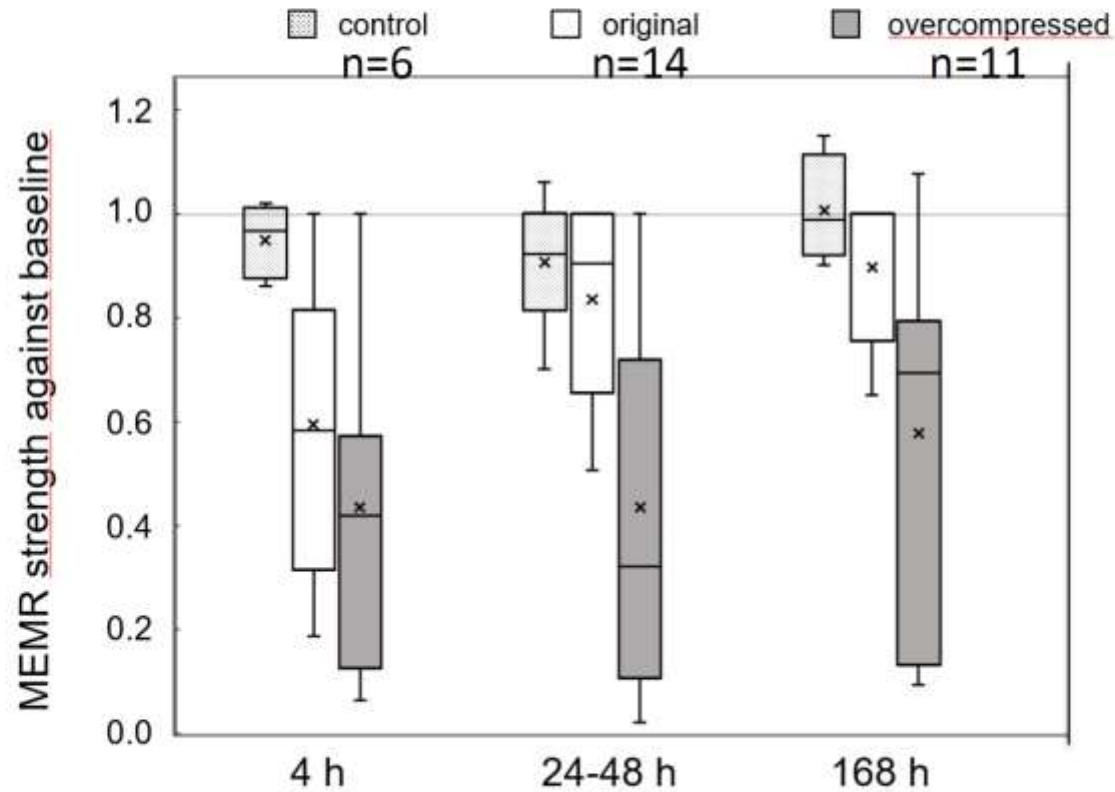
choice of a preliminary model for a proof of concept

- guinea pig
 - same frequency range as humans
 - can be tested awake
 - easy noninvasive monitoring
 - cochlea
 - part of the auditory brainstem
 - otoacoustic emissions for both purposes, tested at D0, D0 post exposure, D1-2, D7

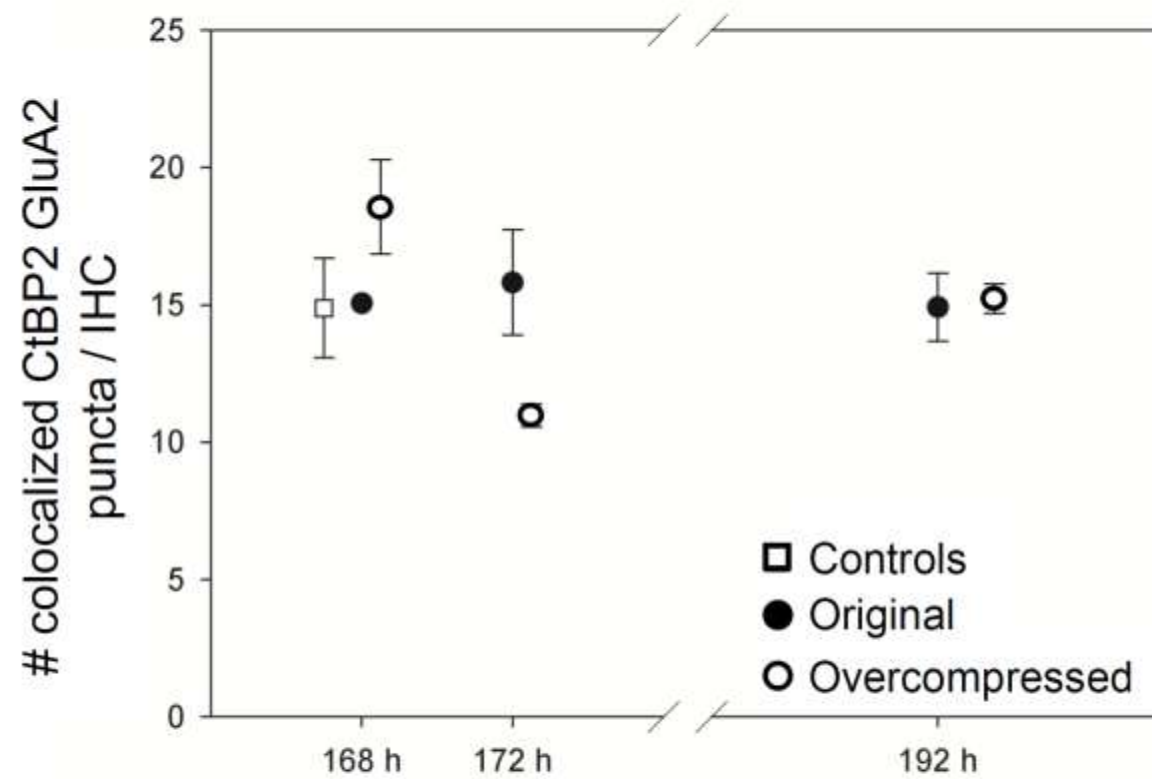
cochlea unaffected



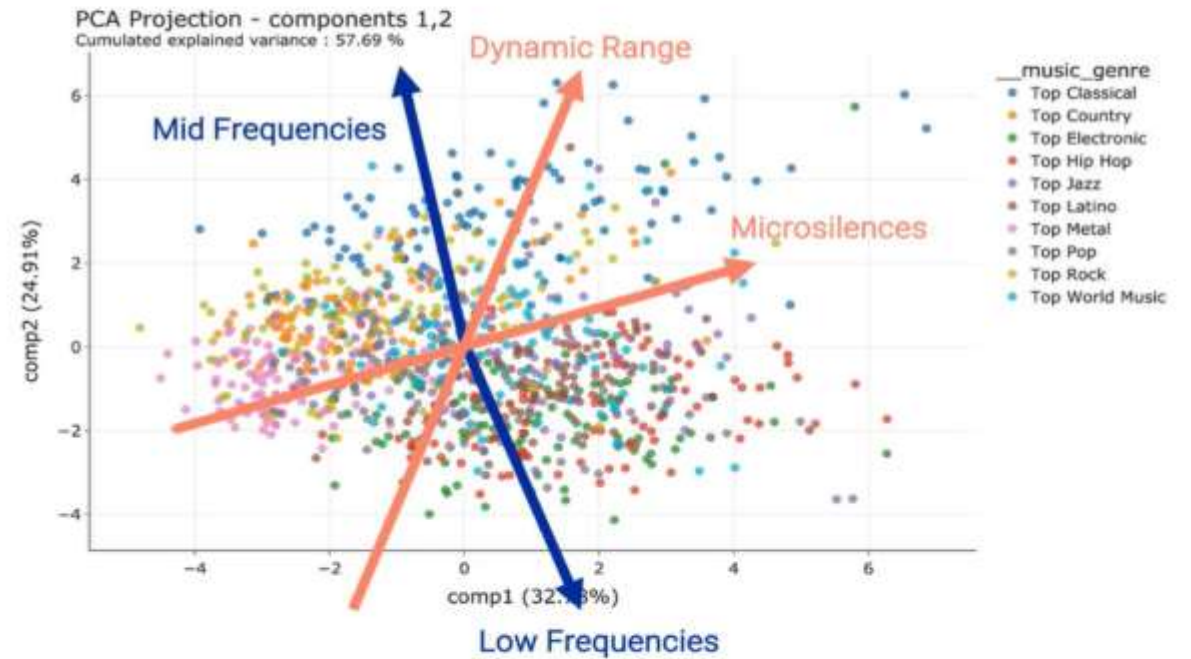
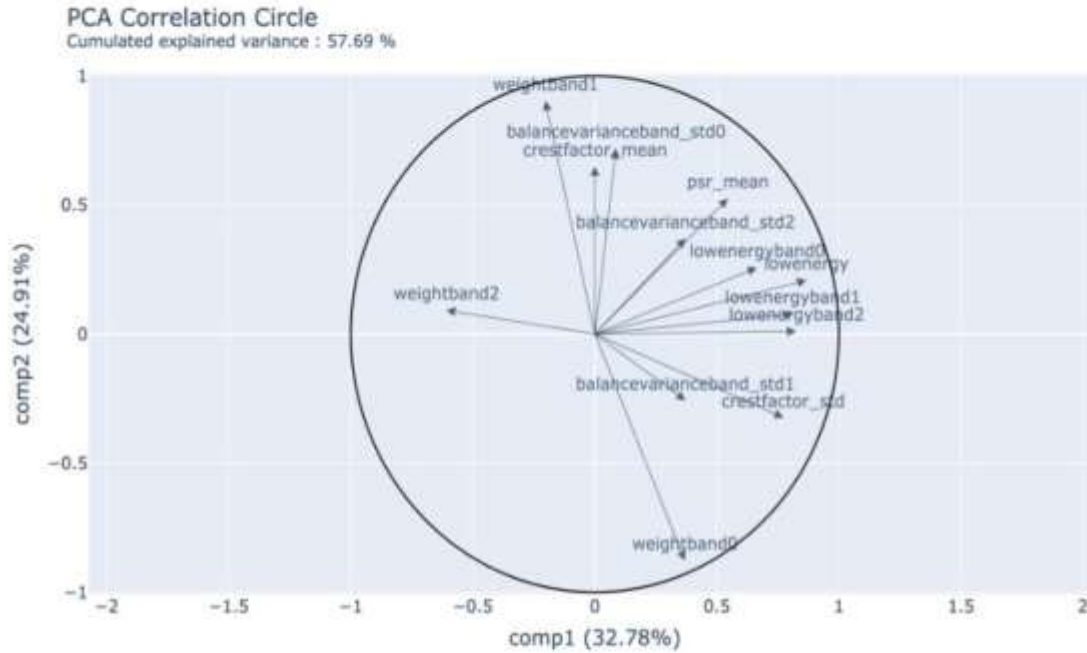
middle-ear muscle protective reflex
protracted and strong decrease
after compressed exposure only



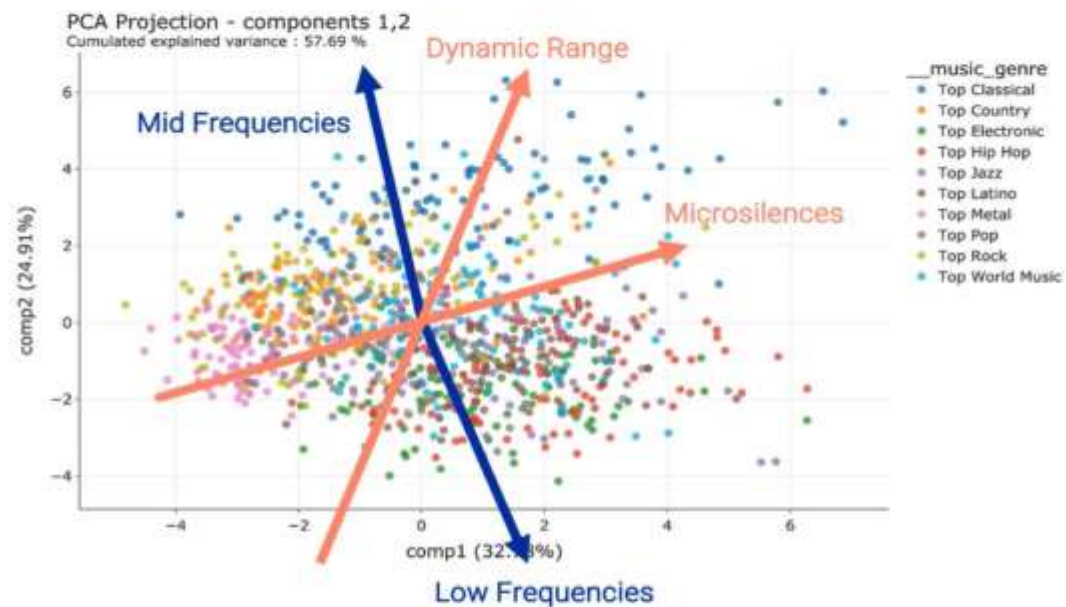
no hint of 'hidden' synaptopathy : another entity?



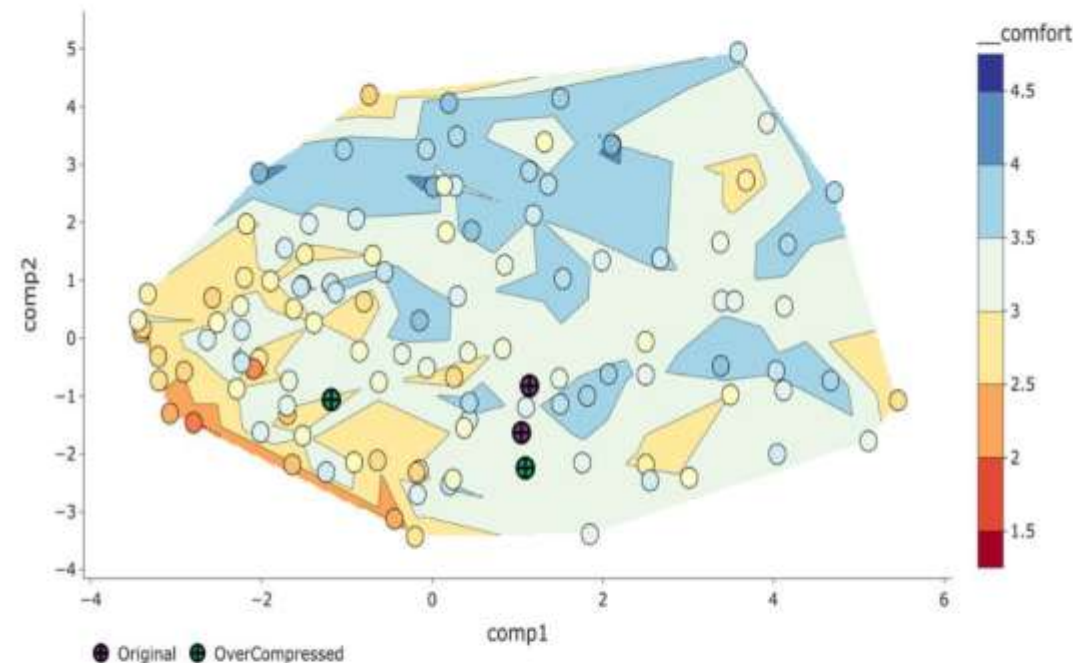
Looking at repositories of digital files / music



Influence on subjective evaluation ?



Heatmap of __comfort for DB1000-drop10s-stereo, 120 comfort songs and SemaineDuSon song



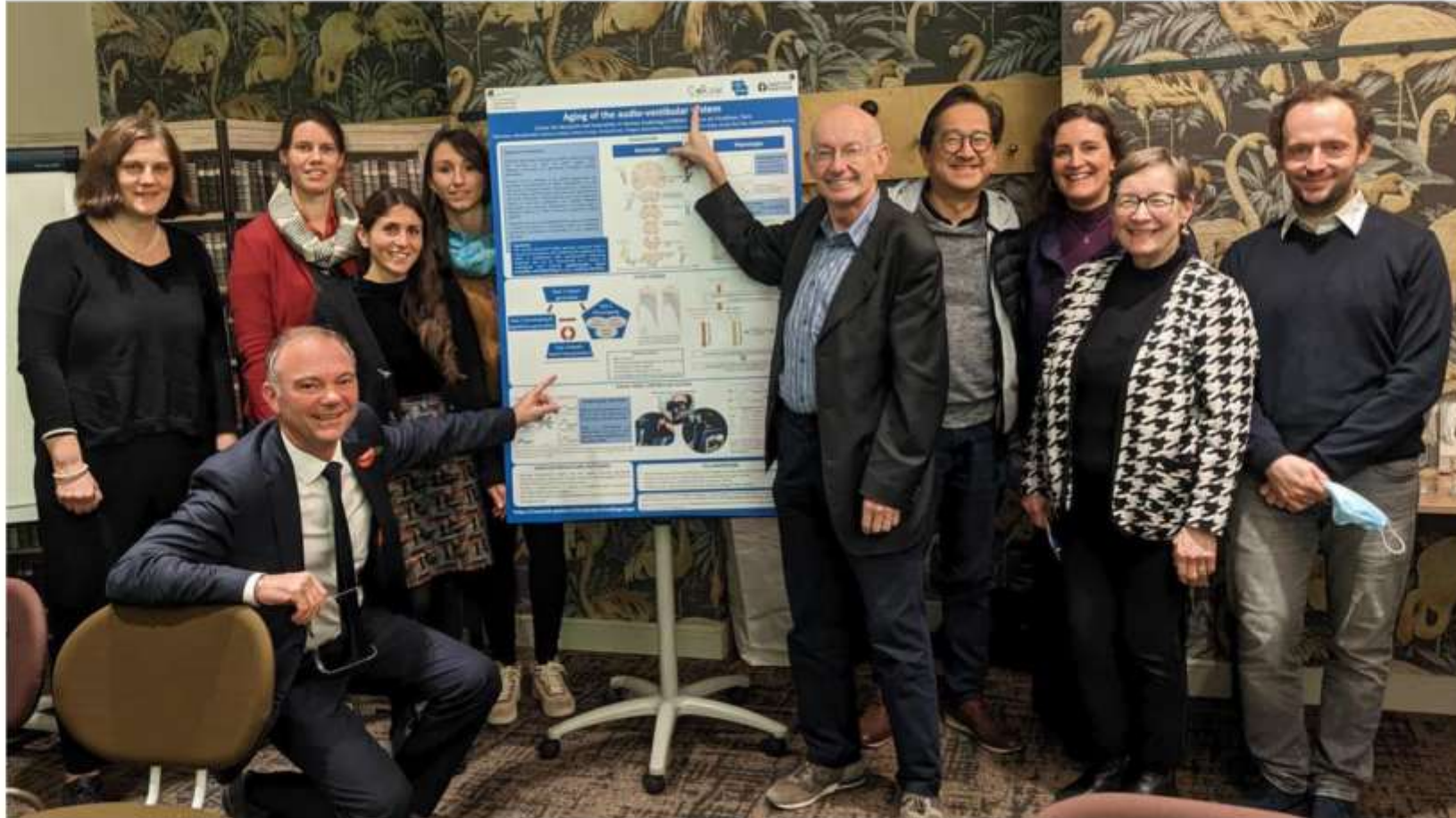
mild and not direct

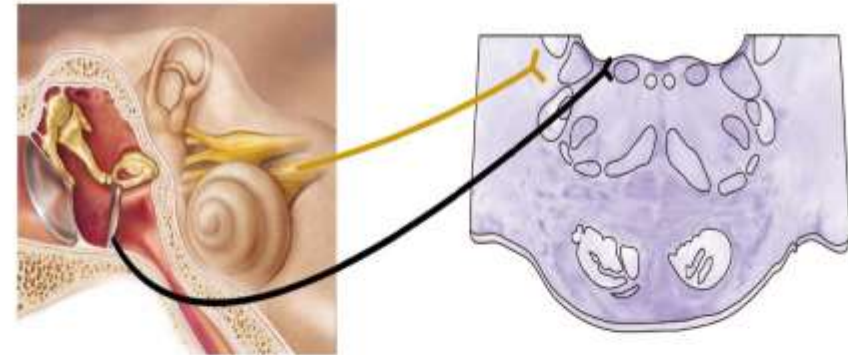
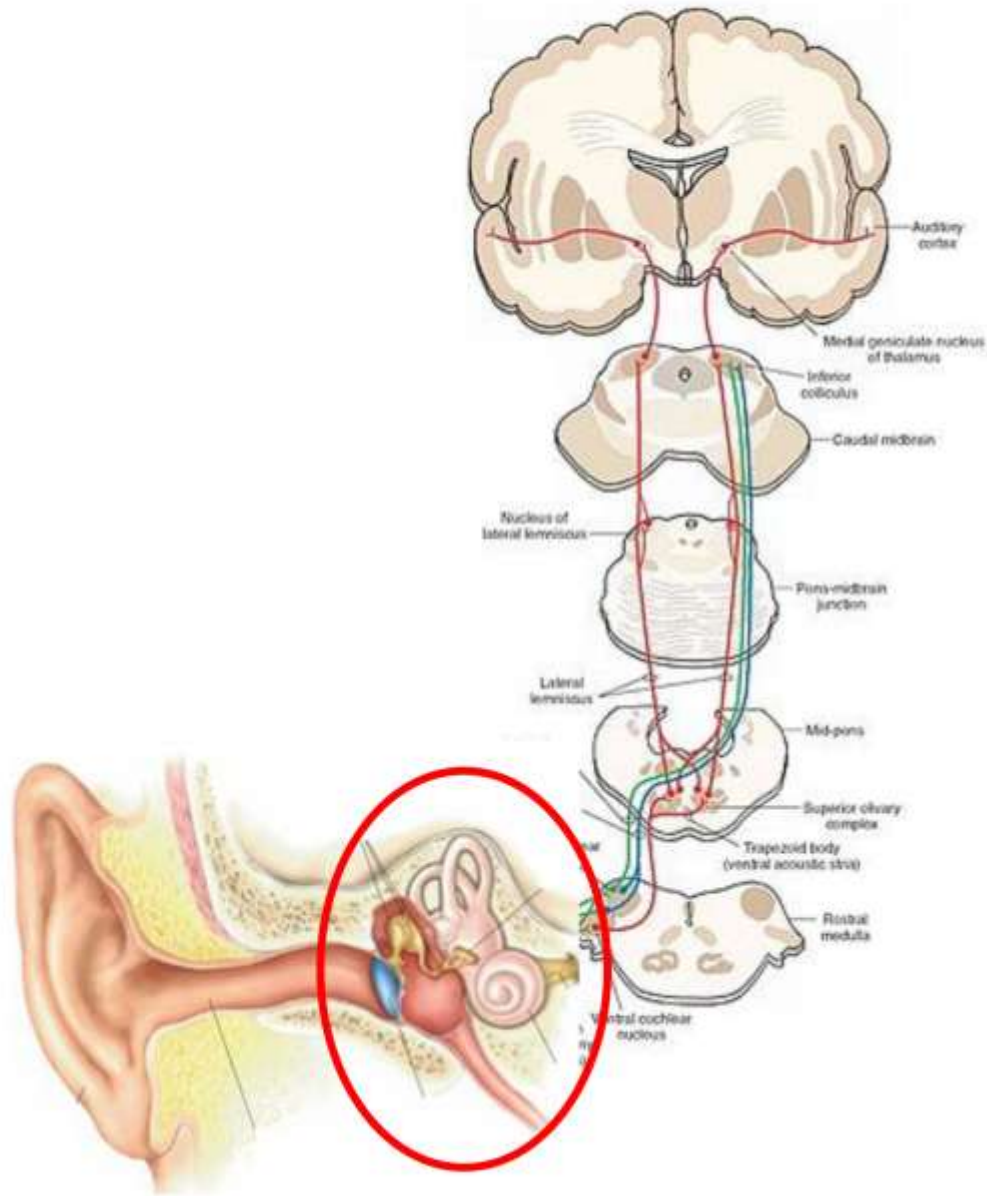
conclusions

- the effects of digitally manipulated sound do not follow standard rules
- likely, the (deliberate) cancellation of short periods of rest generates fatigability
- the resulting disorder is 'hidden' to standard audiometry
- caveat : fatigue does not mean damage
- what new standards ? how long, how loud, how often ?

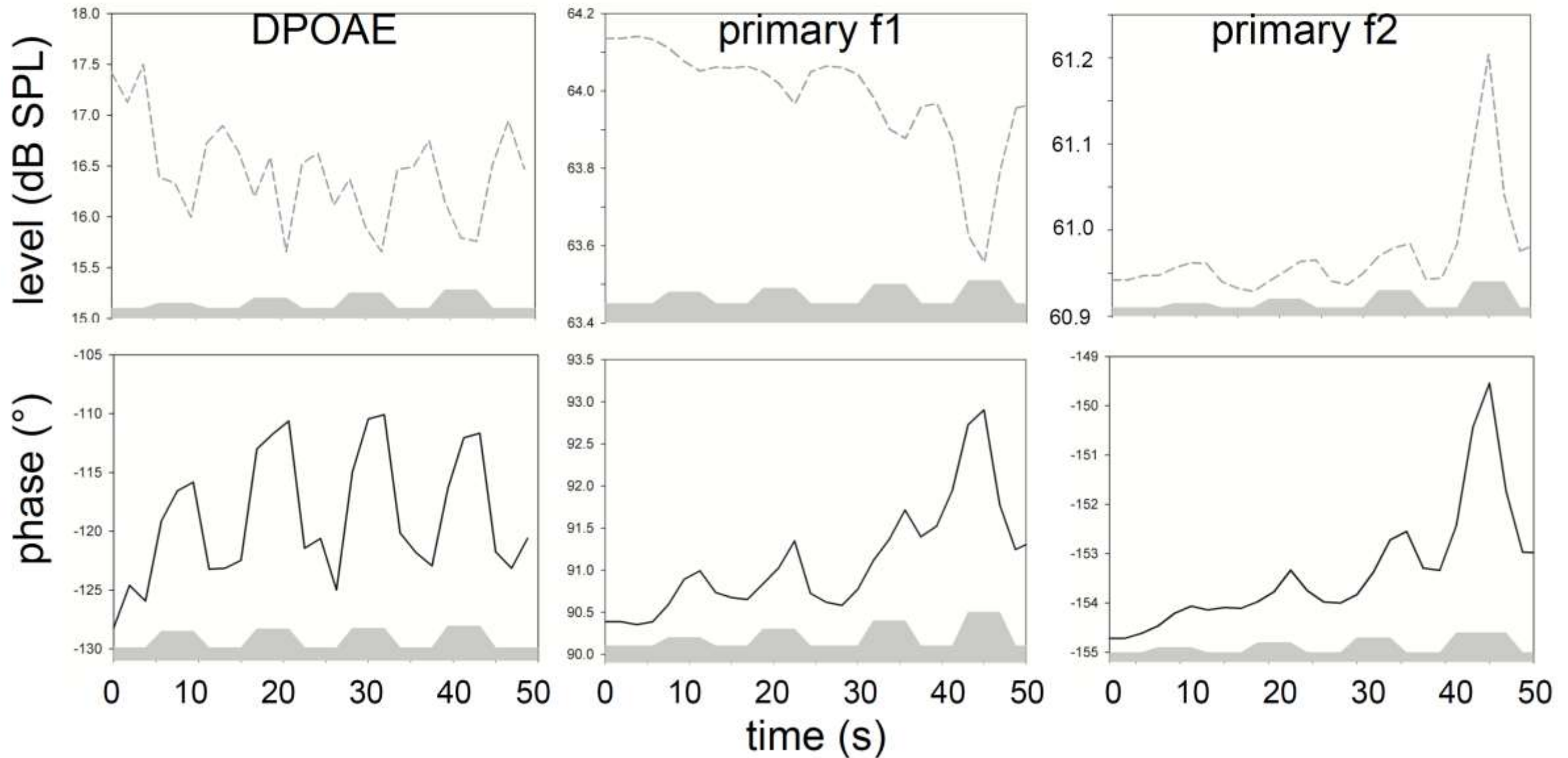
remerciements: collaborateurs '*AUDIOGENAGE*'

CeRIAH





effets sur une boucle réflexe protectrice (audition plus centrale)





Questions, discussions



World Health
Organization



Introduction to Day 2 & 3 Thematic group work sessions



Thematic groups

Group A – Main room

Devices, systems, video gameplay & esports

- Chair: Masahito Kawamori
- WHO facilitator: Shelly Chadha
- Purpose:

To explore opportunities for embedding **safe listening standards** and principles into personal listening **devices, systems, and platforms** for video gameplay and esports.



Group B – K1 room

Venues and events

- Chair: Adam Hill
- WHO facilitator: Arveen Sodhi
- Purpose:

To support the global uptake of WHO's **standard for safe listening in venues and live events**.

Thematic groups

Group C – K2 room Research protocols

- Chair: Adrian Fuente
- WHO facilitator: Lauren Dillard
- Purpose:

To **finalise** a shared research **protocol for assessing recreational sound exposure** and its impact on hearing, and to **identify global research priorities**.

Group D – D room Advocacy and awareness

- Chairs: Hayatee Hasan & Carolina Der
- WHO facilitator: Carolina Der
- Purpose:

To develop coordinated **strategies for raising awareness** and driving action through **advocacy**, education, and cross-sector partnerships.

Group A – Main room

Devices, systems, video gameplay & esports

- Ms. Yunjin SONG
- Ms. Tatjana Sachse
- Mr. Thomas Lund
- Mr. Simão Ferraz de Campos
- Mr. Sergi Mesonero
- Mr. Raju Desai
- Mr. Mark Laureyns
- Mr. Kuba Mazur
- Mr. Masahito Kawamori
- Mr. Jérémie Voix
- Ms. Melita Moore
- Mr. Chucri (Chuck) Kardous
- Mr. Cédric MATEU
- Mr. Brian Schmidt
- Ms. Lidia Best

Group B – K1 room

Venues and events

- Mr. Raphael Elmiger
- Mr. Nick Rainbow
- Mr. Michael Santucci
- Mr. Jörn Nettingsmeier
- Jessica Borowski
- Mr. Ian Hoffman
- Mr. Adam Hill
- Mr. Rob Shephard

Group C – K2 room

Research protocols

- Mr. Winfried Schlee
- Ms. Sarah Grinn
- Mr. Richard Neitzel
- Dr. Gáborján Anita
- Ms. Kelly Tremblay
- Ms. Colleen Leprell
- Mr. Berthold Langguth
- Ms. Adriana Bender M De Lacerda
- Mr. Adrian Fuente

Group D – D room

Advocacy and awareness

- Ms. Teresa Amat
- Mr. Antonio Morant
- Ms. Sara Rubinelli
- Mr. Nicola Diviani
- Ms. Karissa Chesky
- Mr. Antonio Morant Albelda
- Mr. Andreas Thulin
- Ms. Aderinola Olopade
- Mr. Bilel JAMOUSSI

Thematic groups

- 9:00 meet at the main room
- Go to rooms K1, K2 and G3 guided by WHO facilitator
- Different agendas
- Break for coffee and lunch
- At the end of the second day group conclusions presentation (template will be provided)

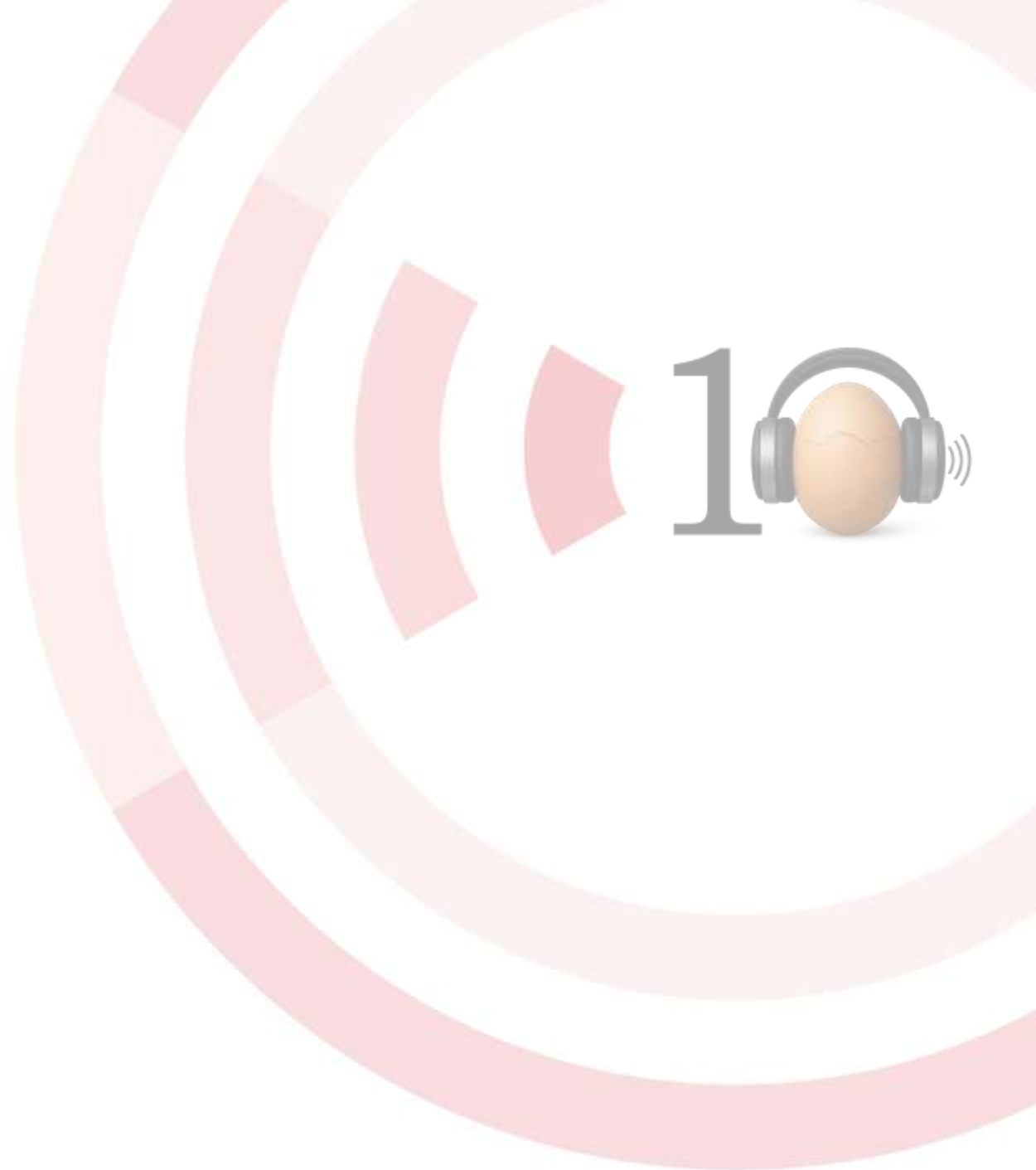
Contributory Dinner

Le Karne

1st July, 7:30 pm



World Health
Organization



Plenary session and meeting close