

Relationship Between Auditory and Visual Noise Acceptance in Normal-Hearing Listeners

DOI: 10.3766/jaaa.18100

Kathleen F. Faulkner*
Patrick N. Plyler*
Mary K. Easterday*
Teresa M. Slade*

Abstract

Background: Research has shown that hearing aid acceptance is closely related to how well an individual tolerates background noise, regardless of improved speech understanding in background noise. The acceptable noise level (ANL) test was developed to quantify background noise acceptance. The ANL test measures a listener's willingness to listen to speech in noise rather than their ability to understand speech in noise, and is clinically valuable as a predictor of hearing aid success.

Purpose: Noise acceptance is thought to be mediated by central regions of the nervous system, but the underlying mechanism of noise acceptance is not well understood. Higher order central efferent mechanisms may be weaker and/or central afferent mechanisms are more active in listeners with large versus small ANLs. Noise acceptance, therefore, may not be limited to the auditory modality but observable across modalities. We designed a visual-ANL test, as a parallel of the auditory-ANL test, to examine the relations between auditory and visual noise acceptance.

Research Design: A correlational design.

Study Sample: Thirty-seven adults between the ages of 21 and 30 years with normal hearing participated in this study.

Data Collection and Analysis: All participants completed the standard auditory-ANL task, the visual-ANL task developed for this study, reception thresholds for sentences using the hearing in noise test, and visual sentence recognition in noise using the text reception threshold test. Correlational analyses were performed to evaluate the relations between and among the ANL and perception tasks.

Results: Auditory- and Visual-ANLs were correlated; those who accepted more auditory noise were also those who accepted more visual noise. Auditory and visual perceptual measures were also correlated, demonstrating that both measures reflect common processes underlying the ability to recognize speech in noise. Finally, as expected, noise acceptance levels were unrelated to perception in noise across modalities.

Conclusions: The results of this study support our hypothesis that noise acceptance may not be unique to the auditory modality, specifically, that the common variance shared between the two ANL tasks, may reflect a shared general perceptual or cognitive mechanism that is not specific to the auditory or visual domains. These findings also support that noise acceptance and speech recognition reflect different aspects of auditory and visual perception. Future work will relate these ANL measures with central tasks of inhibition and include hearing-impaired individuals to explore the mechanisms underlying noise acceptance.

Key Words: acceptable noise level, audiovisual, hearing aids, speech perception

Abbreviations: ANL = acceptable noise level; BNL = background noise level; HINT = hearing in noise test; ICC = intraclass correlation coefficient; MCL = most comfortable listening level; RTS = reception threshold for sentences; SNR = signal-to-noise ratio; SRT = speech recognition threshold; TRT = text reception threshold

*Department of Audiology and Speech Pathology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Knoxville, TN

Corresponding author: Kathleen F. Faulkner, Department of Audiology and Speech Pathology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Knoxville, TN 37914; Email kfaulkner@uthsc.edu

This work was presented as a research poster at the American Academy of Audiology Annual Conference, Nashville, TN, 2018.

INTRODUCTION

The National Institutes of Health have estimated that 28.8 million adults in the United States have a hearing loss that would benefit from the use of hearing aids, and for adults aged more than 70 years, only one in three have actually tried to use them (NIDCD, 2016). Even among those who seek out hearing health care, hearing aid rejection is common and difficult to predict because it is not simply related to how well the hearing aid improves speech understanding. Rather, more often, the reason for hearing aid rejection is how well the hearing aid performs in noisy environments. In noisy listening conditions, hearing aids not only amplify the desired target speech but also increase the levels of the unwanted background noise. Listeners often report having to expend additional mental effort to keep up with the demands of communication in noisy environments, with even greater difficulties experienced with more severe degrees of hearing loss (see Pichora-Fuller et al, 2016). Therefore, even when a listener can maintain a high level of speech understanding in a challenging listening condition, they often experience fatigue and may be unable to allocate the necessary additional cognitive resources to compensate for their hearing loss. Compounded over time, these difficulties lead to hearing-impaired listeners experiencing stress, social isolation, and hearing aid dissatisfaction/rejection (Pichora-Fuller et al, 2016). Therefore, clinicians and scientists alike are actively looking beyond clinical measures of speech understanding to better understand and identify individuals who benefit from hearing aids yet may be more likely to reject them.

The concept of background noise acceptance was defined by Nabelek et al (1991) and led to the development of the acceptable noise level (ANL) test. The ANL test differs from traditional speech-in-noise tests in that the ANL measures a listener's willingness to listen to speech in background noise instead of a listener's speech understanding in noise. To measure an ANL, listeners first adjust running speech to their most comfortable listening level (MCL). Background noise is then introduced and adjusted to the maximum acceptable background noise level (BNL) while listening to and following the words of a story (BNL). The ANL is then calculated as the difference between the BNL and the MCL ($ANL = MCL - BNL$). Smaller ANL values indicate more willingness to accept background noise, whereas larger ANL values indicate less willingness to accept background noise.

Studies have suggested that hearing aid acceptance is related to how well that individual tolerates background noise regardless of improved speech understanding in background noise (Nabelek et al, 1991).

For example, Nabelek et al (2006) reported the ANL to be 85% effective at predicting hearing aid use patterns. Listeners with small ANLs (<7 dB) were likely to become successful hearing aid users, whereas listeners with large ANLs (>13 dB) were likely to become unsuccessful hearing aid users. In addition, ANLs are stable and have high test-retest reliability (Nabelek et al, 2006; Freyaldenhoven et al, 2006b; Gordon-Hickey et al, 2012; Brännström et al, 2014), but they are highly variable across listeners in both normal-hearing and hearing-impaired populations (Nabelek et al, 1991; 2004; 2006; Freyaldenhoven et al, 2006a; Brännström et al, 2012; 2013; 2014; Wu et al, 2016).

Although the ANL task has been proven to be a valuable clinical tool, much less is known about the mechanisms underlying noise acceptance. Although noise acceptance is measured using a task that involves listening to speech in the presence of background noise, it does not relate to the factors that are commonly associated with understanding speech in noise. For example, ANLs are not related to speech recognition in background noise (Nabelek et al, 2004), age (Freyaldenhoven et al, 2006b; Nabelek et al, 2006), gender (Rogers et al, 2003; Plyler et al, 2011), degree of hearing loss (Nabelek et al, 1991; 2006), and the use of amplification (Nabelek et al, 2004). Efforts to explain the underlying variability in ANL values suggested that noise acceptance may be centrally mediated and is, thus, inherent to an individual. Findings from these studies suggest personality traits/types (Nabelek 2006; Alworth et al, 2007; Franklin et al, 2013), working memory capacity (Brännström et al, 2012; 2014), executive control (Freyaldenhoven et al, 2005; Nichols and Gordon-Hickey, 2012), cognitive control networks, and cortical (sensory) gating affect noise acceptance (Miller et al, 2018). Moreover, the afferent and efferent processes extending beyond the brain stem may also impact noise acceptance (Harkrider and Smith, 2005; Harkrider and Tampas, 2006). Specifically, central efferent mechanisms may be weaker and/or central afferent mechanisms are more active in listeners with large versus small ANLs (Harkrider and Smith, 2005; Harkrider and Tampas, 2006; Shetty et al, 2014). If noise acceptance is centrally mediated and is inherent to an individual, one hypothesis holds that noise acceptance may not be limited to the auditory modality but rather a global sensory phenomenon that may be observable across other modalities, such as vision. If true, noise acceptance should act in a complimentary rather than compensatory fashion across auditory and visual modalities.

Most of the everyday spoken communication involves the real-time integration of information from both auditory and visual modalities. The ability to see a talker can improve the understanding of speech in both quiet and noisy environments (e.g., Sumby and Pollack, 1954;

Remez 2005). Adding congruent visual (facial) cues to a degraded auditory signal can be superadditive, meaning that the performance level is greater than the sum of the audio and visual signals alone (e.g., Campbell, 2008). However, when the visual and auditory cues are incongruent, multimodal interference can lead to subadditive performance that increases the chance for error and adds uncertainty which places more cognitive demands on listening (e.g., Campbell, 2008). Furthermore, the quality of information from the visual or auditory sources may alter how a listener makes use of the information from each modality, demonstrating more general aspects of perception and cognition that are not specific to the visual or auditory system (e.g., Witten and Knudsen, 2005). In degraded or noisy listening conditions, people tend to rely on visual cues; however, older adults with hearing loss may be less able to integrate auditory and visual cues regardless of their degree of hearing loss (e.g., Tye-Murray et al, 2007; Musacchia et al, 2009). Adding visible speech cues may help listeners compensate for poor peripheral perception or declining cognitive abilities by improving auditory perception of sentences (Grant and Seitz, 2000; Smith and Fogerty, 2015). However, the ability to integrate, or gain benefit from multimodal information, may deteriorate with age (e.g., Krull et al, 2013; Smith and Fogerty, 2016), which may have significant implications for aging, hearing-impaired listeners.

Although the ANL test is traditionally administered using an auditory-only paradigm (signal and noise), several studies have explored the effect of visual cues on the auditory-ANL. Normal-hearing listeners showed improved ANL values with the addition of visual cues (~ 3 dB: Plyler and Alworth, 2008; ~ 0.9 dB: Wu et al, 2014; ~ 1.5 dB: Plyler et al, 2015). Hearing-impaired listeners, however, did not show any benefit in the unaided condition, but similar benefit as the normal-hearing group in the aided condition with the addition of visual cues (~ 3.3 dB: Plyler et al, 2015). These studies confirm that the addition of visual cues can improve the ANL, particularly for normal-hearing and hearing-impaired listeners in an aided condition.

Converging evidence supports that auditory noise acceptance is mostly unrelated to peripheral hearing factors, centrally mediated, and related to individual factors. Our central hypothesis is that noise acceptance is generated by high-level, top-down, cognitive processing and is a global, complementary sensory phenomenon inherent to an individual. Rather than focus on audiovisual integration, where visual cues influence auditory perception and noise acceptance, we investigated the basis of perception and noise acceptance in the auditory and visual systems separately.

The first purpose of the present study was to determine if noise acceptance is a domain-general phenomenon by measuring noise acceptance across auditory

and visual modalities. For this study, we created a visual-ANL task that would parallel the auditory-ANL task, but remain independent of the auditory system. We modeled the visual-ANL task after the auditory-ANL task, using the same materials and procedures. By evaluating the noise acceptance levels across these two modalities, we can characterize the extent to which noise acceptance may be observable across domains. Our ability to provide evidence that noise acceptance is a domain-general phenomenon could introduce new opportunities to explore the underlying mechanisms of noise acceptance and help explain the observed high individual variability in ANL values. We predicted that both the auditory- and visual-ANLs would be highly variable across participants and that listeners who accept higher auditory noise would also accept higher visual noise.

The second purpose of the present study was to determine if visual noise acceptance was related to visual speech understanding. To address this question, we measured visual sentence recognition in noise using the text reception threshold (TRT) test, a previously established parallel test in the visual modality developed by Zekveld et al (2007). The TRT is the visual analog of the speech recognition threshold in noise (SRT in dB) task designed to better understand the variability in speech in noise performance that could not be predicted solely by peripheral hearing factors. These two speech understanding tasks use shared top-down cognitive and linguistic skills that are important for processing verbal information to extract meaning from context-rich sentences that are partially obscured either visually or auditorily (e.g., Humes et al, 2007; Zekveld et al, 2007). The TRT has been studied across multiple populations and shows consistent and robust associations with the SRT and is considered to be a valuable complementary measure of the overlapping cognitive skills and abilities used for understanding speech in background noise (e.g., George et al, 2007; Zekveld et al, 2007; 2008; 2018; Kramer et al, 2009; Besser et al, 2012; Humes et al, 2013). The TRT reflects a participant's context-bound verbal inference-making ability, in other words how well someone can "reconstruct the whole from the sum of the parts" (Humes et al, 2007; Lyxell and Rönnberg, 1987; Rönnberg et al, 2016). TRTs for typically developing and hearing-impaired participants are $\sim 55\%$, ranging 49–60% (lower scores indicating better performance) (e.g., Zekveld et al, 2007; 2018; Humes et al, 2013), and factors such as age and hearing acuity were associated with slightly poorer performance (approximately $\sim 10\%$ reduction in TRT) (e.g., Zekveld et al, 2018). Similar to the auditory SRT, there is a relatively small variability across listeners and better performance is associated with greater working memory capacity and language abilities. The relationship between TRT

and SRT may be dependent on the level of semantic context across materials, with greater associations when both sets of materials contain similarly high levels of semantic context. Zekveld et al (2018) examined the underlying cognitive abilities behind the TRT in a large group of hearing-impaired listeners ($n = 200$) and reported that those with better TRTs had better auditory speech perception and that TRTs were associated with the ability to fill in missing words in incomplete sentences, linguistic processing speed, and working memory capacity. Parallel tasks, such as the TRT and SRT, provide information about the auditory and cognitive deficits that affect performance within and across modalities, helping to separate peripheral and central factors.

Because auditory-ANL values are consistently unrelated to auditory speech perception skills, we predicted that visual noise acceptance as measured by our visual-ANL task would not be related to visual speech understanding as measured by the TRT task. For completeness, we also included the reception thresholds for sentences (RTS) using the HINT test as a measure of speech understanding in noise in the auditory modality. We predicted that the auditory and visual speech perception measures would correlate with one another (RTS and TRT), but that neither perceptual measure would correlate with the corresponding ANL measure.

METHODS

Participants

Thirty-seven adults between the ages of 21 and 30 years participated in this study (27 females and 10 males). All participants reported no history of hearing or speech disorders at the time of testing and each passed a pure-tone hearing screening test at 20-dB HL from 250 to 8000 Hz bilaterally. All participants were informed about the test protocol and procedures, and full, written consent was obtained before participation. The University of Tennessee Knoxville Institutional Review Board approved the informed consent and procedures used in this study, and all testing took place in the Hearing Instrument Laboratory in Knoxville, Tennessee.

General Procedures

The laboratory setup used in this experiment was identical to that used in Plyler et al (2015). All auditory stimuli were routed through a two-channel diagnostic audiometer (GSI-61) calibrated to ANSI standards (ANSI, 2010) to an ear-level loudspeaker located in a sound-treated booth (Industrial Acoustic) lit with fluorescent lighting that was judged to be equally lit as the outer laboratory space. All stimuli were presented at 0° azimuth. Visual stimuli (e.g., video of the

newscaster) were routed to a 19-inch LCD flat screen computer monitor (Dell) placed on a desktop slightly below the eye level. The monitor brightness and dynamic contrast were set to “auto-adjust” that optimized the display settings based on the video output and no settings were changed between participants. Participants were seated approximately one meter from the loudspeaker and computer monitor. During the visual test conditions, participants were free to move either closer or farther from the monitor as necessary to best view the test materials and none of the participants requested to adjust the monitor brightness or booth lighting. During the visual-ANL task, the video of the newscaster was full screen, similar to a television news broadcast (see Figure 1). During the visual perceptual task (TRT), the participant also had access to a computer mouse on the desk. The monitor was turned off during all auditory-only conditions. All participants self-reported normal or corrected-to-normal vision, although a vision screening was not administered. The hearing screening was administered first, and the order of testing was randomized for each participant.

ANL Tasks

Auditory ANL Task

Auditory-ANL was measured using a modified version of the methodology described by Nabelek et al (1991), rather than finding an individual’s MCL as a starting level; the speech level for all participants was fixed at 65-dB SPL. Participants were asked to listen to a prerecorded monologue of the Arizona Travelogue script (Frye Electronics, Inc., San Jose, CA) spoken by a single male talker. Testing began with multitalker babble noise at 45-dB SPL (+20 dB SNR), and participants self-adjusted the SNR by increasing or decreasing the level of the background noise in 4-dB steps (2-dB steps for final adjustments). Participants were given these instructions before the task: “You will listen to a story with background noise of several people talking at the same time. After you have listened to this for a few moments, select the level of the background noise that you would be willing to accept or ‘put up with’ without becoming tense and tired while following the story. First turn the noise up until it is too loud by pressing the ‘up button’ on the keypad, and then down using the ‘down button’ on the keypad, until the story becomes very clear. Finally adjust the noise (up and down) to the level that you would put up with for a long time while following the story.” Two auditory-ANLs were measured using this procedure and the SNRs calculated were averaged and recorded as the participant’s auditory-ANL (in dB SNR). Lower scores on this test indicate more background noise acceptance.

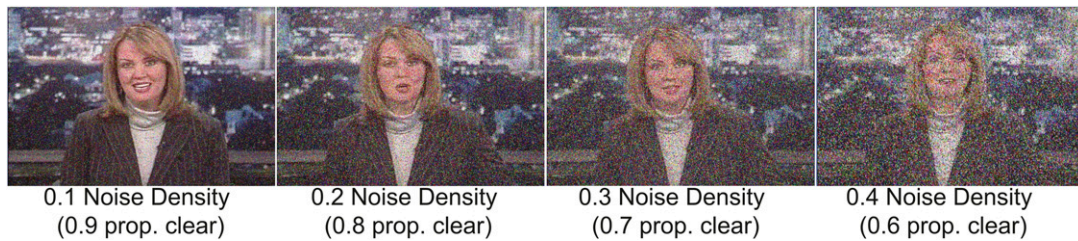


Figure 1. Visual-ANL task stimuli. Example of the video stimuli for the visual-ANL task with increasing levels of noise density, from left to right 0.1–0.4 (0.9–0.6 proportion clear). (This figure appears in color in the online version of this article.)

Visual ANL Task

A visual version of the ANL test was developed for use in this experiment. The video recordings used were originally developed by Plyler et al (2015) and consisted of a local professional female newscaster reading the Arizona Travelogue script (Frye Electronics, Inc.) using a teleprompter at a moderate pace. The speaker used for this recording was Lori Tucker (WATE, Knoxville, TN), a professional newscaster in the East Tennessee region, with an accent that is referred to as standard American English. During the visual-ANL task, the video is played in the visual condition only; therefore, the participants in this experiment did not hear her voice. A custom MATLAB code was developed to add visual noise to each frame of the video using the “imnoise” function, specifying “salt and pepper” noise to the image I , where d is the noise density (from 0 to 1). Salt and pepper noise, or impulse noise, is made up of white, black, or both pixels over the top of an image, and was chosen because it most closely approximated “static” on a television. Twenty noisy versions were pre-processed with the density of the noise ranging from 0 to 1 in 0.05 steps, where 0 is clear and 1 is fully obscured. See Figure 1 for an example of one frame of each of the video files representing four increasing levels of noise (from left to right, 0.1–0.4, clear to noisy). The processed video files were presented to the participants in a PowerPoint presentation where each slide contained a new video file with increasing levels of noise. Participants manually adjusted the noise density by advancing the slideshow, using the arrow keys to move from one slide to another in either direction. Each time the PowerPoint slide was changed, the video was set to autoplay at that desired noise level and continued until the participant moved to another slide. Participants were instructed how to complete the task verbally and provided with written instructions. Participants were given these instructions before the task: “You will see a video with overlaid visual noise that looks like TV static. The video is muted, so you will not be able to hear the speaker’s voice. After you have watched for a few moments, select the level of the static that you would be willing to accept or ‘put up with’ without becoming tense and tired while watching the video. First increase

the static by using the ‘up button’ on the keypad until it is intolerable and then decrease by using the ‘down button’ on the keypad until the picture becomes clear to you. Finally adjust the static (up and down) to the level that you would ‘put up with’ for a long time while following the video.” Two visual-ANLs were measured using this procedure. The final noise density slide that the participant indicated for each trial was averaged and recorded as the participant’s visual-BNL (noise density). To simplify the comparison between ANL values, visual-BNLs were converted to visual-ANLs by subtracting each participant’s BNL from 1; therefore, lower values indicate more background noise acceptance on both tasks.

Perception in Noise Measures

Auditory Reception Threshold for Speech in Noise (RTS)

Auditory reception thresholds for sentences (RTS) in background noise were assessed using the HINT (Nilsson et al, 1994). The HINT procedure used in this study was modified from the original HINT protocol, with speech presentation levels fixed and noise levels varied adaptively, to better match the adaptive protocol used for the measurement of ANL (e.g., Plyler et al, 2008). Sentences and speech-shaped noise were presented from the same loudspeaker at 0°. Throughout the test, speech was held constant (65-dB SPL) and the level of the noise was varied to determine a final threshold using a one-up/one-down adaptive procedure that tracks the SNR required to achieve approximately 50% correct on the test (SNR-50). Participants were asked to repeat each sentence they heard; only sentences in which all words were correctly repeated were scored as correct. The initial SNR for all trials was –5-dB SNR (noise 70 dB). The SNR was varied with a step size of 4 dB for the first four sentences with no sentences repeated and a step size of 2 dB for the remaining six sentences. The SNR threshold for each list was calculated by averaging seven SNRs, the final six sentences and the SNR dictated by the response of the final sentence (i.e., the SNR for the 11th trial). Two lists were administered using this procedure, and the SNRs calculated

were averaged and recorded as the participant's reception threshold for sentences (RTS: HINT threshold in dB SNR). Lower SNRs on this test indicate better performance.

Visual Text Reception Threshold (TRT)

Visual speech perception in visual background noise was assessed using an adaptive text reception threshold (TRT) task, which assessed a participant's ability to recognize visually degraded sentences (vertical black bars obscuring portions of the text). This test is generally considered the visual analog of the auditory speech recognition in noise test (Kramer et al, 2009). The version of the TRT used in this study was adapted from the Dutch version developed by Zekveld et al (2007) using the revised speech perception in noise test (R-SPIN; Bilger et al, 1984) sentences (Humes et al, 2013). The TRT task used in this experiment was an automated software program provided by Larry Humes and Gary Kidd, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. During this task, meaningful sentences were presented within a large text box centered on a computer monitor; the text is presented in red with a white background with a text size of 45. The words appeared sequentially (250 msec/word) and the complete sentence remained on the screen for 3.5 sec. Participants were asked to read aloud each sentence as best as they could; only sentences in which all words were correctly repeated were scored as correct. During the task, sentences were partially obscured by equally spaced vertical black bars and the difficulty of the task varied adaptively based on the participant's performance by increasing or decreasing the width of the bars (i.e., proportion of unobscured text). See Figure 2 for an example of a sentence with varying proportions of obscured text. All initial trials began with 0.84 (bar width), and the same sentence was displayed with decreasing levels of masking, in steps of 0.12, until the participant was able to correctly repeat the sentence. Subsequent sentences were varied

in steps of 0.06 using a one-up/one-down adaptive procedure that tracked the proportion of masking required to read approximately 50% of the sentences correctly (TRT). The test consisted of four adaptive runs of 13 trials using four sets of R-SPIN high-predictability sentences. The threshold for each run was calculated as the mean proportion masking for trials 5–14. Similar to the RTS described previously, the 14th trial was not presented but the value based on the response of the 13th trial. Threshold estimates for the four runs were averaged and recorded. To simplify the comparison between TRT and RTS, TRTs were converted to proportion of unobscured text by subtracting each participant's final threshold from 1; therefore, lower values indicate more background noise acceptance on both tasks.

Statistical Analyses

All statistical analyses were calculated using SPSS statistical package version 23 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). To evaluate the relations between and among the ANL tasks and perceptual tasks, we examined the following Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients to assess the following:

- The correlation between ANL tasks: auditory-ANL and visual-ANL
- The correlation between perceptual measures: RTS and TRT
- The interrelations among the ANL and perceptual measures.

RESULTS

Mean thresholds, standard deviation, and range values for auditory-ANL, visual-ANL, and RTS for 37 participants and TRT for 33 participants are displayed in Table 1. Because of a software malfunction, TRT data were not saved for four participants. Therefore,

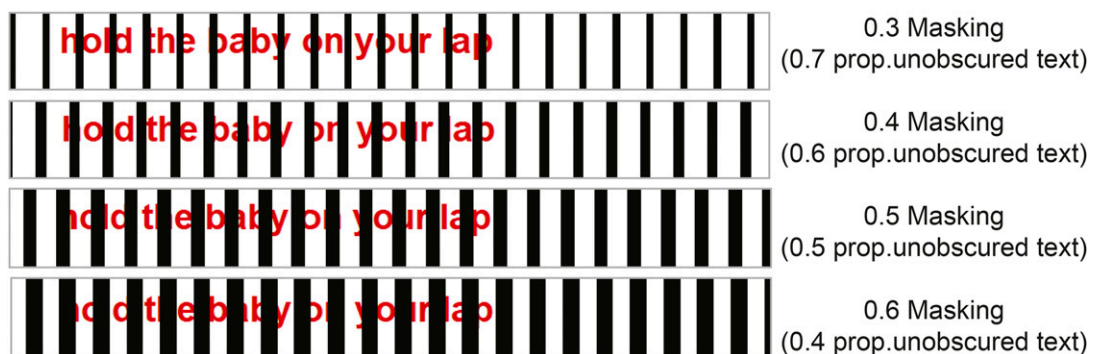


Figure 2. Visual text reception threshold stimuli. Example of the TRT sentence “hold the baby on your lap” with increasing levels of masking, from top to bottom 0.3–0.6 (0.7–0.4 proportion of unobscured text). For reference, the mean TRT threshold for these participants was 0.6, and scores ranged from 0.52 to 0.76 proportion of unobscured text. (This figure appears in color in the online version of this article.)

Table 1. Sample Size, Mean, Standard Deviation, and Range Values for ANL and Perception in Noise Tasks

| Task | n | M | SD | Range |
|---|----|-------|------|--------------|
| ANL | | | | |
| Auditory-ANL (dB SNR) | 37 | 3.70 | 7.27 | -9 to 27 |
| Visual-ANL (proportion clear) | 37 | 0.69 | 0.15 | 0.2 to 0.9 |
| Perception in noise | | | | |
| Auditory RTS (dB SNR) | 37 | -1.80 | 1.45 | -4.3 to 1.2 |
| Visual TRT (proportion unobscured text) | 33 | 0.61 | 0.05 | 0.52 to 0.76 |

Note: Because of a software malfunction, TRT scores were not recorded for four participants.

all analyses were computed excluding these participants list-wise, including only the results for the 33 participants with values for all measures. It should be noted, however, that all of the values on the other tests (auditory-ANL, visual-ANL, and RTS) for the excluded participants fell within the range of levels and thresholds measured for the remaining participants, and including/excluding these data did not change the strength of the statistical relationships reported. Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients (r values) were calculated using SPSS to evaluate the relations between and among the ANL and perceptual tasks.

Within-session Reliability

Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) were calculated to assess the within-session reliability of the two ANL measures. ICCs were calculated between the first and second measurement of the auditory- and visual-ANL tasks. ICC estimates and their 95% confidence intervals were calculated based on a mean rating ($k = 2$), absolute agreement, two-way mixed effects model and interpreted as poor ($ICC < 0.50$), moderate ($ICC = 0.50-0.75$), good ($ICC = 0.75-0.90$), and excellent ($ICC > 0.90$) (Koo and Li, 2016). Because two runs of the ANL tasks were completed and averaged to calculate the final level, the averaged measure ICC was interpreted. For the auditory-ANL, the $ICC = 0.972$, with 95% confidence intervals 0.946–0.985; for the visual-ANL, the $ICC = 0.970$ with 95% confidence intervals 0.91–0.99. These results indicate excellent within-session test-retest reliability for both the auditory- and visual-ANL tasks.

Relationship between Auditory-ANL and Visual-ANL

Results of the Pearson correlation indicated a significant positive correlation between auditory-ANL and visual-ANL measures ($r = 0.481$, $p = 0.005$, $n = 33$). Overall, there was a strong, positive correlation between the two measures of noise acceptance, whereby listeners who were willing to accept more auditory noise were also willing to accept more visual noise. The “goodness of fit” of the correlation model was evaluated by

calculating the coefficient of determination ($r^2 = 0.231$) which suggest that although 23% of the variance can be accounted for by each of the ANL measures, a large amount of variance remained unexplained. In other words, although a proportion of the variance in auditory-ANL and visual-ANL can be explained by one or more shared factors, such as a central amodal noise acceptance factor, the fact that these two measures do not directly predict each other perfectly means that other unrelated (auditory or nonauditory) factors are also contributing to the variance in ANLs. The scatterplot in Figure 3 displays the relationship between auditory-ANL and visual-ANL with lower values indicating more background noise acceptance on both tasks.

Relationship between RTS and TRT

Results of the Pearson correlation indicated a significant positive correlation between reception threshold for sentences (RTS) and text reception thresholds (TRTs) ($r = 0.509$, $p = 0.002$, $n = 33$). As expected, the ability to recognize sentences spoken in background noise was strongly related to the ability to read sentences that were partially obscured. As calculated for the auditory- and visual-ANL previously, the “goodness of fit” of the correlation model was evaluated by calculating the coefficient of determination ($r^2 = 0.259$) which suggests that although 26% of the variance can be accounted for by each of the perceptual measures, a large amount of variance remained unexplained. Similar to the ANL measures, although a proportion of the variance in RTS and TRT are mostly likely shared by a common “speech understanding” factor, other unrelated factors are also contributing to the variance observed. The scatterplot in Figure 4 displays the relationship between RTS and TRT; lower values indicate better performance on both tasks.

Relations among ANL and Perception in Noise Measures

No significant correlations were found between auditory-ANL and RTS or visual-ANL and TRT (A-ANL and RTS: $r = 0.100$, $p = 0.580$; V-ANL and TRT: $r = -0.040$, $p = 0.823$). These findings are consistent with

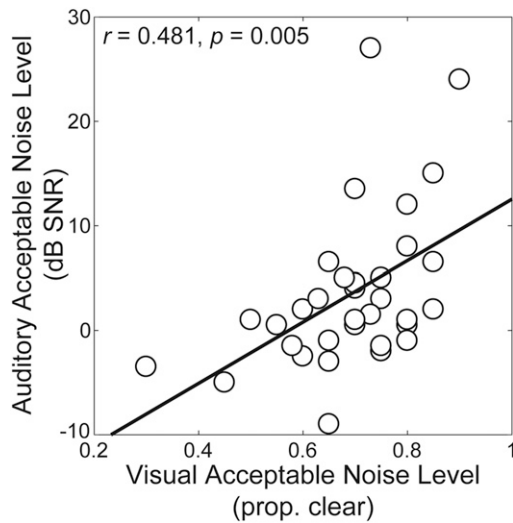


Figure 3. Relationship between ANL tasks. Auditory-ANL (dB SNR) is displayed along the ordinate, and visual-ANL (proportion clear) is displayed along the abscissa. The solid line represents the best fit linear regression line; r and p values are indicated in the upper left corner of the figure. Lower thresholds indicate better performance in both ANL tasks.

previous studies that have demonstrated that noise acceptance is generally unrelated to speech understanding in noise (e.g., Nabelek et al, 2004). These data further support the notion that a person's willingness to accept noise is not dependent on how well they understand speech in background noise and that each of these measures likely reflect different perceptual dimensions when listening to speech or watching a speaker in the presence of auditory or visual noise.

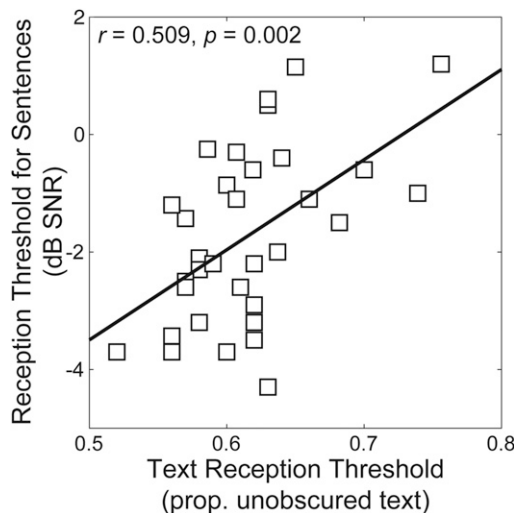


Figure 4. Relationship between perception in noise tests. Auditory reception threshold for sentences (dB SNR) is displayed on the ordinate and visual text reception threshold (proportion unobscured text) on the abscissa. The solid line represents the best fit linear regression line; r and p values are indicated in the upper left corner of the figure. Lower thresholds indicate better performance in the RTS and TRT tests.

DISCUSSION

Relationship between Auditory-ANL and Visual-ANL

The primary purpose of this study was to determine if noise acceptance was related across the auditory and visual modalities to examine our hypothesis that noise acceptance is a domain-general phenomenon. We administered the traditional auditory-ANL task and the visual analog of the auditory-ANL task that we developed for this study to young normal-hearing participants. Using video recordings of the same materials used in the auditory-ANL task, mixed with varying levels of “static” in an adaptive task, we were able to measure each participant's willingness to accept visual noise. Similar to auditory-ANLs, there was a wide range of individual variability in visual-ANLs. Importantly, we observed a strong relationship between the auditory- and visual-ANLs, whereby listeners who accepted higher auditory noise were also those who accepted more visual noise.

Noise acceptance measures were positively correlated across sensory modalities, thereby suggesting that these two tasks draw on a shared general perceptual or cognitive mechanism that is not specific to the auditory or visual modality. For example, previous research has suggested that central efferent mechanisms may be weaker and/or central afferent mechanisms are more active in listeners with large versus small auditory-ANLs (Harkrider and Smith, 2005; Harkrider and Tampas, 2006; Shetty et al, 2014) and that cortical sensory gating of inhibition may contribute to the observed variance in ANL (Miller et al, 2018). Given the positive relationship observed between the auditory and visual noise acceptance measures, it is possible that similar higher order efferent/afferent relationships exist in the visual system; however, this warrants further investigation. Furthermore, a large proportion of the variance remained unexplained, meaning that many other factors are contributing to the variance observed in each of the ANLs.

Relationship between RTS and TRT

A second goal of this study was to evaluate the perceptual abilities across modalities by comparing auditory and visual sentence recognition in noise. We found a significant positive correlation between the reception threshold for sentences (RTS in dB SNR) using HINT sentences in background noise and text reception thresholds (TRTs) using SPIN sentences partially obscured by a bar pattern. Our findings were consistent with prior studies that have demonstrated consistently that the ability to read masked written text was associated with the recognition of speech in background

noise (George et al, 2007; Humes et al, 2007; 2013; Zekveld et al, 2007; 2008; 2018; Kramer et al, 2009). Our results are in line with prior studies showing significant associations between TRT and SRT, and TRT may be able to predict approximately 10–30% of the variance in speech understanding in noise (George et al, 2007; Besser et al, 2012; Humes et al, 2013; Zekveld et al, 2018) with the shared variance reflecting a common “wholes from parts” factor that reflects general peripheral or cognitive contributions to speech understanding.

Relations among ANL and Perception in Noise Measures

Finally, we evaluated the interrelations among the ANL measures and perception of speech in noise. As we expected, auditory-ANLs were not related to speech understanding in noise (RTS), and these findings are consistent with numerous studies that have demonstrated that an individual’s noise acceptance levels are consistently unrelated to speech perception abilities (e.g., Nabelek et al, 2004; 2006; Mueller et al, 2006; Plyler et al, 2008). Furthermore, as predicted, visual-ANLs were similarly unrelated to visual speech understanding in visual noise (TRT). These results provide converging evidence that noise acceptance and speech recognition tasks reflect different aspects of auditory and visual perception and that the levels of noise that an individual reports that they will accept is not dependent on their perceptual abilities in either sensory modality. Individuals who can achieve high levels of speech understanding in more challenging SNRs do not consistently report higher levels of noise acceptance. Also, consistent with the ANL literature, we observed large variability in noise acceptance levels for both the auditory- and the visual-ANL tasks (see Table 1 for reference), whereas the range of performance for the auditory and visual perceptual tasks were small. For comparison, Nabelek et al (2006) reported a range of 30 dB in ANL (2–27 dB) and we show a slightly higher range of 38 dB (–9 to 27 dB) The difference in the variability across tests is simply due to the constraints of the measurement used; although this study demonstrated that young normal-hearing adults are consistent in their self-reporting of the noise level they are willing to accept in both visual and auditory modalities, it is still not clear why some listeners are more willing to accept high levels of background noise.

Limitations

Listening for a target in background noise depends on a listener’s ability to sustain attention and suppress or “tune out” irrelevant information, which likely reflects cognitive inhibition and is a skill that is not limited to the auditory modality. All listeners must integrate

visual and auditory sensory input during everyday communication, and it seems natural to consider a multi-sensory evaluation of hearing impaired listeners. There is a body of literature that has suggested that visual tests should be included when assessing hearing-impaired listeners to help differentiate the effects of peripheral hearing loss and global cognitive processing deficits that can be observed across modalities (Humes et al, 1992; 2007; 2013; McFarland and Caca, 1995; Watson et al, 1996; Grant et al, 1998; Humes 2005; Zekveld et al, 2007; 2018; Kramer et al, 2009).

The results of this study provide support for the hypothesis that noise acceptance may be amodal; however, our study only included young normal-hearing listeners and, therefore, motivates future research with heterogeneous populations of hearing-impaired listeners. We did not evaluate vision or lipreading ability in our normal-hearing listeners, which may be more relevant for older, hearing-impaired users who may have a more limited capacity for integrating auditory and visual cues (e.g., Tye-Murray et al, 2007; Musacchia et al, 2009). We also did not evaluate how audiovisual stimuli may interact in the visual-ANL task. Previous work demonstrated that adding visual cues to the auditory-ANL improved the level of noise a listener would accept, and the combined auditory- and visual-ANL may increase the ability to predict who would benefit from hearing aids (e.g., Plyler et al, 2015). Because the video stimuli in this task were presented without sound, we also do not know whether presenting congruent audiovisual stimuli would change how much visual noise a listener is willing to accept.

Clinical Applications and Future Directions

The long-term goal of this research is to better understand the mechanisms that underlie noise acceptance, which may ultimately lead to the development of better tools that clinicians can use with their patients to improve hearing aid use. Hearing-impaired listeners who accept higher levels of noise are much more likely to use their hearing aids and reap the benefits that hearing aids provide. Therefore, identifying the basis for noise acceptance could lead to improved outcomes with amplification for people with hearing loss who could benefit from hearing aids but do not pursue or use them. Although the observed relationship between auditory- and visual-ANL is promising, future studies will include behavioral and electrophysiologic measures of inhibition and executive control to identify and characterize which other perceptual or cognitive factors may be contributing to the shared and unique variance of auditory and visual noise acceptance. Although the results of this study demonstrate high within-session reliability, important next steps include evaluating between-session test–retest reliability and comparing

auditory- and visual-ANLs in a more diverse sample of normal-hearing and hearing-impaired users. So far, visual-ANL has only been studied in young normal-hearing listeners; therefore, more work is needed to determine if a multimodal approach to noise acceptance could provide new avenues to identifying and isolating the underlying mechanism that could ultimately lead to the development of novel methods to measure and improve noise acceptance. By learning that noise acceptance acts in a complementary and not a competitive way across modalities, we could use this knowledge to direct intervention strategies to improve noise acceptance in either modality.

REFERENCES

- Alworth LN, Plyler PN, Madix SG. (2007) Effect of personality type on the acceptance of noise. Poster Presented at the American Academy of Audiology Annual Conference. Denver, CO.
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI). (2010) *Maximum Ambient Noise Levels for Audiometric Test Rooms. ANSI S3.1-1999*. New York, NY: ANSI.
- Besser J, Zekveld AA, Kramer SE, Rönningberg J, Festen JM. (2012) New measures of masked text recognition in relation to speech-in-noise perception and their associations with age and cognitive abilities. *J Speech Lang Hear Res* 55(1):194–209.
- Bilger RC, Nuetzel JM, Rabinowitz WM, Rzeczkowski C. (1984) Standardization of a test of speech perception in noise. *J Speech Hear Res* 27(1):32–48.
- Brännström KJ, Zunic E, Borovac A, Ibertsson T. (2012) Acceptance of background noise, working memory capacity, and auditory evoked potentials in subjects with normal hearing. *J Am Acad Audiol* 23(7):542–552.
- Brännström KJ, Holm L, Kastberg T, Olsen SØ. (2013) The acceptable noise level: the effect of repeated measurements. *Int J Audiol* 53(1):21–29.
- Brännström KJ, Olsen SØ, Holm L, Kastberg T, Ibertsson T. (2014) The effect of repeated measurements and working memory on the most comfortable level in the ANL test. *Int J Audiol* 53(11):787–795.
- Campbell R. (2008) The processing of audio-visual speech: empirical and neural bases. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* 363(1493):1001–1010.
- Franklin C, Johnson LV, White L, Franklin C, Smith-Olinde L. (2013) The relationship between personality type and acceptable noise levels: a Pilot Study. *ISRN Otolaryngol* 2013:902532.
- Freyaldenhoven MC, Thelin JW, Plyler PN, Nabelek AK, Burchfield SB. (2005) Effect of stimulant medication on the acceptance of background noise in individuals with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. *J Am Acad Audiol* 16(9):677–686.
- Freyaldenhoven MC, Plyler PN, Thelin JW, Burchfield SB. (2006a) Acceptance of noise with monaural and binaural amplification. *J Am Acad Audiol* 17(9):659–666.
- Freyaldenhoven MC, Smiley DF, Muenchen RA, Konrad TN. (2006b) Acceptable noise level: reliability measures and comparison to preference for background sounds. *J Am Acad Audiol* 17(9):640–648.
- George EL, Zekveld AA, Kramer SE, Goverts ST, Festen JM, Houtgast T. (2007) Auditory and nonauditory factors affecting speech reception in noise by older listeners. *J Acoust Soc Am* 121(4):2362–2375.
- Gordon-Hickey S, Adams E, Moore R, Gaal A, Berry K, Brock S. (2012) Intertester reliability of the acceptable noise level. *J Am Acad Audiol* 23(7):534–541.
- Grant KW, Walden BE, Seitz PF. (1998) Auditory-visual speech recognition by hearing-impaired subjects: consonant recognition, sentence recognition, and auditory-visual integration. *J Acoust Soc Am* 103:2677–2690.
- Grant KW, Seitz PF. (2000) The use of visible speech cues for improving auditory detection of spoken sentences. *J Acoust Soc Am* 108(3):1197–1208.
- Harkrider AW, Smith SB. (2005) Acceptable noise level, phoneme recognition in noise, and measures of auditory efferent activity. *J Am Acad Audiol* 16(8):530–545.
- Harkrider AW, Tampas JW. (2006) Differences in responses from the cochleae and central nervous systems of females with low versus high acceptable noise levels. *J Am Acad Audiol* 17(9):667–676.
- Humes LE, Christopherson LA, Cokely CG. (1992) Central auditory processing disorders in the elderly: fact or fiction? In: Katz J, Stecker N, Henderson D, eds. *Central Auditory Processing: A Transdisciplinary View*. Philadelphia, PA: BC Decker, 141–150.
- Humes LE. (2005) Do “auditory processing” tests measure auditory processing in the elderly? *Ear Hear* 26:109–119.
- Humes LE, Burk MH, Coughlin MP, Busey TA, Strauser LE. (2007) Auditory speech recognition and visual text recognition in younger and older adults: similarities and differences between modalities and the effects of presentation rate. *J Speech Lang Hear Res* 50(2):283–303.
- Humes LE, Kidd GR, Lentz JJ. (2013) Auditory and cognitive factors underlying individual differences in aided speech understanding among older adults. *Front Syst Neurosci* 7(1):55.
- Koo TK, Li MY. (2016) A guideline of selecting and reporting intraclass correlation coefficients for reliability research. *J Chiropr Med* 15(2):155–163.
- Kramer SE, Zekveld AA, Houtgast T. (2009) Measuring cognitive factors in speech comprehension: the value of using the Text Reception Threshold test as a visual equivalent of the SRT test. *Scand J Psychol* 50(5):507–515.
- Krull V, Humes LE, Kidd GR. (2013) Reconstructing wholes from parts: effects of modality, age, and hearing loss on word recognition. *Ear Hear* 34(2):e14–e23.
- Lyxell B, Rönningberg J. (1987) Guessing and speechreading. *Br J Audiol* 21:13–20.
- McFarland DJ, Cacace AT. (1995) Modality specificity as a criterion for diagnosing central auditory processing disorders. *Am J Audiol* 4:36–48.
- Miller SE, Wathen K, Cash E, Pitts T, Cornell L. (2018) Auditory sensory gating predicts acceptable noise level. *Hear Res* 359:76–84.

- Mueller HG, Weber J, Hornsby BW. (2006) The effects of digital noise reduction on the acceptance of background noise. *Trends Amp* 10:1–9.
- Musacchia G, Arum L, Nicol T, Garstecki D, Kraus N. (2009) Audiovisual deficits in older adults with hearing loss: biological evidence. *Ear Hear* 30(5):505–514.
- Nabelek AK, Tucker FM, Letowski TR. (1991) Tolerant of background noises: relationship with patterns of hearing aid use by elderly persons. *J Speech Hear Res* 34(3):679–685.
- Nabelek AK, Tampas JW, Burchfield SB. (2004) Comparison of speech perception in background noise with acceptance of background noise in aided and unaided conditions. *J Speech Lang Hear Res* 47(5):1001–1011.
- Nabelek AK. (2006) Acceptable noise level: a clinical measure for predicting hearing aid outcome. *J Am Acad Audiol* 17(9):624–625.
- Nabelek AK, Freyaldenhoven MC, Tampas JW, Burchfield SB, Muenchen RA. (2006) Acceptable noise level as a predictor of hearing aid use. *J Am Acad Audiol* 17(9):626–639.
- Nichols AC, Gordon-Hickey S. (2012) The relationship of locus of control, self-control, and acceptable noise levels for young listeners with normal hearing. *Int J Audiol* 51(4):353–359.
- NIDCD. (2016) Epidemiology and Statistics Program, based on December 2015 Census Bureau estimates of the noninstitutionalized U.S. population, personal communication; May 2016.
- Nilsson M, Soli SD, Sullivan JA. (1994) Development of the Hearing in Noise Test for the measurement of speech reception thresholds in quiet and in noise. *J Acoust Soc Am* 95(2):1085–1099.
- Pichora-Fuller MK, Kramer SE, Eckert MA, Edwards B, Hornsby BW, Humes LE, Lemke U, Lunner T, Matthen M, Mackersie CL, Naylor G, Phillips NA, Richter M, Rudner M, Sommers MS, Tremblay KL, Wingfield A. (2016) Hearing impairment and cognitive energy: the framework for understanding effortful listening (FUEL). *Ear Hear* 37(1, Suppl):5S–27S.
- Plyler PN, Alworth LN. (2008) ANL with and without visual speech input. Poster Presented at the American Academy of Audiology Annual Conference; Charlotte, NC.
- Plyler PN, Bahng J, von Hapsburg D. (2008) The acceptance of background noise in adult cochlear implant users. *J Speech Lang Hear Res* 51(2):502–515.
- Plyler PN, Alworth LN, Rossini TP, Mapes KE. (2011) Effects of speech signal content and speaker gender on acceptance of noise in listeners with normal hearing. *Int J Audiol* 50(4):243–248.
- Plyler PN, Lang R, Monroe AL, Gaudio P. (2015) The effects of audiovisual stimulation on the acceptance of background noise. *J Am Acad Audiol* 26(5):451–460.
- Remez RE. (2005) Three puzzles of multimodal speech perception. In: Bailly G, Perrier P, Vatikiotis-Bateson E, eds. *Audiovisual Speech*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 12–19.
- Rogers DS, Harkrider AW, Burchfield SB, Nabelek AK. (2003) The influence of listener's gender on the acceptance of background noise. *J Am Acad Audiol* 14(7):372–382, quiz 401.
- Rönnerberg J, Lunner T, Ng EH, Lidestam B, Zekveld AA, Sörqvist P, Lyxell B, Träff U, Yumba W, Classon E, Hällgren M, Larsby B, Signoret C, Pichora-Fuller MK, Rudner M, Danielsson H, Stenfelt S. (2016) Hearing impairment, cognition and speech understanding: exploratory factor analyses of a comprehensive test battery for a group of hearing aid users, the n200 study. *Int J Audiol* 55(11):623–642.
- Shetty HN, Mahadev S, Veeresh D. (2014) The relationship between acceptable noise level and electrophysiologic auditory brainstem and cortical signal to noise ratios. *Audiol Res* 4(1):93.
- Smith KG, Fogerty D. (2015) Integration of partial information within and across modalities: contributions to spoken and written sentence recognition. *J Speech Lang Hear Res* 58:1805–1817.
- Smith KG, Fogerty D. (2016) Integration of partial information for spoken and written sentence recognition by older listeners. *J Acoust Soc Am* 139(6):EL240.
- Sumbly WH, Pollack I. (1954) Visual contribution to speech intelligibility in noise. *J Acoust Soc Am* 26:212–215.
- Tye-Murray N, Sommers MS, Spehar B. (2007) Audiovisual integration and lipreading abilities of older adults with normal and impaired hearing. *Ear Hear* 28(5):656–668.
- Watson CS, Qui WW, Chamberlain MM, Li X. (1996) Auditory and visual speech perception: confirmation of a modality independent source of individual differences. *J Acoust Soc Am* 100:1153–1162.
- Witten IB, Knudsen EI. (2005) Why seeing is believing: merging auditory and visual worlds. *Neuron* 48(3):489–496.
- Wu Y-H, Stangl E, Pang C, Zhang X. (2014) The effect of audiovisual and binaural listening on the acceptable noise level (ANL): establishing an ANL conceptual model. *J Am Acad Audiol* 25(2):141–153.
- Wu Y-H, Ho H-C, Hsiao S-H, Brummett RB, Chipara O. (2016) Predicting three-month and 12-month post-fitting real-world hearing-aid outcome using pre-fitting acceptable noise level (ANL). *Int J Audiol* 55(5):285–294.
- Zekveld AA, George ELJ, Kramer SE, Goverts ST, Houtgast T. (2007) The development of the Text Reception Threshold test: a visual analogue of the Speech Reception threshold test. *J Speech Lang Hear Res* 50:576–584.
- Zekveld AA, Kramer SE, Vlaming MS, Houtgast T. (2008) Audiovisual perception of speech in noise and masked written text. *Ear Hear* 29(1):99–111.
- Zekveld AA, Pronk M, Danielsson H, Rönnerberg J. (2018) Reading behind the lines: the factors affecting the text reception threshold in hearing aid users. *J Speech Lang Hear Res* 61(3):762–775.