

Automated speech recognition: tool evaluation and possible workflows for enhancing accessibility of A/V materials

Presented by Florida State University Libraries:
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Bryan Brown, Digital Repository Developer
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Scope of presentation

- Overview of ASR technology and challenges/opportunities (Dave)
- Introduction to A/V media accessibility (pre-recorded Ruben)
- Introduction to the caption formats (pre-recorded Bryan)
- FSU Libraries' research with ASR tools (Dave)
- Possible future applications + Q&A (Dave + Bryan via Zoom)

Out of scope of presentation

- Low-level, “nuts n’ bolts” of AI or algorithm mechanics for ASR
- Deep dive into accessibility standards and evaluation
- Non-English language transcription

An important thing to keep in mind...

There is no “out-of-the-box,” 100% accurate means of generating captions for AV media using only machines. All machine-generated transcripts will require some level of human editing/correction/intervention. The goal of this presentation is to discuss which tools provide the best starting place if you need to create captions in-house using ASR.

For now, the only way to create 100% accessible captions is to involve humans in the process.

Additional resource: [National Deaf Center - Why ASR is Not the Answer \(yet\) \(2020\)](#)

Historically, the core problem with ASR...



aaron gabriel
@philosophequeer



accessibility dot jpeg



8:01 AM · Jun 14, 2021

What makes for quality captions?

Accurate

Errorless captions are the goal for each production.

Consistent

Uniformity in style and presentation of all captioning features is crucial for viewer understanding.

Clear

A complete textual representation of the audio, including speaker identification and non-speech information, provides clarity.

Readable

Captions are displayed with enough time to be read completely, are in synchronization with the audio, and are not obscured by (nor do they obscure) the visual content.

Equal

Equal access requires that the meaning and intention of the material is completely preserved.

What we can focus on with ASR evaluation...

Accurate

Errorless captions are the goal for each production.

Equal

Equal access requires that the meaning and intention of the material is completely preserved.

Consistent (formatting decisions based on best practices like [Captioning Key](#))

Uniformity in style and presentation of all captioning features is crucial for viewer understanding.

Clear (will always require human intervention until AI reaches scary levels of awareness)

A complete textual representation of the audio, including speaker identification and non-speech information, provides clarity.

Readable (text position adjusted with [CSS in the VTT file](#); duration set with cue timing)

Captions are displayed with enough time to be read completely, are in synchronization with the audio, and are not obscured by (nor do they obscure) the visual content.

Introduction to A/V Accessibility (Ruben)

Introduction

- Prevalence of video/audio
- Important that *everyone* can access that content

Why Captions—Disability

- Users who are deaf or hard of hearing (DHH) - 5.7%
- Users with cognition impairments - 10.9%
- Up to 16.6% of the total population who may not fully perceive audio
 - Without audio alternatives, video content becomes entirely inaccessible
- Legal and moral obligation to include users of all ability

ADD SILENT VIDEO HERE

Why Captions—Beyond Disability

- Bad audio quality
- Thick accents or poor pronunciation
- SEO/discoverability
- Reinforces understanding
- Additional context

How Captions

- Where do captions live?
- How do captions appear on the screen?

Introduction to caption formats (Bryan)

Caption file formats: Which one should I use?

- Whichever one your web application supports
- Over 25 caption file formats
- Most are XML (not friendly to human readers)
- Most not used in modern web applications
- 2 modern choices: SubRip or WebVTT
 - Very similar and widely used
 - WebVTT is a superset of SubRip
 - More features
 - Better documentation
 - Better specification

SubRip

- Name comes from SubRip DVD subtitle ripping software
- .srt file extension (SubRip Text)
- Cue timing format = hours:minutes:seconds,milliseconds
- First human readable plaintext format
- Good enough for basic needs

Anatomy of an SRT file

1

```
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:05,000
```

```
This is the first section  
of an SRT file.
```

2

```
00:00:06,000 --> 00:00:10,000
```

```
And this is the second.
```

3

```
00:00:11,000 --> 00:00:15,000
```

```
Here's some bolded,  
underlined and  
italicized text.
```

4

```
00:00:16,000 --> 00:00:20,000
```

```
You can even do
```

```
<font color="#ff0000">this</font>.
```


Anatomy of an SRT file

1

```
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:05,000  
This is the first section  
of an SRT file.
```

2

```
00:00:06,000 --> 00:00:10,000  
And this is the second.
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00:00:11,000 --> 00:00:15,000  
Here's some <b>bolded</b>,  
<u>underlined</u> and  
<i>italicized</i> text.
```

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```
00:00:16,000 --> 00:00:20,000  
You can even do  
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```

Section Numbers

Anatomy of an SRT file

1

```
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:05,000  
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```

2

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00:00:06,000 --> 00:00:10,000  
And this is the second.
```

3

```
00:00:11,000 --> 00:00:15,000  
Here's some <b>bolded</b>,  
<u>underlined</u> and  
<i>italicized</i> text.
```

4

```
00:00:16,000 --> 00:00:20,000  
You can even do  
<font color="#ff0000">this</font>.
```

Cues

```
graph LR; C1[1] --> Cues; C2[2] --> Cues; C3[3] --> Cues; C4[4] --> Cues;
```

Anatomy of an SRT file

1

`00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:05,000`

This is the first section
of an SRT file.

2

`00:00:06,000 --> 00:00:10,000`

And this is the second.

3

`00:00:11,000 --> 00:00:15,000`

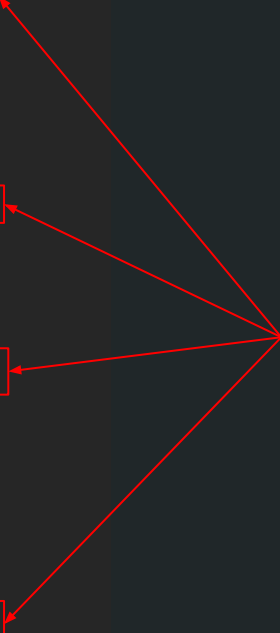
Here's some **bolded**,
underlined and
italicized text.

4

`00:00:16,000 --> 00:00:20,000`

You can even do
`this`.

Cue timing
(duration)



Anatomy of an SRT file

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00:00:06,000 --> 00:00:10,000

And this is the second.

3

00:00:11,000 --> 00:00:15,000


Here's some **bolded**,
<u>underlined</u> and
<i>italicized</i> text.

4

00:00:16,000 --> 00:00:20,000

You can even do
this.

Cue text
(caption)



WebVTT

- VTT = “Video Text Tracks”
- .vtt file extension
- Cue timing format = hours:minutes:seconds.milliseconds
- Created by W3C for HTML5 <track> element
 - Originally WebSRT (subtitle resource tracks) but changed name to WebVTT to avoid confusion
 - Has an official specification (<https://www.w3.org/TR/webvtt1/>)
- Has additional features over SRT
 - Header metadata
 - Font styling
 - Comments

Features of a WebVTT file

WEBVTT

Kind: subtitles

Language: en

STYLE

```
::cue(b) {  
  color: red;  
}
```

NOTE This is a comment

1

00:00:00.000 --> 00:00:05.000

This is the first section
of a WebVTT file.

2

00:00:06.000 --> 00:00:10.000 align:right

And this is the second.

3

00:00:11.000 --> 00:00:15.000

This will appear bolded AND red.

Features of a WebVTT file

```
WEBVTT
Kind: subtitles
Language: en
```

Header

```
STYLE
::cue(b) {
  color: red;
}
```

```
NOTE This is a comment
```

```
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00:00:00.000 --> 00:00:05.000
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of a WebVTT file.
```

```
2
00:00:06.000 --> 00:00:10.000 align:right
And this is the second.
```

```
3
00:00:11.000 --> 00:00:15.000
<b>This will appear bolded AND red.</b>
```

Features of a WebVTT file

WEBVTT

```
Kind: subtitles  
Language: en
```

← Header metadata tags

STYLE

```
::cue(b) {  
  color: red;  
}
```

NOTE This is a comment

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Features of a WebVTT file

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And this is the second.
```

```
3
00:00:11.000 --> 00:00:15.000
<b>This will appear bolded AND red.</b>
```

Styling directives

Features of a WebVTT file

WEBVTT

Kind: subtitles

Language: en

STYLE

```
::cue(b) {  
  color: red;  
}
```

NOTE This is a comment

← Comment

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00:00:00.000 --> 00:00:05.000

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of a WebVTT file.

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And this is the second.

3

00:00:11.000 --> 00:00:15.000

This will appear bolded AND red.

Back to Dave

ASR evaluation methodology @ FSU Libraries

- Sourced sample set of 12 AV items from [DigiNole](#), FSU's digital library and institutional repository
- Strived for sample set to reflect a wide array of content that contains different features which may present issues for ASR (e.g. 1-to-many speakers, accents, sound quality issues, jargon, etc).
- Identified a set of ASR tools we could readily test
 - Whisper AI
 - Microsoft Stream
 - AWS Transcribe
 - Rev API
- Record cost, resource consumption, accuracy, and other important features of each tool against each item in the sample set
 - Accuracy measured using WER (Word Error Rate)

WER (word error rate) analysis

- A common metric for assessing word accuracy in captions/transcriptions

S = Substitution errors

D = Deletion errors

I = Insertion errors

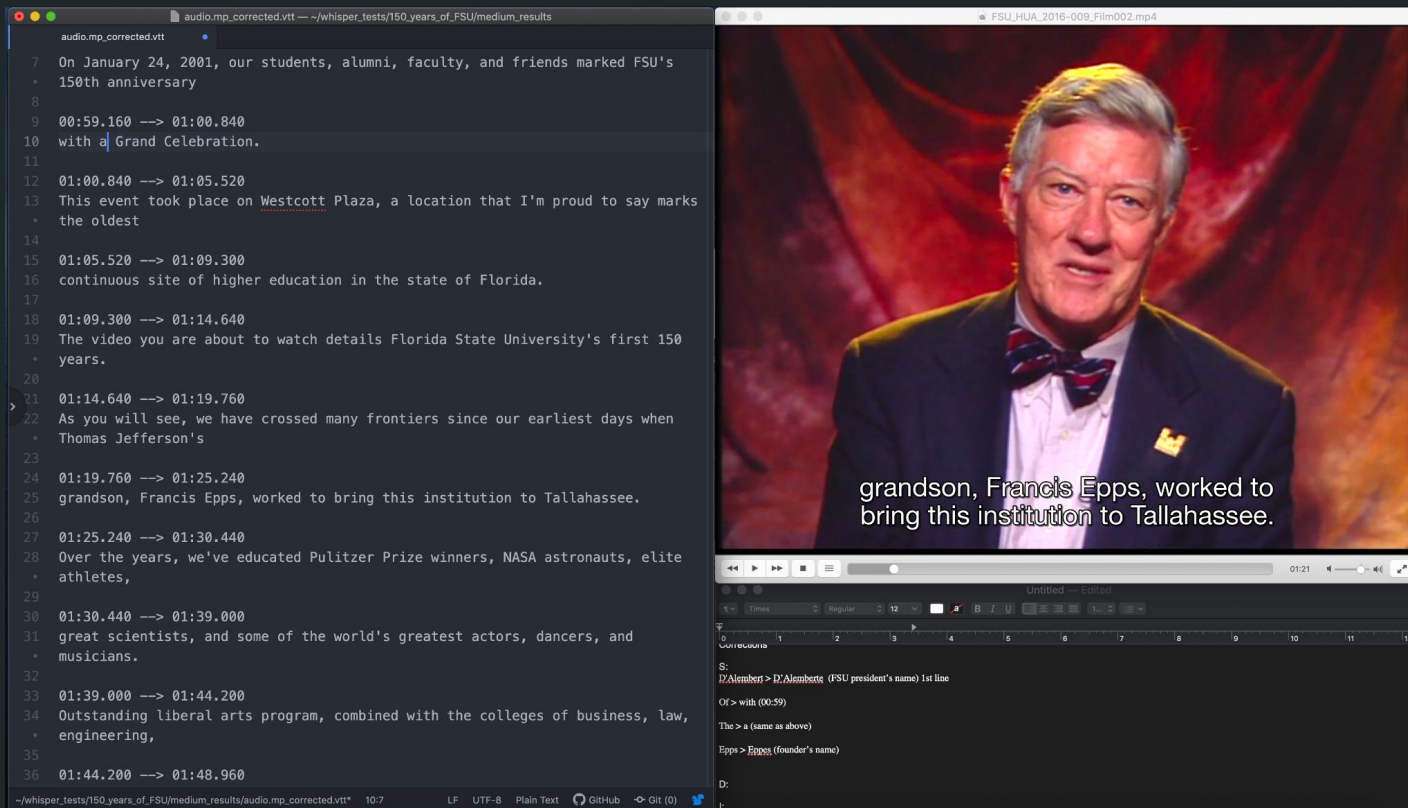
N = Total number of words in the caption/transcript

- Resulting value (%) indicates overall level of errors in a given document

$$WER = \frac{S + D + I}{N}$$

Word error rate equation | Source: [Wikipedia](#)

POV: you're conducting WER analysis



The image displays a software interface for Word Error Rate (WER) analysis. It is split into two main sections: a video player on the right and a transcription editor on the left.

Video Player (Right): The video shows a man in a dark suit and a red and blue bow tie speaking. The subtitle at the bottom of the video reads: "grandson, Francis Epps, worked to bring this institution to Tallahassee."

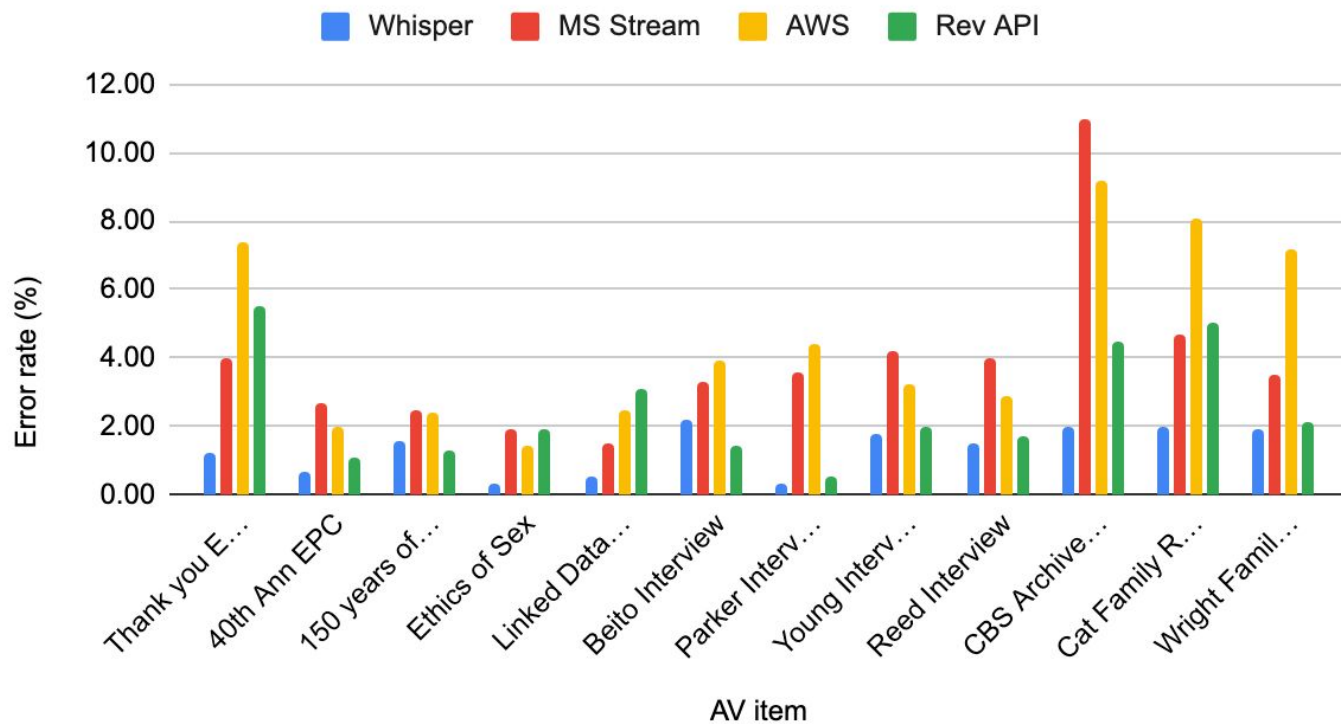
Transcription Editor (Left): The editor shows a list of lines with corresponding timecodes. The text in the editor matches the video subtitles. The status bar at the bottom of the editor shows: "~/whisper_tests/150_years_of_FSU/medium_results/audio.mp_corrected.vtt* 10:7 LF UTF-8 Plain Text GitHub Git (0) 🔔".

Transcription Editor Content:

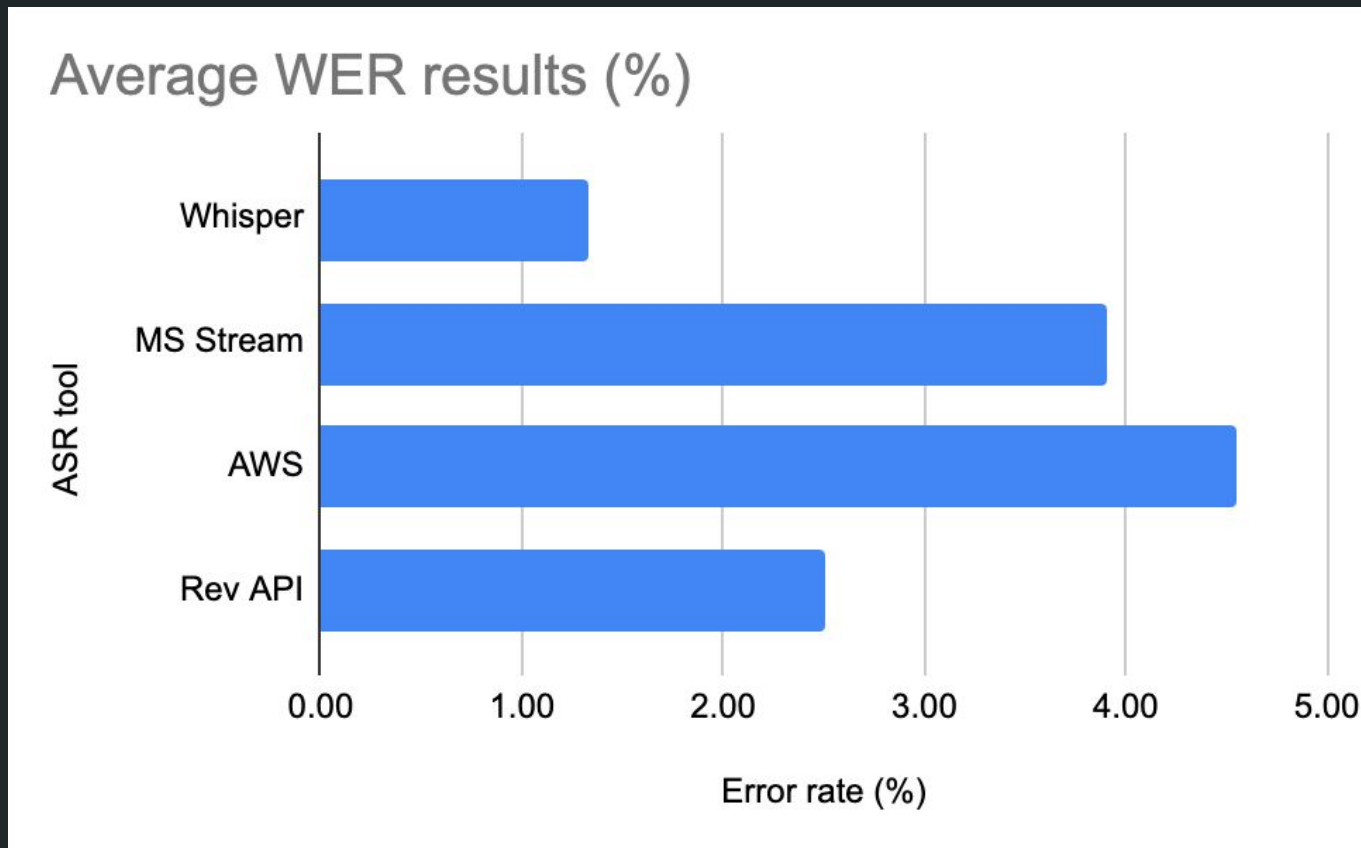
```
audio.mp_corrected.vtt
7 On January 24, 2001, our students, alumni, faculty, and friends marked FSU's
  * 150th anniversary
8
9 00:59.160 --> 01:00.840
10 with a Grand Celebration.
11
12 01:00.840 --> 01:05.520
13 This event took place on Westcott Plaza, a location that I'm proud to say marks
  * the oldest
14
15 01:05.520 --> 01:09.300
16 continuous site of higher education in the state of Florida.
17
18 01:09.300 --> 01:14.640
19 The video you are about to watch details Florida State University's first 150
  * years.
20
21 01:14.640 --> 01:19.760
22 As you will see, we have crossed many frontiers since our earliest days when
  * Thomas Jefferson's
23
24 01:19.760 --> 01:25.240
25 grandson, Francis Epps, worked to bring this institution to Tallahassee.
26
27 01:25.240 --> 01:30.440
28 Over the years, we've educated Pulitzer Prize winners, NASA astronauts, elite
  * athletes,
29
30 01:30.440 --> 01:39.000
31 great scientists, and some of the world's greatest actors, dancers, and
  * musicians.
32
33 01:39.000 --> 01:44.200
34 Outstanding liberal arts program, combined with the colleges of business, law,
  * engineering,
35
36 01:44.200 --> 01:48.960
```

Results

Whisper, MS Stream, AWS and Rev API



Results (cont.)



Resource consumption -

- 2 of 4 tools were completely free-to-use for the library:
 - Whisper = command-line utility openly available via GitHub
 - MS Stream = enterprise app provided by FSU ITS
- 1 tool was free but with strict limitations
 - Rev API = free-tier up to 45 min per account
 - Regular pricing after limit is \$0.02/minute
 - Enterprise pricing also available
- 1 tool was free for a term-limited period
 - AWS Transcribe = free-tier is 60 minutes per month for 12 months
 - After 12 months, pricing changes depending on usage
 - For 1st 250,000 minutes (~4,1667 hrs) - \$0.02400/minute

Resource consumption -

- Whisper AI
 - average ~48 minutes* for files that ranged in duration from 00:02:47 to 00:17:00 (HH:MM:SS)
- MS Stream
 - average <5 minutes to create captions once uploaded
- AWS Transcribe
 - 1 - 5 minutes once Transcribe function called
- Rev API
 - average <2 minutes once API called

* Commands were run on a 2019 MacBook Pro with a 2.6 GHz 6-Core Intel Core i7 processor and 16 GB RAM. Different computing environments would significantly affect run-time speeds.

UI considerations for “workflowization”

- MS Stream
 - Pro: YouTube-esque GUI w/ drag n’ drop upload
 - Con: requires manual uploading of titles and retrieval of VTT outputs
- Whisper
 - Pro: stand-alone, customizable, portable, and programmable
 - Con: requires CLI and/or developer knowledge
- AWS Transcribe
 - Pro: easy to access within AWS controls
 - Con: requires access to AWS controls (usually tightly controlled)
- Rev API
 - Pro: batchable
 - Con: requires knowledge of making API calls

Misc. observations - word “censoring” by MS Stream

00:04:40.180 --> 00:04:41.855
Doctor Howard headed an organization

NOTE Confidence: 0.908965258333333

00:04:41.855 --> 00:04:43.880
called the Regional Council of *****.

NOTE Confidence: 0.908965258333333

00:04:43.880 --> 00:04:44.389
Leadership,

00:10:23.024 --> 00:10:26.016
He was our own son, see.

NOTE Confidence: 0.8642268

00:10:26.016 --> 00:10:29.120
** *** trusted him.

Reminder: always review your ASR outputs!

12:06.000 --> 12:10.000

If he came back the third time, you got to f [REDACTED] him.

02:10.480 --> 02:16.040

We absolutely love playing kickball and eating carrot cake, but we just want to let you know that you guys are so

02:16.040 --> 02:19.480

f [REDACTED] ing great and appreciative, and we love you. Bye!

Recommendation

Whisper AI

- Best WER results
- Runs as a stand-alone, open-source CLI application
- Does not require agreements with or payment to vendors

Check out the [“Show and Tell” section](#) on Whisper’s GitHub for more information on other implementations (e.g. GUI front-ends, etc).

Next steps & possible “workflowization”

Technical side:

- Continue exploring Whisper configurations and customizations
- Experiment in different hardware environments
- Overall, optimize our use of the tool

Administrative side:

- Develop best practices for local use in editing/creating captions
- Seek out funding for OPS workers to be trained and paid for editing work
- Possibly launch a pilot initiative focusing on creating captions for select group of works in DigiNole

Thank you! Questions?

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