

Speech-to-text: Linking Social Survey and Linguistic Infrastructures through speech interviews

SSHOC Workshop

16 April 2021, Online

Speakers

Judith Koops, [Generation and Gender Program, NIDI, The Hague](#)

Joris Mulder, [LISS Panel](#)

Henk van den Heuvel, [Oral History Team – Radboud University, Nijmegen](#)

Giovanni Borghesan, [EVS – Tilburg University](#)



This project is funded from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (2014-2020) under Grant Agreement No. 823782



Project:



SSHOC

social sciences & humanities open cloud



Horizon 2020
European Union Funding
for Research & Innovation

Type of action & funding:
Research and Innovation action
(INFRAEOSC-04-2018)

Partners: 45

(20 beneficiaries + 25 LTPs)

SSH ESFRI Landmarks and Projects
& international SSH data infrastructures

Project budget:
€ 14,455,594.08

Duration: 40 months
(January 2019 – 30 April 2022)

Project website:
www.SSHopencloud.eu



Objectives:

- creating the social sciences and humanities (**SSH**) part of European Open Science Cloud (**EOSC**)
- maximising **re-use** through **Open Science** and **FAIR** principles (standards, common catalogue, access control, semantic techniques, training)
- interconnecting existing and new infrastructures (clustered cloud infrastructure)
- establishing appropriate **governance model** for SSH-EOSC

Speakers

Judith Koops

Postdoctoral Researcher
Generation and Gender Program, NIDI, The Hague

Joris Mulder

LISS Coordinator and researcher
LISS Panel

Henk van den Heuvel

Senior Researcher
Oral History Team - Radboud University, Nijmegen

Giovanni Borghesan

Junior Researcher
EVS – Tilburg University



Agenda

- Introduction
- Overview and description of the project
- Applying Speech to Text software in the Dutch LISS panel
- Processing and analysis of Audio data

- Breakout-rooms
 - Survey developer perspective – Joris Mulder
 - User perspective – Judith Koops
 - Information extraction perspective – Henk van den Heuvel
 - Methodological / analytical insights – Giovanni Borghesan

Housekeeping Rules

- Keep your microphone muted during other's speeches
- If you have questions, please submit them in the chat
- Presentations will be recorded. Video and slides will be available after the workshop.



Linking Social Survey and Linguistic Infrastructures

Voice recorded interviews

Dr. Judith Koops

Generations and Gender Survey
Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute



GGP 2020

nidi

SSHOC 
social sciences & humanities open cloud



The start of the project

European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)

Social Sciences & Humanities Open Cloud (SSHOC)

Social Sciences Cluster

Humanities Cluster



European *Values* Study



CLARIN



Social Sciences & Humanities

Social Sciences Cluster

European *Values* Study  

Quantitative

Structured

Cross-national representative

Humanities Cluster

CLARIN 

Qualitative

Complex and rich

One language / source

Bringing Social Sciences Cluster & Humanities Cluster together

Collect audio recordings in social survey

Social Science infrastructure  Collects data

Humanities infrastructure  Processes data

Hypothetical situation

- Audio data collected with GGP (24 countries * 7000 individuals)
- Topics: Relationship types
- Data transcription and sentiment analysis by CLARIN

Bringing Social Sciences Cluster & Humanities Cluster together

Linguist

- 168,000 language inputs
- Examine same language across countries
- Examine minority languages
- Spread of dialects
- Wealth of socio-economic and demographic

Sociologist / Demographer

- Open-ended questions
- Data quality
- Sentiment towards topic
- Language fluency

First things first

Experiment – LISS Panel



- Module 5 topics:
 - Democracy
 - European Union
 - Trust
 - Marriage
 - Unmarried cohabitation
- Combine CAWI and CARI
- Gross N = 400 / Net N = 50 (+)
- Speech to text transcript
- Natural Language Processing tools

Start data collection: **this week**
Data release: **end of 2021** via LISS repository



“Can you hear what I’m saying?”

Applying Speech to Text software in the Dutch LISS panel

Challenges and solutions of audio responses in a web survey

Joris Mulder
LISS Coordinator, CentERdata
Tilburg University

SSHOC Speech-to-text Workshop
April 16, 2021


CentERdata
Institute for data collection and research


SSHOC
social sciences & humanities open cloud



What is the LISS Panel?



- Online panel of 5,000 households, comprising of 7,500 individuals (16+)
- Online interviews as method:
 - Probability sample drawn by Statistics Netherlands, from address sampling frame
 - Includes households without Internet access: equipment provided (SimPC)
- Questionnaires each month, 30 minutes
- Incentive € 15 per hour (= € 2,50 for 10 min. survey)



Advanced measuring devices



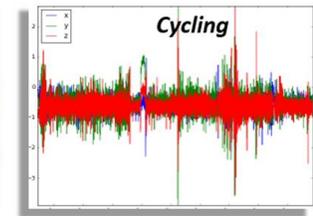
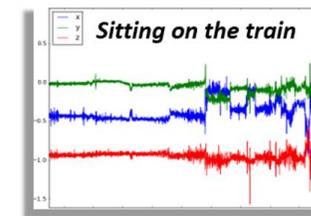
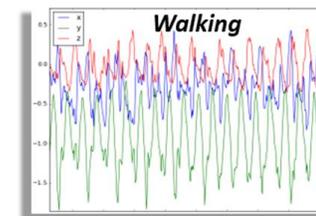
- Internet bathroom scales
 - *weight & fat percentage*



- Smartphones
 - *time use, travel behavior / mobility*



- Accelerometers
 - *physical activity and pattern recognition (machine learning)*



Current innovation: Speech To Text

- Due to flexible infrastructure of LISS panel one can easily accommodate new inventions:

NIDI Speech to Text study



Issues to consider

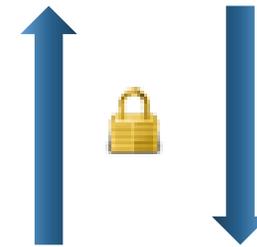
- What software to use?
 - Existing software, open source, develop in-house
- Technical:
 - Integrating in panel software
 - Suitable devices respondents (microphone, headset, etc.)
- Privacy & security:
 - Storing audio files, cleaning the data, is a voice personal data?
- Methodological:
 - Selective non-response (cannot / won't participate)



Software and technical integration

- External Speech to Text software
- SaaS tool Questfox
- Integrated in the LISS panel

questfox



Privacy & security

- Storing audio files
 - Dedicated SFTP server
- Cleaning data
 - S2T Transcripts
 - Audio files time consuming process
- Privacy
 - Informed consent
 - Instruction: do not mention personal info
 - Respondents voice: personal data?
 - Use of one time respondent ID



Methodological implications



- Selective non-response
 - Refusals
 - Cannot participate (e.g. no microphone available)
 - Technical issues (e.g. microphone not functioning)
 - Not supported technology
- Discussion
 - How to solve these implications?



Live demo

- Live demo of the current study



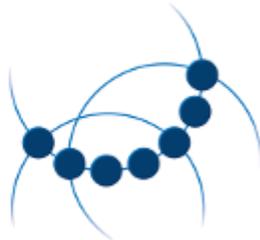
Linguistic analysis of audio recorded social surveys

By means of language and speech technology

Dr Henk van den Heuvel; CLST,
Radboud University,



CLARIN



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Overview

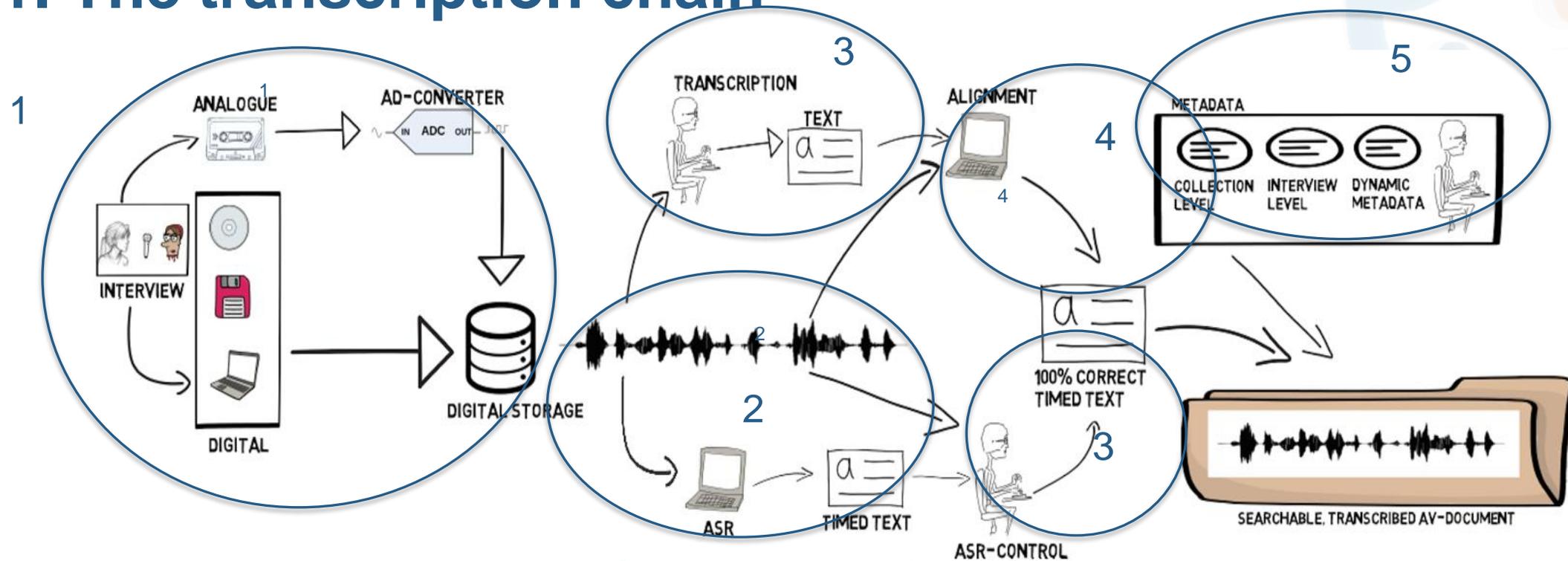
1. Towards transcriptions of audio recordings via automatic speech recognition (The T-Chain)
2. Additional acoustical analysis of the speech signal
3. Text analysis methods

In CLARIN infrastructure: <https://www.clarin.eu/>

CLARIN



1. The transcription chain



1. Analog-Digital Conversion (ADC)
2. Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)
3. Transcription (correction)
4. Synchronisation of Audio & transcription (Alignment)
5. Metadata

1. The T-Chain

Implemented for CLARIN: <https://clarin.phonetik.uni-muenchen.de/apps/TranscriptionPortal/>

TranscriptionPortal v1.0.6

0 0 0 0 0

Help Statistics Feedback

Ready

File Upload Speech Recognition Manual Transcription Word alignment Phonetic detail Export

1. T-chain: Automatic speech recognition for survey recordings

1. Avoid speaker overlaps

√

2. Use close talk mics

≈√

3. Avoid background noise

≈√

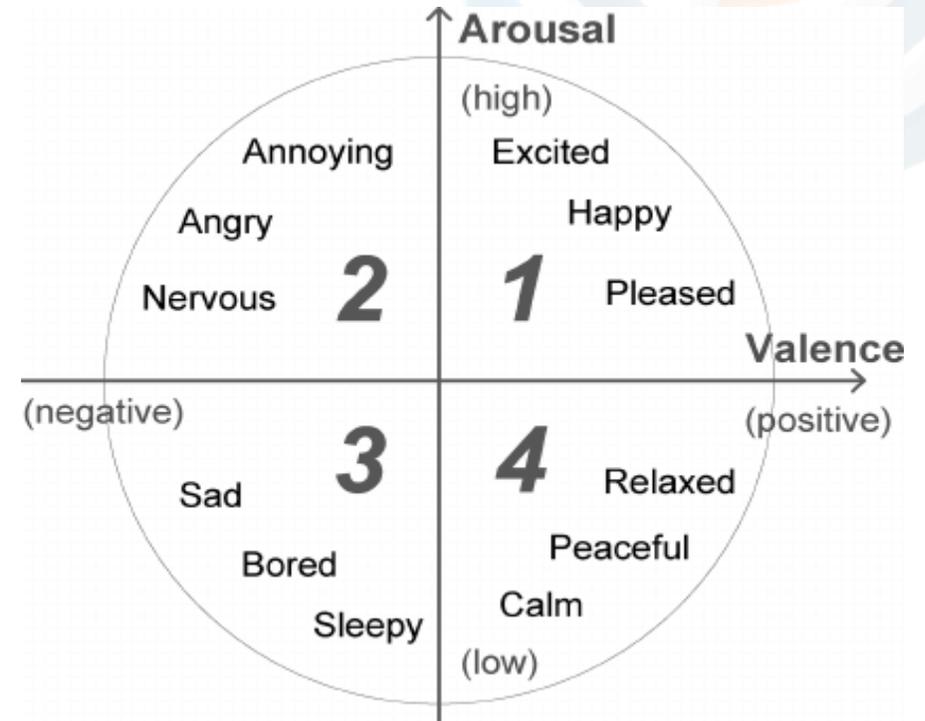
4. Articulate normally

1. Good internet connection



2. Additional acoustical analysis

1. Emotional analysis
2. Pauses and volume as indicators of negative valence
3. Pitch variation as indicators of positive valence and higher arousal



Nazareth, D. S., Tournier, E., Leimkötter, S., Janse, E., Heylen, D. K. J., Westerhof, G. J., & Truong, K. P. (2019). [An acoustic and lexical analysis of emotional valence in spontaneous speech: Autobiographical memory recall in older adults](#). *Proceedings of Interspeech*, 3287–3291.

3. Text analysis

1. Qualitative data analysis
2. Corpus analysis / computational linguistics

See <https://speechandtech.eu/tech-and-tools/>

e.g. topic modeling: tools for finding a group of words (i.e topic) from a collection of documents that best represents the information in the collection.



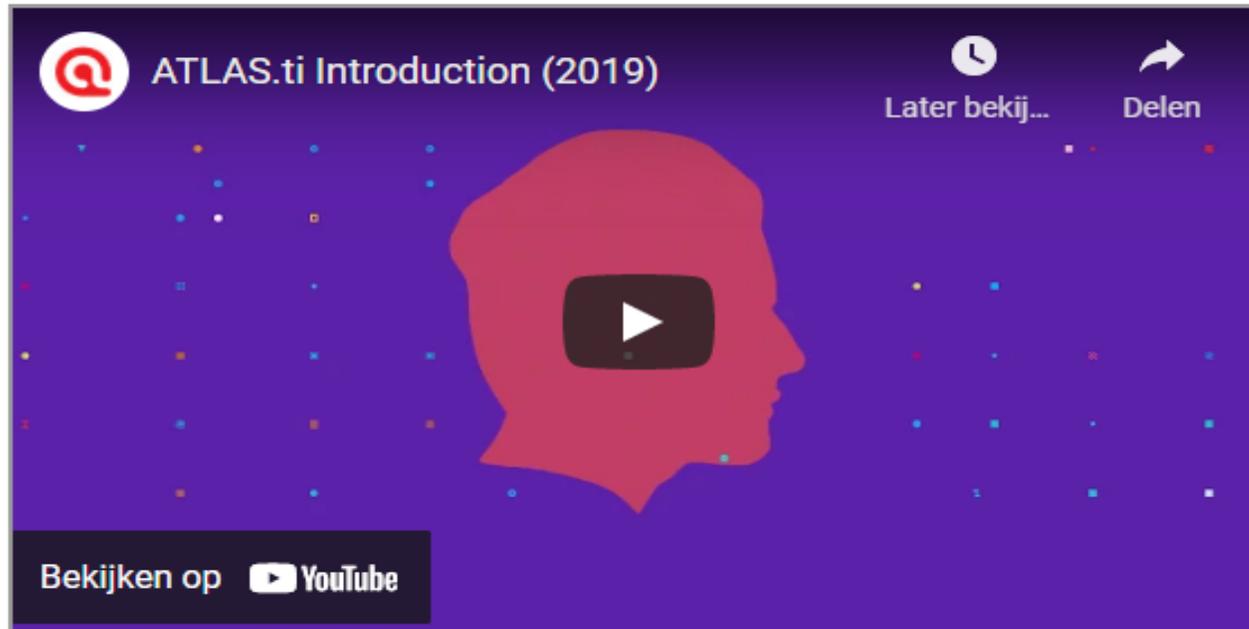
3. Text analysis: Qualitative data analysis

ATLAS.ti MaxQDA NVivo Praat

QDA Workbench - Mixed method research - Many media types

Paid - Installer (Windows, Mac) or web-based (beta)

<https://atlasti.com/>



ATLAS is a workbench suited for the qualitative analysis of large bodies of textual, graphical, audio and video data. This paid tool is a standard in many academic institutions, as it allows for many data types, and has a modern and accessible user interface, reminiscent of Microsoft Office.

3. Text analysis: Qualitative data analysis

ATLAS.ti MaxQDA NVivo Praat

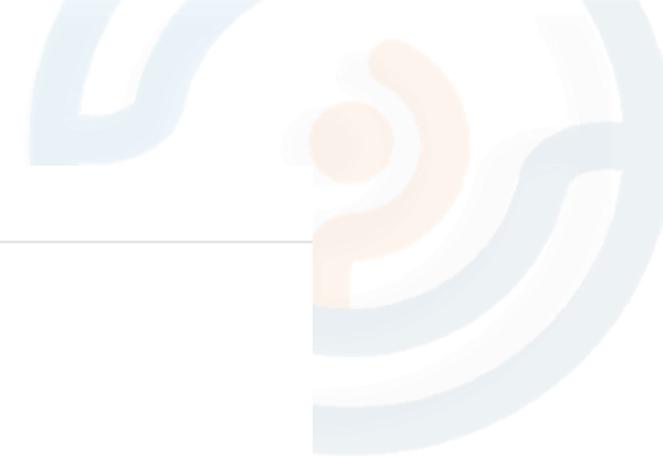
Speech analysis - Phonetics - Open Source

Free - Installer (Windows, Mac, Linux, Chromebook)

<https://praat.org/>



Praat is not a classic CAQDAS, but an open-source phonetics program containing tools for the recording, analysis, measurement and editing of speech sounds. While the software can be intimidating for new users, Praat is a powerful tool for phonetics research.



3. Text analysis: Corpus analysis

Voyant Tools

Sketch Engine

Autosummarizer

Online Text-mining - Text analysis - Lightweight, simple

Free - Webbased

<https://voyant-tools.org/>

The screenshot shows the Voyant Tools interface with a video player overlay. The video title is "How To Get Started With Voyant Tools". The interface displays a word cloud with terms like "government", "people", "public", and "citizens". A text snippet titled "1789-Washington" is visible. A bar chart shows the distribution of terms across documents. A table at the bottom shows document statistics and correlations.

Document	Left	Term	Right
17 1789	of the United States a	gh-	instituted by themselves for these
17 1789	the system of free united	go-	the tranquil deliberations and volu-
17 1789	of a new and free	gh-	can more auspiciously commence
17 1789	and the preservation of free	gh-	be exemplified by all the
17 1789	of the republican model of	gh-	are justly considered, perhaps, as
17 1789	of an united and effective	go-	or which right to assist

Voyant is a lightweight web-based text mining tool which is split up in multiple windows, all having it's own uses when it comes to bulk text analysis. While the tool will not be very useful to generate complete research results, it can be useful for finding trends and commonly named subjects in digital transcripts.

3. Text analysis: Corpus analysis

Voyant Tools

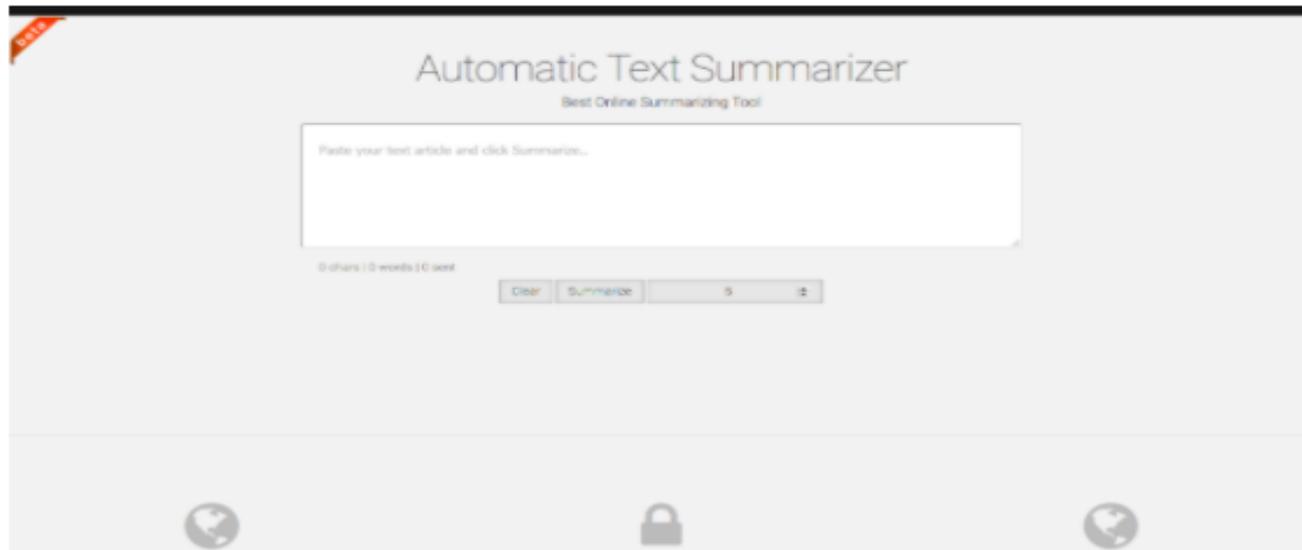
Sketch Engine

Autosummarizer

Automatic summarizer - Artificial Intelligence - Easy-to-use

Free - Webbased

<https://www.autosummarizer.com/>



Advancements in [machine learning](#) and artificial intelligence have caused great leaps in the abilities of algorithms to automatically summarize texts into a shorter version, selecting which parts are core information and which parts to leave out. Many of such algorithms exist, and Autosummarizer is just a simple web-based example. While most useful for newspaper articles, the technology in general could be useful for shortening transcripts and finding the common thread of an interview.



Break Out Rooms 20 minutes

- ROOM 1: Survey developer perspective – Joris Mulder
- ROOM 2: User perspective – Judith Koops
- ROOM 3: Information extraction perspective – Henk van den Heuvel
- ROOM 4: Methodological / analytical insights – Giovanni Borghesan





Plenary Discussion

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Thank you for your attention!

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