

Harnessing YouTube for Evaluating General-Purpose Speech Recognition Machine Learning Models

Tomasz Wojnar, Jarosław Hryszko, Adam Roman



JAGIELLONIAN
UNIVERSITY
IN KRAKÓW

Agenda



- Why YouTube as data source for speech evaluation?
- Mi-Go toolkit - automating the process
- Used model architectures & our evaluation dataset
- What is the Word Error Rate?
- Results
- Reasons for high WER
- Comparison to other datasets
- Conclusions

Why YouTube as data source for speech evaluation?

The world's audiovisual encyclopedia:

- Content from every corner of the world.
- Covers almost all languages, dialects, and accents.
- Background noises: outdoor events, cafes, concerts.
- Different vocal tones, emotions, and speaking speeds.
- **Large number of human-made transcriptions.**

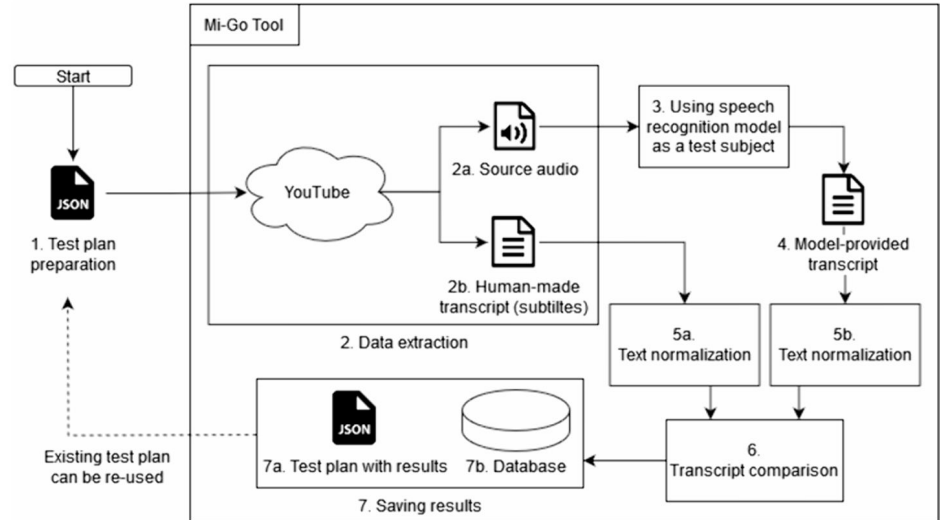
Opportunity for ethical use:

- Evaluation only, the model does not learn from the data.
- “Fair Use” policy, ability to filter only Creative Common licensed videos.



Mi-Go toolkit - automating the process

- The test plan is created automatically using the YouTube Data API.
- Audio and subtitles are downloaded during testing.
- Both texts are normalised (lower case, removal of punctuation, etc.).
- The results are saved in SQLite for easy access and analysis.



Used model architectures & our evaluation dataset

Used model architectures:

- Whisper (OpenAI)
- Wav2Vec 2.0 (Meta)
- Conformer-Transducer X-Large (NVIDIA NeMo)
- Conformer (ESPnet2)

| Category | Number of videos randomly fetched | Total time |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Autos & Vehicles | 10 | 01:48:09 |
| Comedy | 9 | 01:59:47 |
| Education | 9 | 01:55:27 |
| Entertainment | 9 | 01:07:26 |
| Film & Animation | 8 | 00:55:54 |
| Gaming | 10 | 02:28:48 |
| Howto & Style | 10 | 02:00:38 |
| Music | 10 | 00:44:45 |
| News & Politics | 10 | 01:18:49 |
| Nonprofits & Activism | 10 | 02:00:50 |
| People & Blogs | 9 | 01:48:14 |
| Pets & Animals | 10 | 01:31:44 |
| Science & Technology | 10 | 01:20:55 |
| Sports | 7 | 01:21:19 |
| Travel & Events | 10 | 01:55:08 |
| Total | 141 | 24:06:18 |

What is the Word Error Rate?

- Common metric of the performance of a speech recognition.
- Computed as:

$$WER = \frac{\textit{Substitutions} + \textit{Deletions} + \textit{Insertions}}{\textit{Reference_Words}}$$

- Example
Ground truth: *I am going to the park*
Model output: *Now I am going to bark*
Differences: *Now I am going to ~~the~~ bark*

Substitutions = 1, Deletions = 1, Insertions = 1, Reference Words = 6

$$WER = \frac{1 + 1 + 1}{6} = 0.5 = 50\%$$

Results

Metric: WER [%]

| Model | Min | Mean | Median | Max | Std. deviation |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Whisper tiny.en | 1.4 | 27.4 | 11.6 | 164.8 | 33.7 |
| Whisper base.en | 0.7 | 138.9 | 9.8 | 12650.0 | 1104.0 |
| Whisper small.en | 0.3 | 93.5 | 7.6 | 5237.5 | 554.7 |
| Whisper medium.en | 0.4 | 75.4 | 8.3 | 4600.0 | 443.1 |
| Whisper large-v1 | 0.7 | 24.7 | 7.4 | 614.4 | 57.8 |
| Whisper large-v3 | 2.1 | 29.2 | 18.3 | 250.0 | 34.3 |
| NeMo Trans. Xlarge | 2.7 | 286.6 | 16.4 | 18250.0 | 1681.9 |
| ESPnet2 Conformer | 9.7 | 48.3 | 29.3 | 507.4 | 58.0 |
| Wav2Vec2 | 5.3 | 70.2 | 27.7 | 2892.9 | 252.4 |

Subtitles added for Search Engine Optimization?



- Search engine optimization - subtitles may be created or modified with the **goal of improving the video's visibility** in search engine results.

The Animals, Funniest Animals Video, Funny Video, Funny Animals, Cats, Dogs, Funny Cats, Funny Dogs, Pets, Funny Pets, Funny, Cute, Cute Animals, Cute Pets, Funny Cat Video, Funny Dog Video, Funny Animals Life, Wow, Best Animals, Best Animals Video, Compilation, Funny Video Compilation, Kittens, Puppies, Try not to laugh, Best Animals 2023, Best of 2022, Cute Puppy, Funny Kitten, Animals International, Funny Animal Video.

Comparison to other datasets

Compared to other datasets, **YouTube** does not fare badly and, despite its flaws, can be considered as a data source for evaluating speech-to-text models.

| Dataset used | WER [%] |
|----------------|------------|
| TED-LIUM3 | 3.5 |
| Meanwhile | 5.1 |
| YouTube | 7.4 |
| Kincaid46 | 8.8 |
| Earnings-21 | 9.7 |
| Rev16 | 11.3 |
| Earnings-22 | 12.6 |
| CORAAL | 19.6 |

Whisper large-v1

| Dataset used | WER [%] |
|-------------------|-------------|
| LibriSpeech Clean | 2.7 |
| LibriSpeech Other | 6.2 |
| WSJ | 7.7 |
| Tedlium | 10.5 |
| Fleurs En | 14.6 |
| VoxPopuli En | 17.9 |
| Artie | 24.5 |
| YouTube | 27.7 |
| Switchboard | 28.3 |
| Common Voice | 29.9 |
| CallHome | 34.8 |
| CORAAL | 35.6 |
| AMI IHM | 37.0 |
| CHiME6 | 65.8 |
| AMI SDM1 | 67.6 |

Wav2Vec 2.0

Conclusions



- **YouTube is a very good place to look for Out of Distribution data.**
- The proposed Mi-Go toolkit helps to fully automate the process of evaluating models on the YouTube dataset.
- Among the models tested, Whisper large-v1 was the best.
- Relying on subtitles added to videos by users has its drawbacks.
- Despite its flaws, YouTube can be considered as a dataset for evaluating speech-to-text models.

Thank you for your attention!



 wojnar-tomasz



Link to the paper