

Audio Description for Individuals with Visual Disability: Enabling Participation in Cultural Events

Bar-Haim Erez¹, Ferziger¹, Gruber², Goren³, Katz¹ Neustadt⁴ & Dror Freier²





Occupational Therapy
Department

Ono Academic College

ון החחקר לחקצועות הבריאות והרפוז www.ono.ac.li/health

Participation in Cultural Events



Audio Description (AD)

- Audio Description is a systematic method whereby visual information is made accessible to individuals with visual impairment during cultural events such as: conferences, events, parades, movies, TV shows and theater.
- The primary component: Descriptive Narration is added to the soundtrack/dialogue of an event describing supplementary visual information that cannot be understood from the main soundtrack/dialogue alone.

The Professional Audio Describer

Accompanies the listener throughout the event via a headset system and verbally presents content related to the display, scenery, clothing, body language, and any other important visual elements of the production

- Timing
- Relevance
- Concise

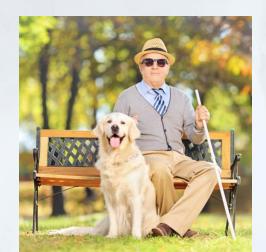
Live Theater AD Protocol

Arrival Headphone distribution "Touch Tour" "Pre show Notes"/ "Play Trailer"

Performance accompanied by Simultaneous Auditory Description

Low Vision In Israel

- 24,000 people are registered as legally blind.
- Estimations indicate that over 200,000 people have low vision.
- 60% live in the outlying communities, less services



The Audio Description Project

In 2014 The Israel National Insurance Institute took up the challenge to develop the AD service for live theater productions

- First Course In Israel to train professional Audio Descriptors
- Providing equipment to 11 theaters
- Research

The Central Library For the Blind was the preferred NGO to operate the project



Main Aims of the Research

- To assess the <u>satisfaction</u> from Audio Description during the live theater productions
- To evaluate the effect of the Audio Description on the <u>quality of the experience</u>:
 - Spatial presence
 - Narrative perception
 - Engagement
- To understand <u>patterns of participation</u> in theater productions: barriers, challenges, etc.

Interdisciplinary Research Team

Occupational
Therapist:
Vision
Rehabilitation

Representative from Israel's Library Center for the Blind

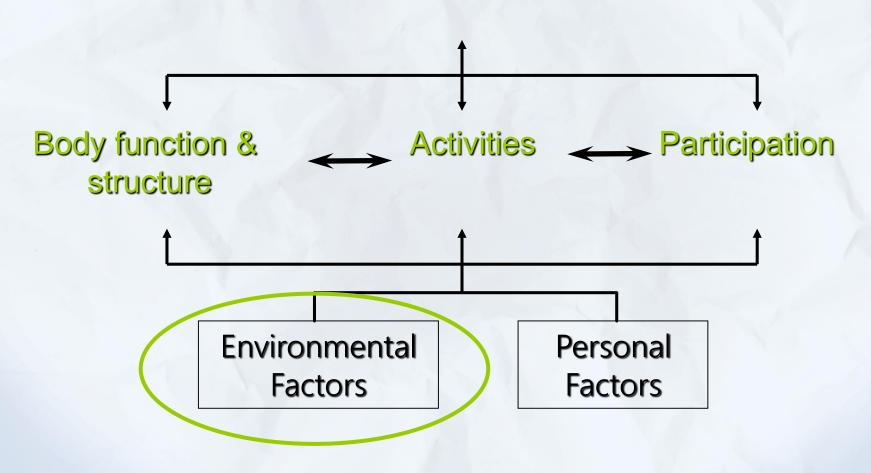
Occupational Therapist: accessibility

Social worker: accessibility

Research
Specialist from the field of Psychology

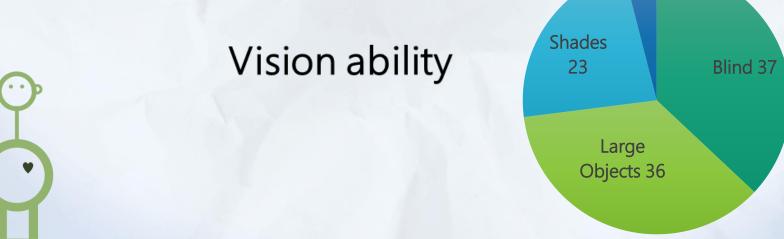
ICF Model for Participation

Health Condition



Participants

- N = 83
- Gender: 58% Women
- Age: 54 (±14); 40% Over 60
- Status: 44% Married / sig. relationship
- Education: 90% high-school education+
- Working: 57% (public settings) Tunnel Vision





Research Method

- 5 plays, each play was performed once with AD and once without.
- Each participant watched two different plays
 - one with AD
 - o one without

Research Tools

- Quantitative questionnaire: <u>satisfaction</u> from AD, end of each play with AD, scale 1-5
- Quantitative questionnaire: <u>quality of experience</u>, end of each play
 - Spatial presence (3 Items, scale 1-5, α =.81)
 - Narrative perception (3 Items, scale 1-5, α =.79)
 - Engagement (3 Items, scale 1-5, α =.80)
- Quantitative questionnaire: <u>patterns of participation</u> in theater productions, at outset and one year later
- Qualitative interviews for in-depth understandings of the AD process as whole



Results

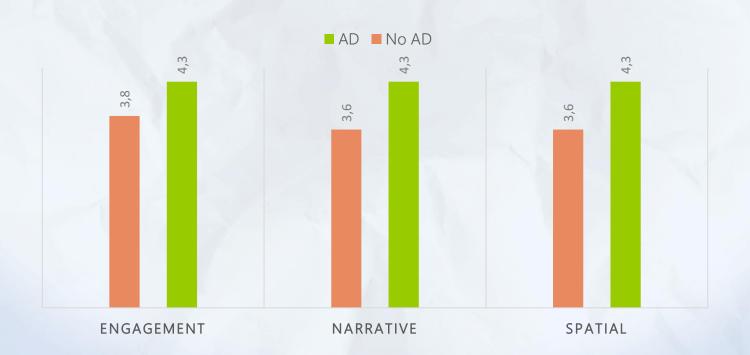
Results: Satisfaction from AD

•	Satisfaction from the AD device	67% very satisfied
•	Satisfaction from the "Pre Show Notes"	85% very satisfied
•	Satisfaction from the "Touch Tour"	77% very satisfied
	Satisfaction from the AD characteristics	
٠	Expression	93% very satisfied
•	Intonation and pitch	86% very satisfied
٠	Pace and speed	84% very satisfied
÷	The amount of text	80% very satisfied
	Integrated into the content of the play	72% very satisfied
	Contributed to understanding	90% very satisfied
	Contributed to the experience	94% very satisfied
	Overall satisfaction from the AD	87% very satisfied

Results: Quality of the Experience

Comparison between plays with vs. without AD

Domain	AD	No AD	Effect Size	P-value
Spatial presence	4.3	3.6	0.84	<.001
Narrative Perception	4.3	3.6	0.96	<.001
Engagement	4.3	3.8	0.55	<.001



One reaction as an example

"Once again I am amazed at how easily the appropriate access makes me forget all about my disability, on this occasion at the play 'The Handicapped'.

Wearing the headphones, with the narrator from the Library for the Blind whispering to me what is taking place on stage, I laugh, I cry, I identify, and above all enjoy this wonderful service.

It is just a shame that I can't keep the headphones on permanently, and listen to the audio description of life."



Iris Ratzabi 's reaction to the play The Handicapped, Performed at the theater in Rishon Lezion, Israel February 9, 2016

Results: Patterns of Participation

Considerations, Challenges		
& Obstacles	Much / very much ((%)
Quality of the play	82	WA 41
Availability of an escort	71	"What really affects the possibility to attend
Quality of the actor's performance	65	plays is the ability to
Available transportation	61	find and pay for an
Difficulty comprehending content	56	escort. We cannot walk without an escort. It's
Distance of theater from residence	46	very hard to manage by
Accessibility of the theater	46	ourselves."
Accessibility of box office	40	
Overall expense of theater outing	39	
Price of theater ticket	37	
Scheduling of the performance	22	

Conclusions: AD in Live Theater

- Overall high satisfaction from AD
 - Enhanced the quality of the theater experience
 - Particularly enhanced understanding
- The Pre Show Notes and Touch Tour are valuable components to AD in the theater
- Other Important factors to enable participation:
 - physical accessibility
 - companion required
 - maintenance of the assistive devices

Occupational Therapist's Pivotal Role within the Team

 To provide a broad perspective on accessibility and assistive technology

 To identify and measure the variables of the person, their environment, and the interaction between them

Thank you Toda Raba

