

Julio C. S. Jacques Junior <sup>1,2</sup>, Cagri Ozcinar <sup>3</sup>, Marina Marjanovic <sup>4</sup>, Xavier Baró <sup>1,2</sup>, Gholamreza Anbarjafari <sup>5,6</sup>, Sergio Escalera <sup>2,7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain, <sup>2</sup>Computer Vision Center, Spain, <sup>3</sup>School of Computer Science and Statistics, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland, <sup>4</sup> Singidunum University, Serbia, <sup>5</sup> University of Tartu, Estonia, <sup>6</sup> Institute of Digital Technologies, Loughborough University London, UK, <sup>7</sup> University of Barcelona, Spain

### **Abstract and Motivation**

SUNAI MuPBA

JNIVERSITAT de

BARCELONA

Singidunum

- This work analyses the effect of gender, ethnicity, makeup and facial expression as sources of bias to improve apparent age prediction.
- Following recent works [2, 3] where it is shown that apparent age perception benefits real age estimation, rather than direct real to real age regression, our main contribution is the integration, in an end-to-end architecture, of face attributes for apparent age prediction with an additional loss for real age regression.
- Finally, we present preliminary results and discussion of a proof of concept application using the proposed model to regress the apparent age of an individual based on the gender of an external observer.

## **Proposed Model**

The proposed model combines apparent and real age labels with additional face attributes during training. Note that, once the model is trained, it uses neither real nor apparent age labels on the test set.



### **Experimental Results**



With (case 2) / without (cases 1 & 2') attributes.

State-of-the-art comparison.  Individual analysis of attributes.

Attribute	Cat.	% Tr.	Real	Арр
Gender	Male	50.72	6.55	6.27
	Female	49.28	8.11	5.99
Race	Asian	10.43	6.59	5.36
	Caucacian	86.6	7.40	6.21
	Afroamerican	2.97	7.73	5.30
Нарру	Нарру	17.53	7.58	6.11
	Slightly	43.71	7.63	6.05
	Neutral	34.67	6.99	6.16
	Other	4.09	7.34	6.35
Makeup	Makeup	19.72	7.35	4.61
	No make-up	72.33	7.33	6.92
	Not clear	0.98	8.86	5.76
	Very subtle	6.98	7.20	6.52

Samples of the APPA-REAL dataset [3] (~8K images). First row: original images. Second row: "cropped faces" (provided with the dataset). Third row: cropped faces obtained with [11], used in this work.



(b)  $G_{a|r} = 42.5 \mid 45$ , (c)  $G_{a|r} = 29.7 \mid 29$ , (a)  $G_{a|r} = 22.5 \mid 26$ ,  $P_{a|r} = 43.3 | 45$  $P_{a|r} = 30.1 \mid 29$  $P_{a|r} = 27.1 \mid 26$ 





(d)  $G_{a|r} = 25.1 \mid 24$ , (e)  $G_{a|r} = 76.4 | 64$ ,  $P_{a|r} = 58.2 | 64.1$  $P_{a|r} = 26.4 \mid 24.1$ 





(f)  $G_{a|r} = 7.6 | 8$ ,



 $P_{a|r} = 29.6 \mid 27.2$ 

(d)  $G_{a|r} = 43.4 | 46$ ,

(a)  $G_{a|r} = 29.6 \mid 33$ , (b)  $G_{a|r} = 1.2 \mid 4$ ,

 $P_{a|r} = 1.1 | 6$ 

 $P_{a|r} = 28.4 \mid 27.4$ 



(c)  $G_{a|r} = 30.1 | 46$ ,

 $P_{a|r} = 30.2 | 30.8$ 

 $P_{a|r} = 14.4 \mid 13.6$ 

(e)  $G_{a|r} = 28.5 \mid 34$ , (f)  $G_{a|r} = 14.5 \mid 18$ ,

Model	Input label	Predict	MAE				
Clanác at al [2]	App + att	Real	13.577				
Ciapes et al. [2]	Real + att	Real	14.572				
Dronocod	$\Lambda nn + Roal + att$	Арр	6.131				
Proposed	App + Real + all	Real	7.356				
Trainable parameters.							
Ca	se 1 1	34,264,64	1				
Ca	se 2	27,694,54	1				
Prop	osed	27,694,64	15				

apparent real	40 30 Treal 20
40 60 80 100 Age	Dre 10 0 0 0 20 40 60 80 Age

#### Age distribution on the train set. Average error distribution



(a)  $G_{a|r} = 62.5 | 60$ , (b)  $G_{a|r} = 6.3 | 8$ , (c)  $G_{a|r} = 83.9 | 89$ ,  $P_{a|r} = 30.2 | 27.9$   $P_{a|r} = 36.5 | 35.7$   $P_{a|r} = 38.3 | 39.3$ 

proof of concept application

How a male/female observer will perceive your age?



100



(a)  $G_{f|m} = \{51.4 \mid 47.3\}$ (b)  $G_{f|m} = \{29.1 \mid 27.4\}$ 

Unsatisfactory results, which may be caused due to partial occlusion, illumination condition, head-pose or even due small number of samples in the train set for those age ranges.

$P_{f m} = \{51.0 \mid 50.54\}$	$P_{f m} = \{27.1 \mid 26.7\}$	
Female observer Male observer	(MAE) = 9.758 (MAE) = 9.243	

# Conclusions

- While the network in its first layers uses these face attributes as bias to improve apparent age estimation, the last layers of the network are in charge of doing the opposite, i.e., benefiting from an improved apparent age estimation and face attributes to unbias apparent predictions to regress the real age.
- Improvements in both apparent and real age estimation can be tackled jointly in an end-to-end fashion when combined with specific attributes people use in everyday life when drawing first impressions about others.
- Future work will include the extension of both amount of data and number of attributes for a deeper analysis of the bias involved in age perception.

300

ប្ល 200

ഗ് 100

0

20

- [2] A. Clapés, O. Bilici, D. Temirova, E. Avots, G. Anbarjafari, and S. Escalera, "From apparent to real age: gender, age, ethnic, makeup, and expression bias analysis in real age estimation," in IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshops (CVPRW), 2018, pp. 2373-2382.
- E. Agustsson, R. Timofte, S. Escalera, X. Baro, I. Guyon, and R. Rothe, "Apparent and real age estimation in still images with deep residual regressors on appa-real database," in International Conference on Automatic Face & Gesture Recognition (FG), 2017, pp. 87-94.
- K. Zhang, Z. Zhang, Z. Li, and Y. Qiao, "Joint face detection and alignment using multitask cascaded convolutional networks," IEEE Signal Processing Letters, vol. 23, no. 10, pp. 1499-1503, 2016.

