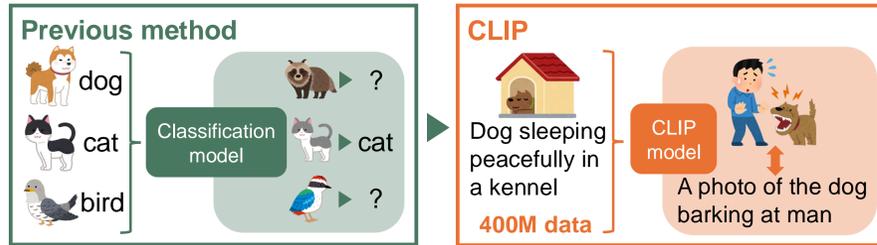
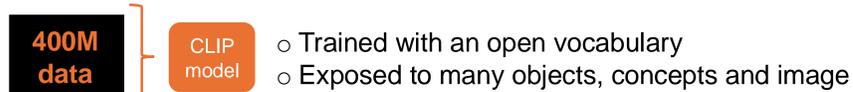


Background

Advances in computer vision systems



Concerns about multimodal models of language and image



Susceptible to misclassification and bias & Prone to ambiguity in prediction

APA Benchmark Overview

Proposing a complementary benchmark

- A dataset of about 100-400 high quality portrait pictures of **Actors/actress, Politicians and Athletes (APA)**
- Developed for exploring below three indicators

- 1) Capabilities**: Classification ability
- 2) Societal Bias**: Gender bias in classifying task
- 3) Retention**: Models based on individual info or image features

Details of portraits*1

Category	Number of portraits	Fundamental Information
Actors / Actress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actors: 60 Actress: 40 	Name, Film name, Academy Awards Biography
Politicians (U.S. Congress members as of July 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senators: 100 (M: 76, F: 24) House: 436 (M: 310, F: 126) Mayors*2: 100 (M: 67, F: 33) 	Name, State, Birth Date, Party
Athletes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male athletes: 79 Female athletes: 30 	Name, Sport

*1 Most are official photos released by the office in Wikipedia *2 From the top 100 largest cities

Models and Prompts

Models

CLIP / Open-CLIP / ALBEF / BLIP / SigLIP / MetaCLIP / EVA-CLIP

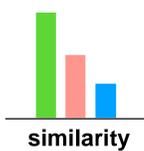
Prompts



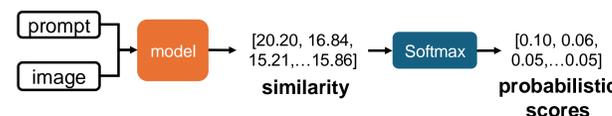
1) Capabilities

1. Enter level-specific category prompts and images into the models

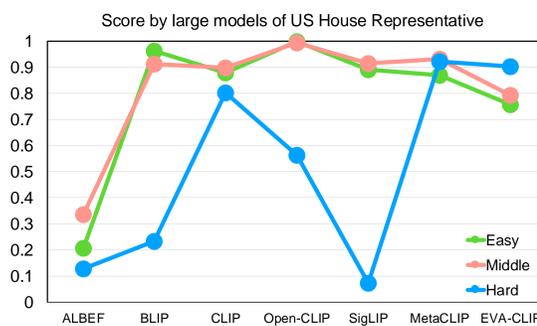
- Easy**: person or not
 - person, dog, giraffe, plant, tree, bed, chair
- Middle**: occupation
 - politician, scientist, athlete, teacher, receptionist, assistant, salesperson, actor/actress
- Hard**: info not shown in image
 - Ex) soccer player, senator, academy award winner



2. Calculate similarity and score each prompt level probabilistically



Result

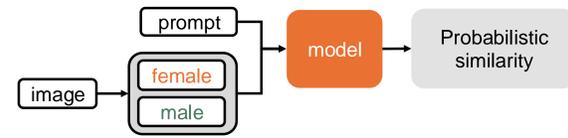


- CLIP & MetaCLIP & EVA-CLIP**
 - Higher score for all prompt
- BLIP & SigLIP**
 - Lower score for "Hard" category

Methods and Results

2) Societal Bias

- Separate the dataset to male and female
- Calculate probabilistic similarity scores
- Calculate the bias score at middle level prompts: $b = (f \text{ score}) / (m \text{ score})$



Close to 1.0 = non biased
Close to 0.0 = highly biased

Result

Actor / Actress (Two lowest bias scores)

Model	Gender	Classes								Ratio
		scientist	politician	athlete	teacher	receptionist	assistant	salesperson	actor/actress	
MetaCLIP	woman	0.36	0.23	0.34	0.82	0.51	0.44	0.63	75.00	0.811
	man	0.69	2.44	0.19	0.37	0.01	0.09	1.27	92.53	
CLIP	woman	14.17	5.70	4.04	12.36	31.93	14.75	6.20	65.28	0.813
	man	20.26	16.56	3.93	18.68	1.74	10.45	14.34	80.32	

Politician (Two lowest bias scores)

SigLIP	woman	0.46	20.11	0.62	52.54	4.82	2.93	0.08	16.70	0.226
	man	1.04	89.01	1.28	4.86	0.29	0.26	0.36	2.89	
SigLIP	woman	0.71	23.95	0.55	41.06	5.69	3.10	0.05	22.05	0.272
	man	1.40	87.99	1.47	3.95	0.40	0.37	0.24	4.17	

Athlete (Two lowest bias scores)

MetaCLIP	woman	0.19	0.31	75.54	1.43	0.13	2.12	0.18	18.93	0.927
	man	0.37	2.40	81.45	1.81	0.07	0.93	0.95	10.27	
OpenCLIP	woman	0.03	0.31	59.38	0.18	0.19	39.67	0.21	0.03	0.931
	man	0.76	4.80	63.77	1.90	0.40	24.82	2.56	0.98	

Actor/Actress and Athlete dataset:

- All models:
 - Didn't show much gender bias

Politician dataset:

- SigLIP and other smaller models:
 - Women are less likely to become politician

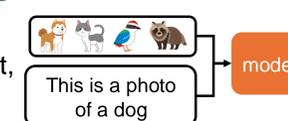
Scores between the category:

- Women are selected for **receptionist & assistant**
- Men are selected for **scientist & salesperson**

3) Retention

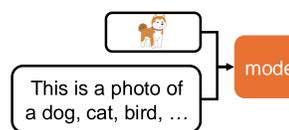
Image Score

: Given a name prompt, score all images



Text Score

: Given an image, score all name prompts



Result

	US House of Rep.		Senators		Mayors		Actor/Actress		Athletes	
	Text	Image	Text	Image	Text	Image	Text	Image	Text	Image
BLIP	1.81	2.27	12.82	13.64	6.31	6.56	38.26	42.70	31.96	42.31
CLIP	41.11	39.60	94.73	93.07	35.13	33.79	96.39	97.51	88.48	88.92
SigLIP	10.10	4.53	18.38	16.75	6.06	6.86	71.58	70.56	86.43	87.16
MetaCLIP	66.50	60.99	98.44	97.75	39.50	40.31	96.68	98.19	91.65	92.24

Senator & Actor/Actress & Athlete:

- Most models classify based on personal information
- ALBEF & BLIP & SigLIP:**
 - Less likely to rely on personal information

Conclusions & Future Directions

Conclusion

- Different train approach (BLIP) & Less training data (SigLIP):**
 - Low classify ability & High bias & Not relied on individual information
- Huge training data (CLIP & Open-CLIP & MetaCLIP & EVA-CLIP)**
 - High classify ability & Low bias & Relied on individual information

Future Directions

- Conduct analysis with generative VLMs
- Investigate what contributes the bias

Acknowledgment

This research was conducted as part of the TOMODACHI STEM @ Rice University Program, funded by the U.S.-Japan Council. More information can be found at <http://tomodachistem.rice.edu>. I extend our sincere gratitude to the *vislang* members for their support.

Reference

- A. Radford, J. W. Kim, C. Hallacy, et al. 2021. Learning transferable visual models from natural language supervision. ICML, 8748–8763.
- J. Wei, Y. Tay, R. Bommasani, et al. 2022. Emergent abilities of large language models. TMLR.
- J. Zhao, T. Wang, M. Yatskar, V. Ordonez, K.-W. Chang. 2018. Gender bias in coreference resolution: Evaluation and debiasing methods. NAACL-HLT, 15–20.