

Gender Dimensions in Generative AI for Image and Video Synthesis

Paraskevi (Vivi) Valergaki, Anastasios (Tassos) Roussos

https://users.ics.forth.gr/~troussos

Institute of Computer Science (ICS), Foundation for Research and Technology - Hellas (FORTH)

Introduction

A breakthrough moment in Generative Al

On February 2024, OpenAI releases results of its text-to-video generator SORA:



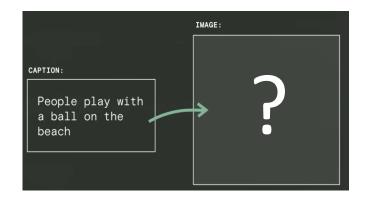
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How did we get here?

Roots: Image-to-text & text-to-image generation

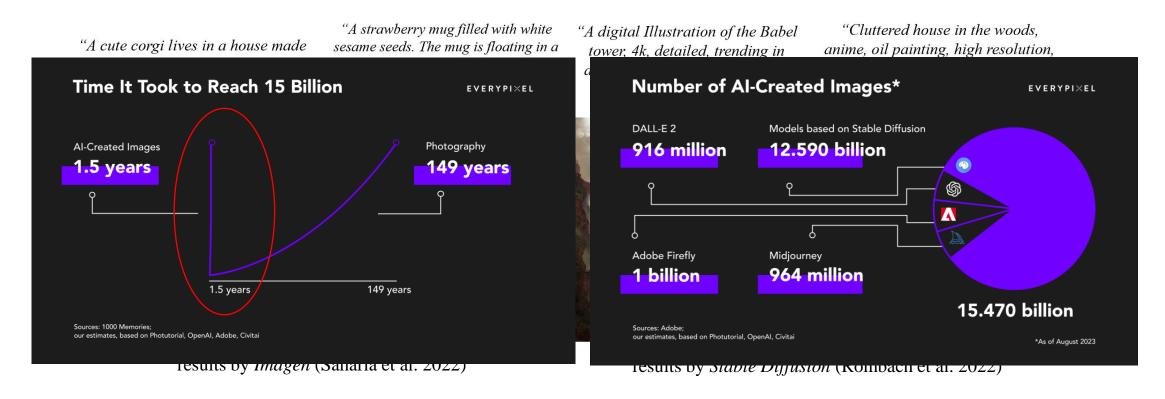
- Based on the big successes of Deep Learning in both image analysis and text analysis,
 - scientists soon started experimenting in bridging them, trying to combine image & text representations
- 2014: first AI models on automatic image captioning [1]
 - Input: image, output: text description of the image
 - impressive results with captions that most of the times made sense
- 2015: several scientists started working on the inverse problem: instead of image-to-text, text-to-image generation [2]
 - even more challenging problem
 - 2021: OpenAI released **DALL-E** text-to-image generation
 - 2022: Midjourney, which is widely used by digital artists,
 Stable Diffusion, the first open-source image generator
 - the current SOTA is based on **denoising diffusion models**





Results of text-to-image generation

- the results attracted a wide interest and public discussions
- during the last years, such systems have become available to the general public to use online and Internet is now flooded with synthetic AI images
- as of August 2023, AI had already created as many images as photographers have taken in 150 years! [1]



Impact of Al image & video generators

Impact of Al image & video generators

Positive impact:

- Visual arts (painting, design, filmmaking, etc): democratization, novel means of artistic experimentation
- Human-like virtual assistants for learning, healthcare, accessibility, etc



Refik Anadol, **Unsupervised**, Museum of Modern Art, New York (2022)

Concerns and ethical considerations:

- artists (painters, graphic designers, actors, filmmakers, ...) fear that the developments in AI
 will make them lose their jobs
- copyright concerns: training of AI models on copyrighted media
- environmental impact due to computational resources needed
- misuse of deepfakes: scams, sexual cyberbullying and fake news
- bias in AI image & video synthesis



Strike in Hollywood, demanding regulations on Al usage, July 2023

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C.O. Tze, P.P. Filntisis, A.L. Dimou, <u>A. Roussos</u>, P. Maragos. Deep Photorealistic **Sign Language Retargeting**. Al4CC 2023

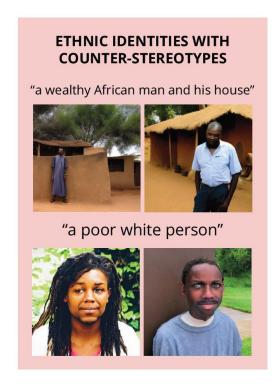


Strike in Hollywood, demanding regulations on Al usage, July 2023

Bias in Al Image Synthesis

- text-to-image generators are very prone to reinforcing many forms of stereotypes [1,2]:
 - gender, race, nationality, class &other identities:





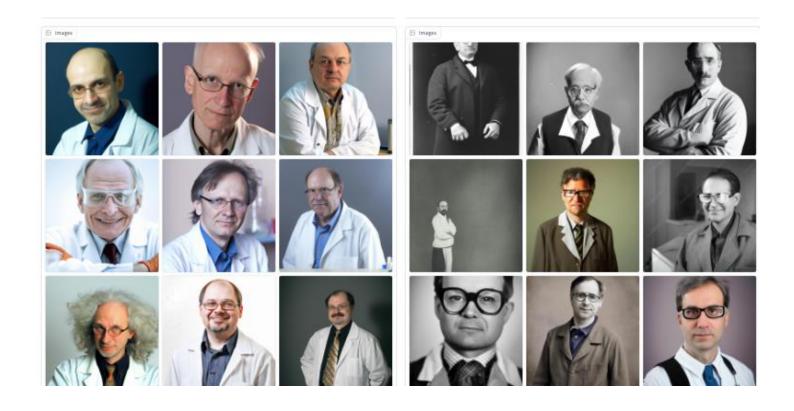


- [1] Bianchi, F., ..., Caliskan, A. Easily accessible text-to-image generation amplifies demographic stereotypes at large scale. ACM FAT 2023.
- [2] L. Nicoletti and D. Bass. Humans Are Biased. Generative AI Is Even Worse. Bloomberg, July 2023.

gender bias regarding professions [1,2]:

Al-generated images of **scientists**:

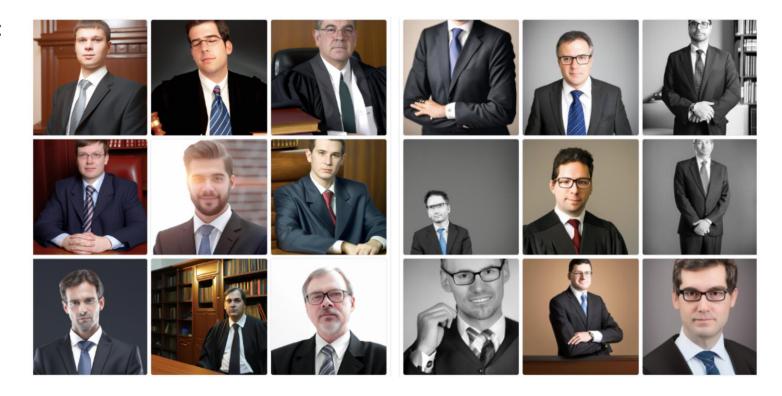
0% women, despite the fact that ~43% of all scientists are women [3]



- [1] <u>Diffusion Bias Explorer</u> by Hugging Face , <u>https://writer.com/blog/ai-bias/</u>
- [2] L. Nicoletti and D. Bass. Humans Are Biased. Generative Al Is Even Worse. Bloomberg, July 2023
- [3] https://www.zippia.com/scientist-jobs/demographics/

• gender bias regarding professions [1,2]:

Al-generated images of lawyers:

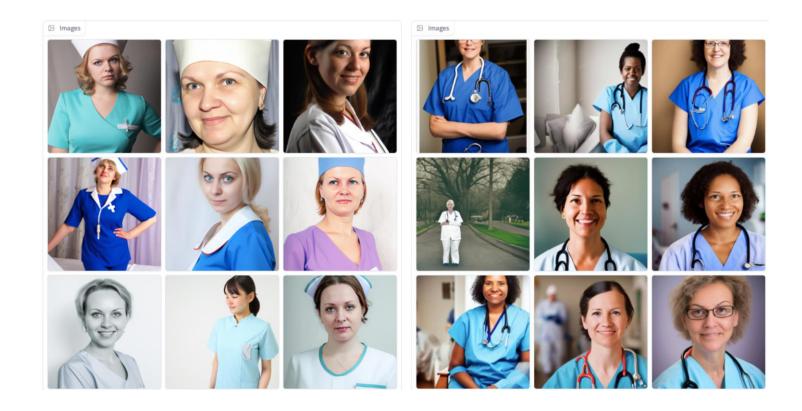


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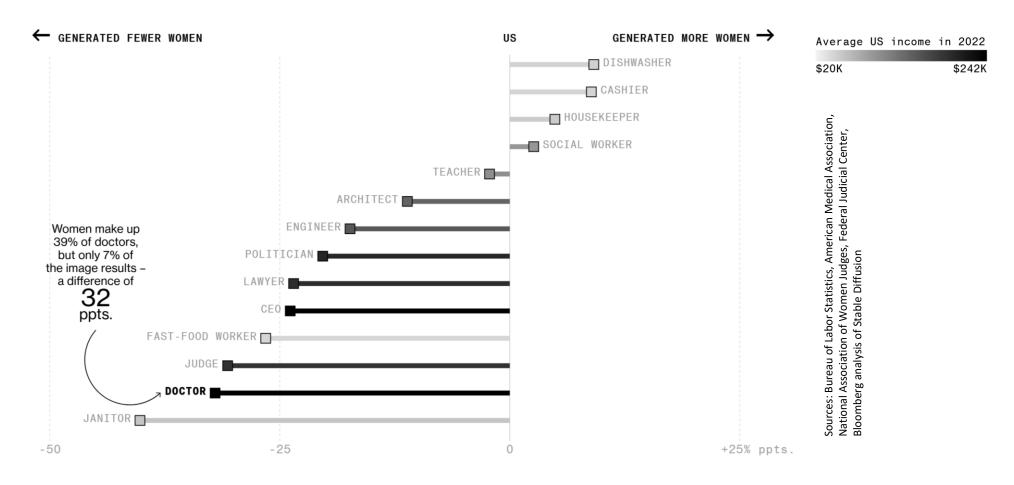
Al-generated images of **nurses**:



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• gender bias in Stable Diffusion results versus the real labor market in USA:



Bias in Al Image Synthesis: Why is this a problem?

 Many viewers may interpret Al-generated images/videos as entirely objective or neutral

- Repeated biased depictions risk becoming normalized over time, shaping perceptions and reinforcing stereotypes.
- Communities portrayed negatively can internalize these portrayals, creating selffulfilling prophecies, while more represented groups continue to be privileged
 - e.g. if the prompt "corporate leadership" always generates tall, masculine, formally dressed men, this implies that authoritative roles are inherently male. This perpetuates a biased perception of leadership and marginalizes women, people of color, and other identities in professional contexts.

• The homogenization of visual content erodes diversity in creative fields, overshadowing richer and more inclusive narratives.

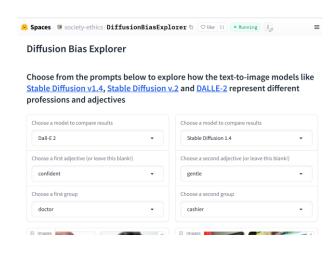
Bias in Al Image Synthesis: Why is this happening?

- All systems reflect the bias in the datasets that they were trained on:
 - Al models are often trained on human-made datasets that overrepresent certain demographics, aesthetics, or cultural contexts, leading to skewed or limited portrayals in generated content
 - Subjective labels created again by humans -like those for beauty or professionalism- may carry implicit cultural assumptions, embedding personal biases of annotators into AI outputs.
- Feedback Loops: Biased AI-generated images can become part of new training sets, perpetuating and intensifying inaccuracies or stereotypes over time.
- Bias Amplification: When a bias is present in the data, the model's tendency to generalize patterns in a simplistic manner can amplify that bias, producing outputs that reinforce existing stereotypes at scale.

Bias in Al Image Synthesis: What can we do?

Countermeasures:

- growing public discussion: more and more people (scientists & general public) discuss about this bias and explore ways to reduce it
- tools that help reveal & analyze the bias in AI image generation
- technical solutions (diversifying training data, bias detection & mitigation algorithms, user feedback incorporation, ...)
- including diverse teams in the design and decision-making regarding AI technologies
 - e.g. it was estimated that in 2019 more than 80% of AI instructors were male [1]



Positive role of Generative Al in Gender Issues

Using Generative AI to raise awareness on Gender Issues

- Interactive installations, like the Mirror of Diversity:
 - users approach issues related to inclusion and diversity in an experiential way



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Using Generative AI to raise awareness on Gender Issues

Beyond the Gender Binary:

Zizi Show (2020), by Jake Elwes, an **interactive deep fake drag cabaret** that criticizes the **discriminatory behavior** of the datasets used in Al

- commenting on the fact that computer vision systems have difficulty recognizing trans, queer and other marginalized identities.
- Zizi show attempts to expose and subvert this bias



currently at Victoria and Albert Museum, London

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Conclusions

Conclusions

- 13 years after the beginning of the "Deep Learning revolution", Al for image and video synthesis has achieved many important milestones
 - the current AI models are able to generate synthetic images & videos of unprecedented quality and realism
 - there are models that are accessible by the general public and this is attracting more interest than ever
 - the technological developments continue being impressive

Conclusions

- many examples of bias in AI image and video synthesis, with gender bias being one of the most important types
 - persisting problem, not easy to address
 - several strategies to mitigate these effects have been explored, however much more need to be done
 - urgent need for scientists & engineers in our fields to be more engaged and proactive regarding the relevant gender issues

 Al can merge with art to promote gender equality, while also challenging social structures that reinforce gender inequality

Thank you for your attention!

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