

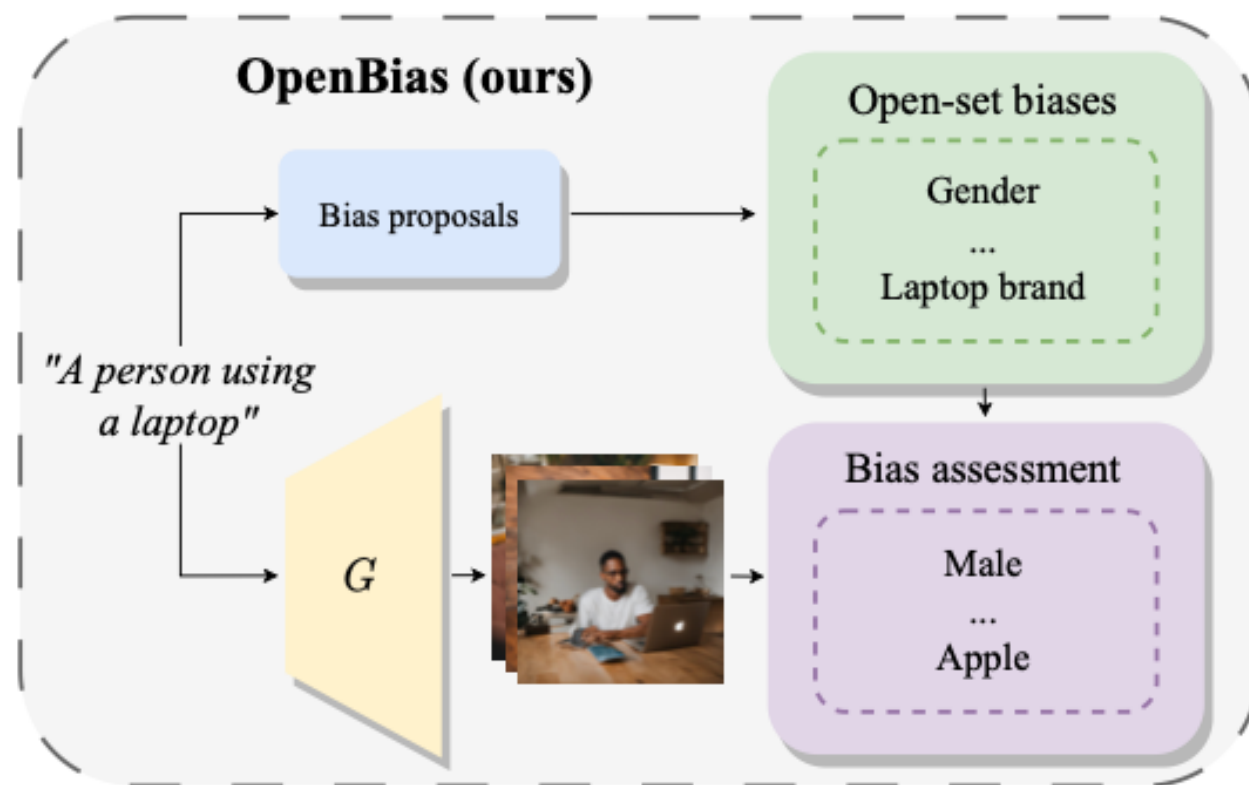
CLIP Debiasing

Computer Vision
A.Y. 2024/2025

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Bias Definition

Before Deepening in Clip Debiasing, a definition of Bias is needed, in this project we specifically refer to these two types of Bias:



- **Representation Bias (RB):** it measures whether certain groups are over- or under-represented compared to an ideal reference (e.g., uniform or demographic parity).
- **Association Bias (AB):** The degree to which a model's predictions are spuriously correlated with sensitive attributes. It quantifies how much the probability of a non-sensitive label (e.g., an occupation) changes across sensitive groups, indicating learned associations that reflect societal stereotypes.

In this project we focus on AB on gender/profession relationships

Clip Bias

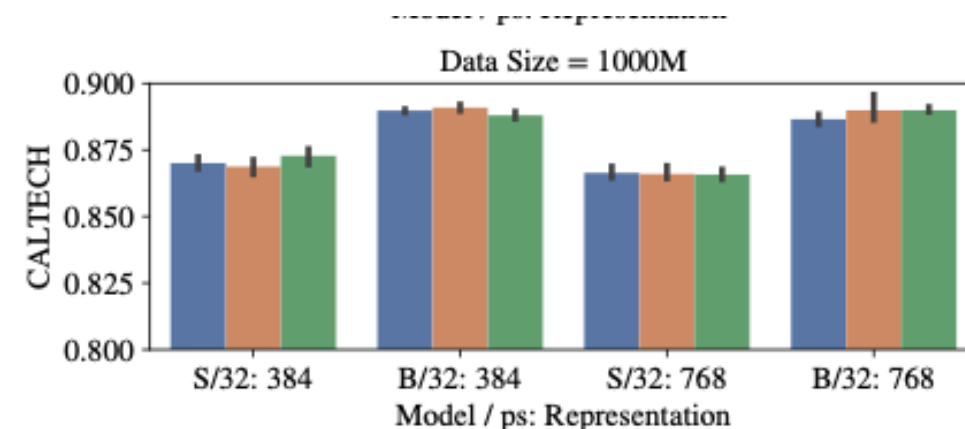
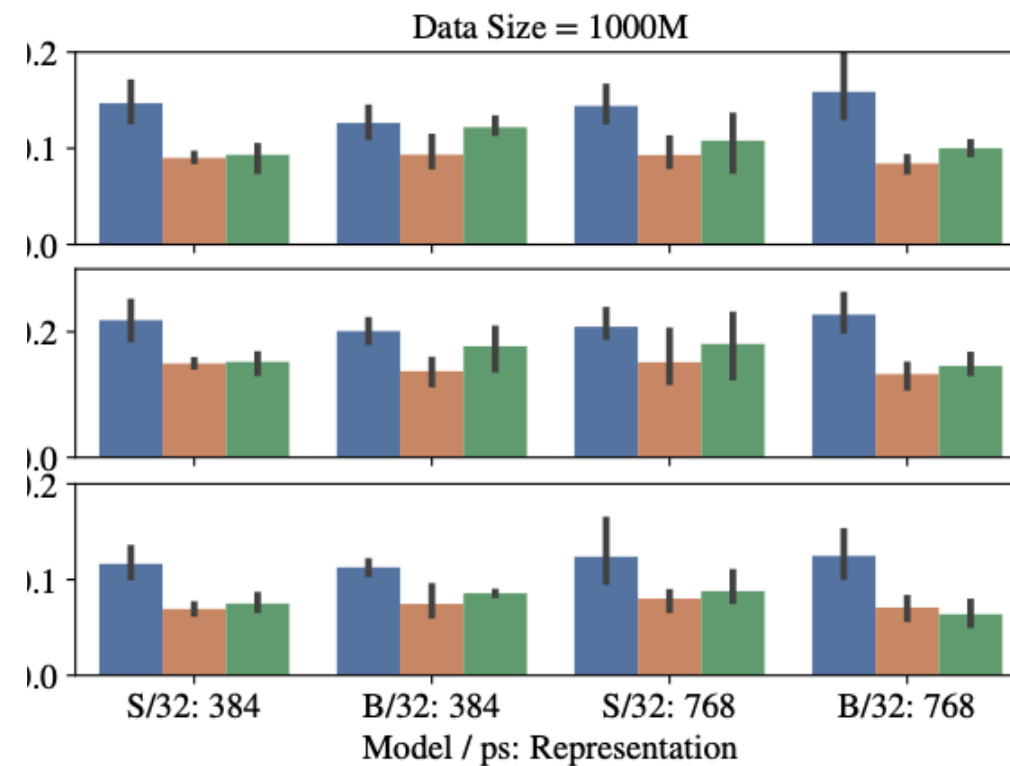
Several papers has shown what types of **Bias affect CLIP** :

Representation Bias : $E[p(\text{man}) - p(\text{woman})] = 0.20$

Association Bias: $|p(y | \text{man}) - p(y | \text{woman})| = 0.20$
(with y profession)

Additional consideration should be made: Aggressively
Debiasing CLIP may lead to a **decrease of zero-shot and
inference capabilities**.

Finding the **trade-off** between these two values is crucial.



Debising CLIP SOTA

The current state of the art in debiasing CLIP is **Multi-Modal Moment Matching (M4)** by DeepMind (ICLR 2024).

It reweights training samples to align both first-order (representation) and second-order (association) statistics across modalities.

M4 reduces representation bias of:

RB: mean parity from ~ 0.20 to ~ 0.05

AB: FairFace $38.8 \rightarrow 29.9$, MIAP $28.4 \rightarrow 20.5$ while slightly improving performance (ImageNet 0-shot $77.0 \rightarrow 77.5$, COCO retrieval@5 $86\% \rightarrow 87\%$).

$$\underset{\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{q}]=\eta \wedge 0 \leq \mathbf{q} \leq Q}{\text{minimize}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}} \left[\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{q} - \eta)^2 \right] + V \cdot \left(\sum_{k \in [m]} l_k^R + \sum_{k \in [m], r \in [c]} l_{k,r}^D \right) \right\},$$

METHODS DEEPENING

01

PROMPT BANKING

An hand-crafted and scraped Dataset has no corpus but just gender and profession values. Assuring a good corpus through Prompt Banking reduces the overfitting issue

02

Loss Redefinition

As stated before, the goal is to reduce bias without dropping zero-shot performances so Loss is rewritten as follows:

$$\text{LOSS} = \text{BIAS_LOSS} + \lambda * \text{ANCHOR_LOSS}$$

03

LoRa

LoraConfig =

- `r=8,`
- `lora_alpha=16,`
- `target_modules=["q_proj", "k_proj", "v_proj", "o_proj"],`
- `lora_dropout=0.1,`
- `bias="none",`

Common Dataset



01

FairFace

This dataset has been used just for the evaluation. It is our dataset to evaluate Representation Bias.

02

OxfordIIITPet

This dataset has been used to evaluate zero-shot capacity.

03

COCO

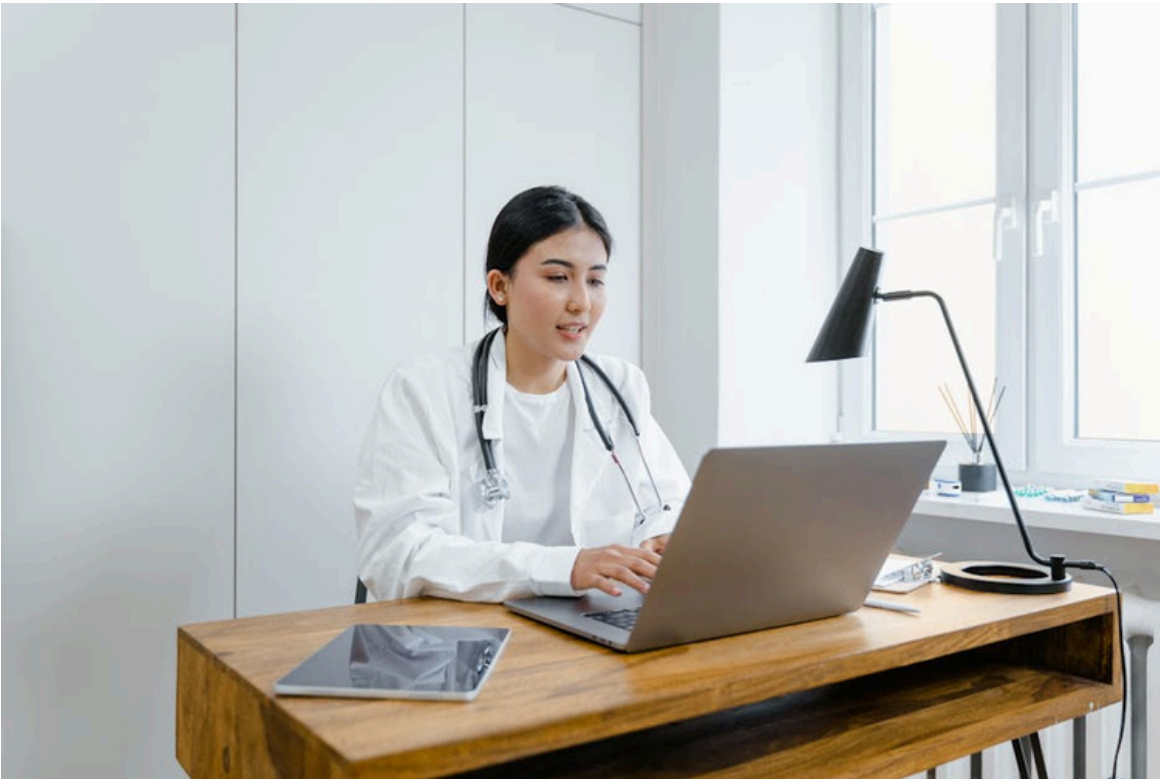
This dataset was considered since it provides good notations and image with context, in the end, it has not been included due to a high RB and few gender related annotations

Dataset Hand-Crafted

04

Pexels

This dataset contains 180 elements and has been scraped. It contains gender and profession information to be embedded with prompt banking. It shows clearly profession and gender



file_name	profession	query_gender
engineer_male_34	engineer	male
engineer_male_34	engineer	male
engineer_male_75	engineer	male
engineer_male_92	engineer	male
engineer_male_38	engineer	male
engineer_male_39	engineer	male
engineer_male_89	engineer	male
engineer_male_38	engineer	male
engineer_male_67	engineer	male

file_name	profession	query_gender
fe_01.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_02.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_03.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_04.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_05.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_06.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_07.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_08.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_09.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_10.jpeg	engineer	female
fe_11.jpeg	engineer	female



05

challenge

This dataset is purely hand-crafted, it contains 180 images as Pexels but images has a higher context difficulty.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP 1/2

01

Model

Environment:

- Google Colab + GPU (CUDA)
- Libraries: transformers, peft, torchvision, scikit-learn, datasets

Model:

- Base: openai/clip-vit-base-patch32
- Fine-tuned via LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation) applied to the text encoder
- Vision encoder frozen to preserve visual embeddings

LoRa:

- Applied to the text encoder of CLIP to adapt language embeddings for fairness objectives.
- The vision encoder remains frozen, preserving pretrained visual representations.
- Enables bias correction without degrading CLIP's zero-shot generalization.

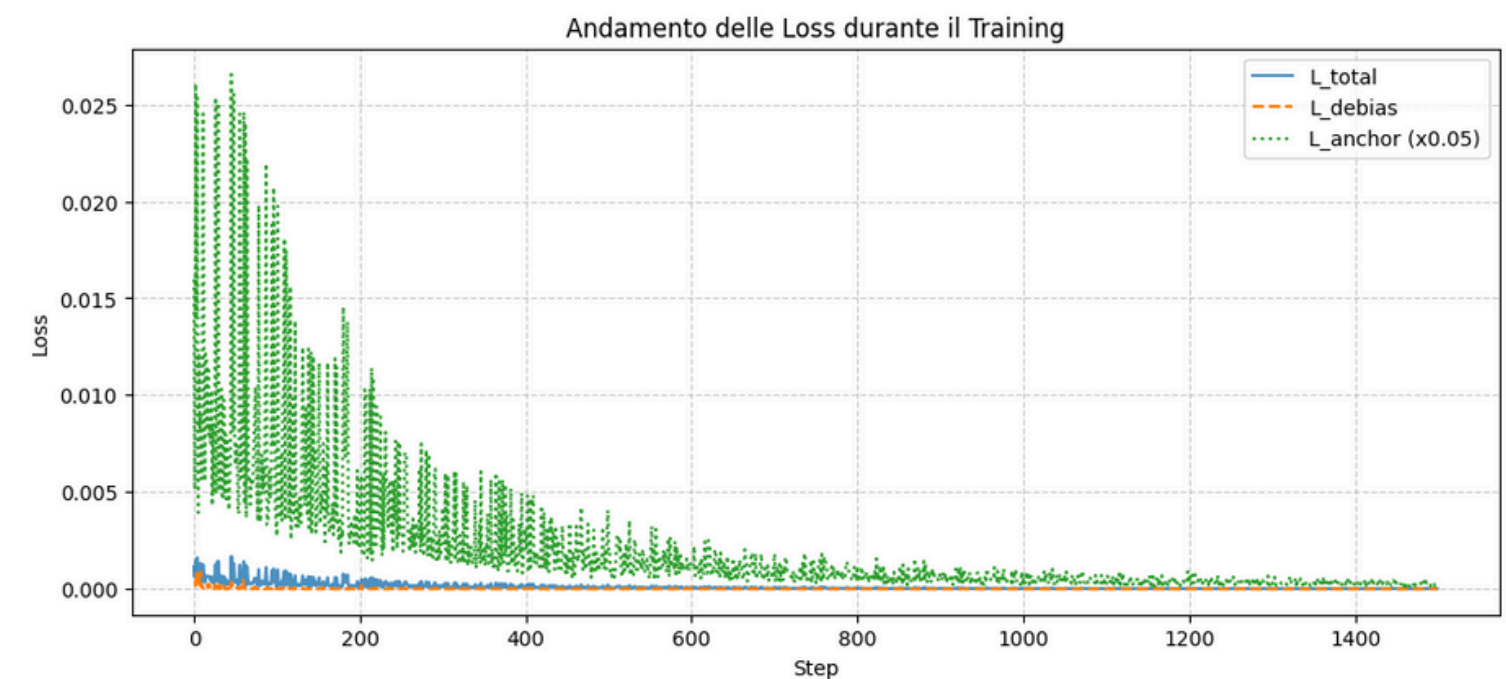
EXPERIMENTAL SETUP 2/2

02

TRAINING

Training procedure:

- Compute anchor embeddings (mean text features per profession)
- Dual-loss objective:
 - L_{debias} : enforces equal distance between male/female prompt embeddings
 - L_{anchor} : prevents semantic drift from class anchors
- Total Loss: $L_{\text{total}} = L_{\text{debias}} + \lambda * L_{\text{anchor}}$
- Optimizer: AdamW
- Batch size: 64, random prompt sampling per step



Evaluation Pre / Post FineTune

Evaluation is computed over : **RB (FairFace), AB (Pexels and Challenge) and zero-shot (OxfordIIITPet).**

It is computed firstly on **original CLIP**, then on **Fine-Tuned One**.

01 Original

Baseline Results:

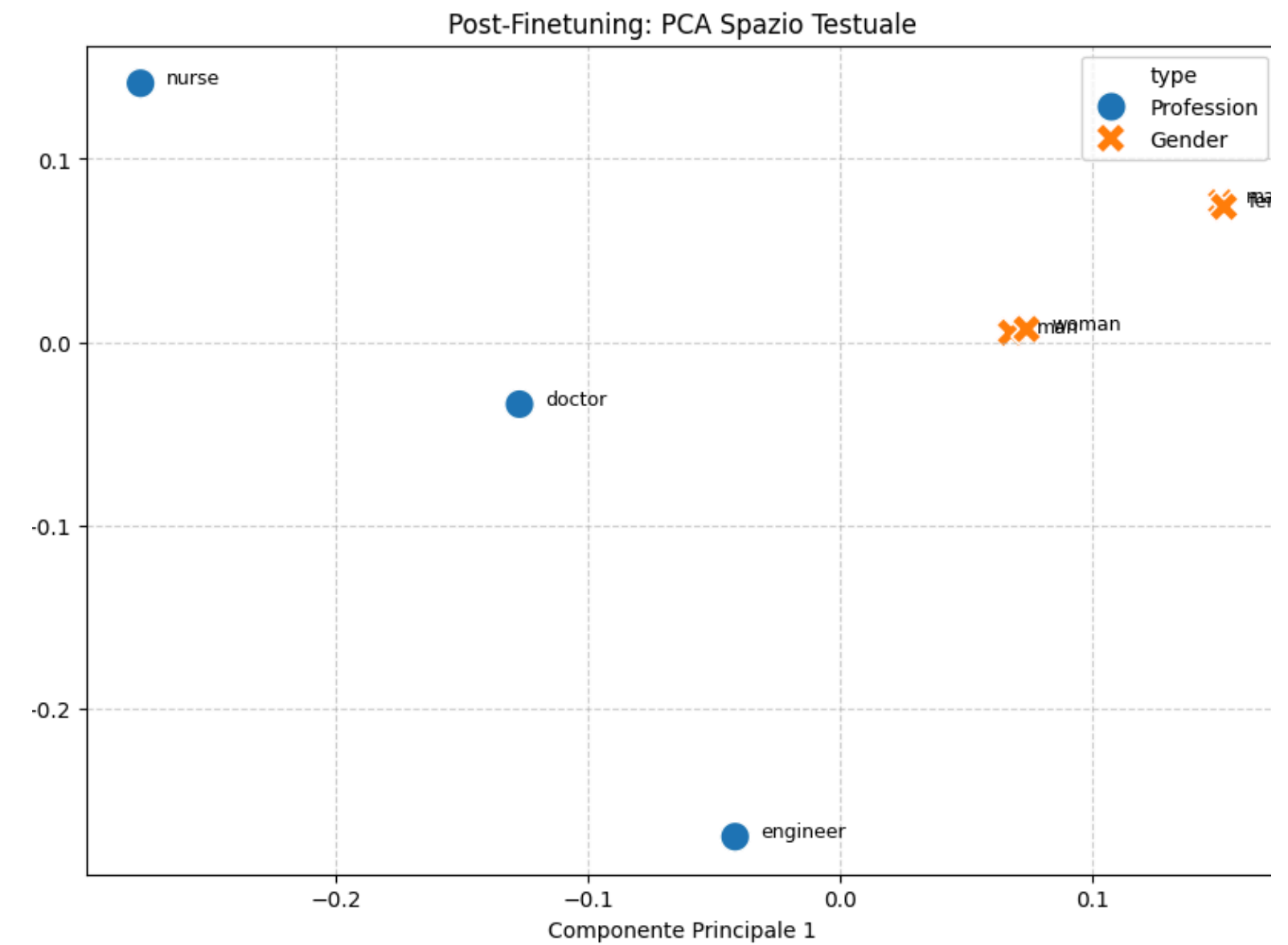
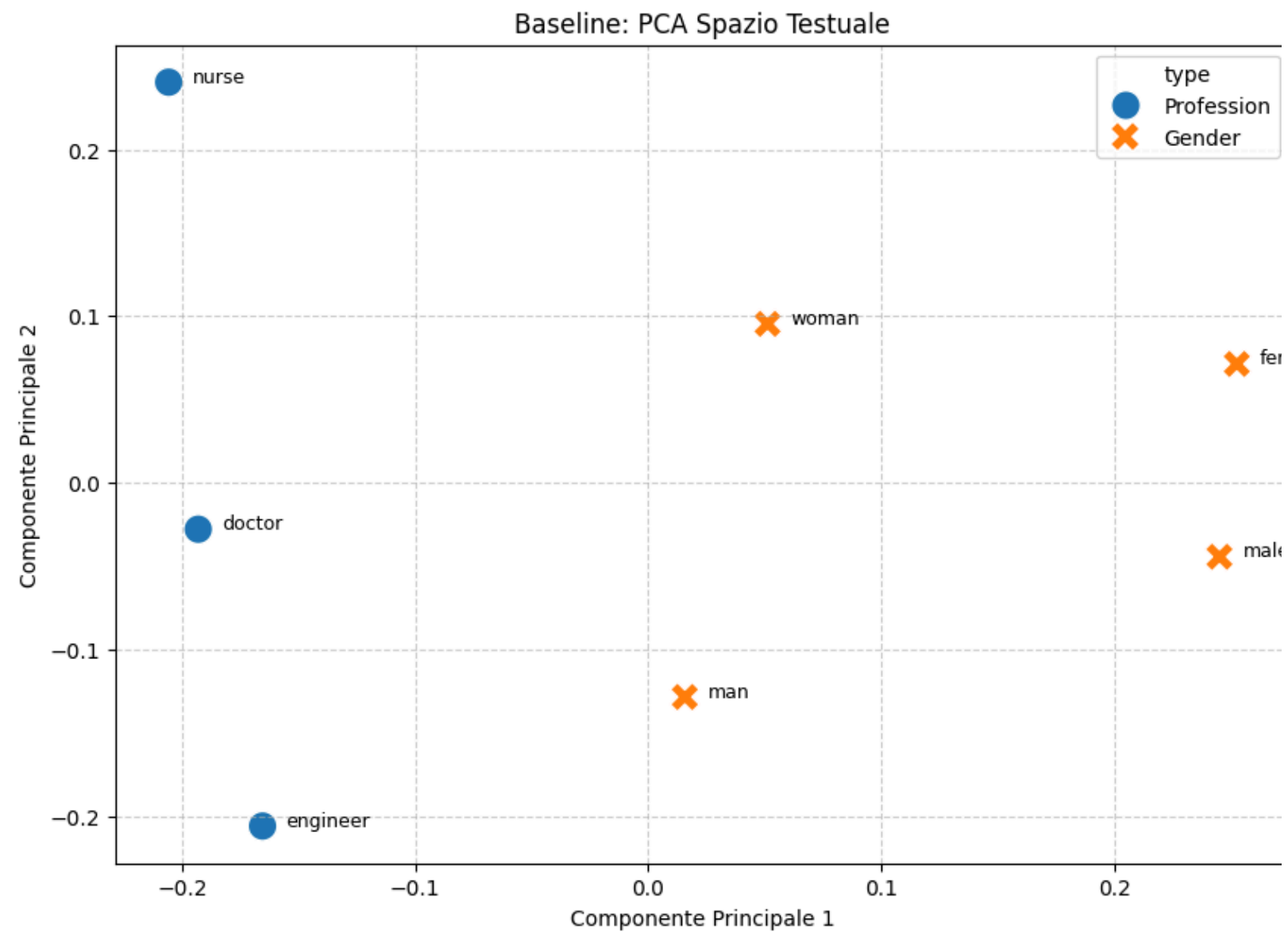
```
"pets": {  
  "top1_accuracy": 0.8765, "top5_accuracy": 0.9931}  
"pexels_bias": {  
  "overall_abs_bias": 0.0196 },  
"fairface_bias": {  
  "Black": 0.8881,  
  "Southeast Asian": 0.9222,  
  "East Asian": 0.9367,  
  "Indian": 0.93865,  
  "Latino_Hispanic": 0.9556,  
  "White": 0.9568,  
  "Middle Eastern": 0.9677 },
```

02 Fine-Tuned

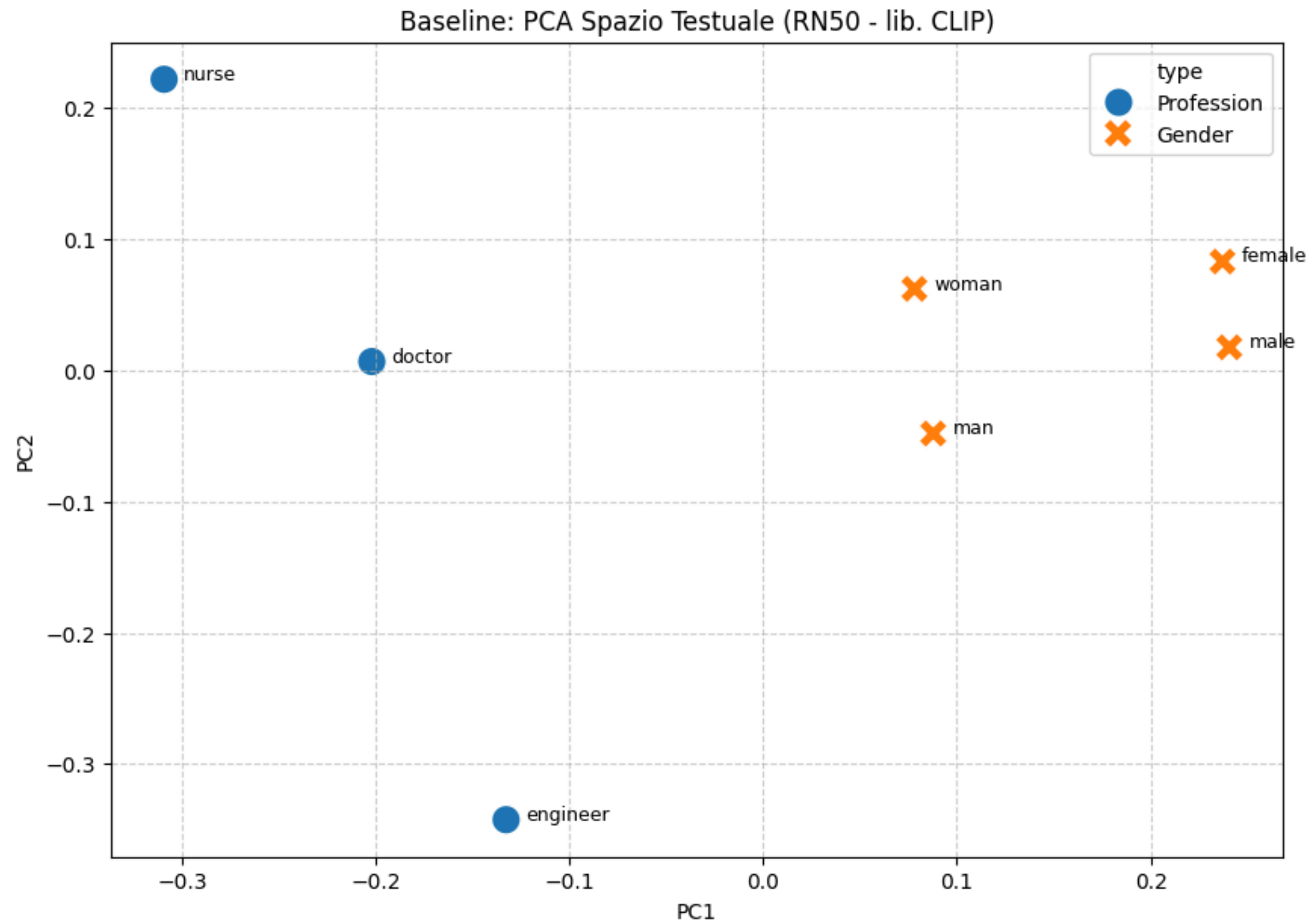
Fine_Tuned Results:

```
pets: Top-1=0.8689, Top-5=0.9929  
pexels_bias = Overall Absolute Bias  
Score: 0.0173  
fairface_bias:  
Black 0.890746  
Southeast Asian 0.923675  
Indian 0.939314  
East Asian 0.940645  
Latino_Hispanic 0.949476  
White 0.957794  
Middle Eastern 0.964433
```

PCA ANALYSIS - PRE/POST FINE-TUNE

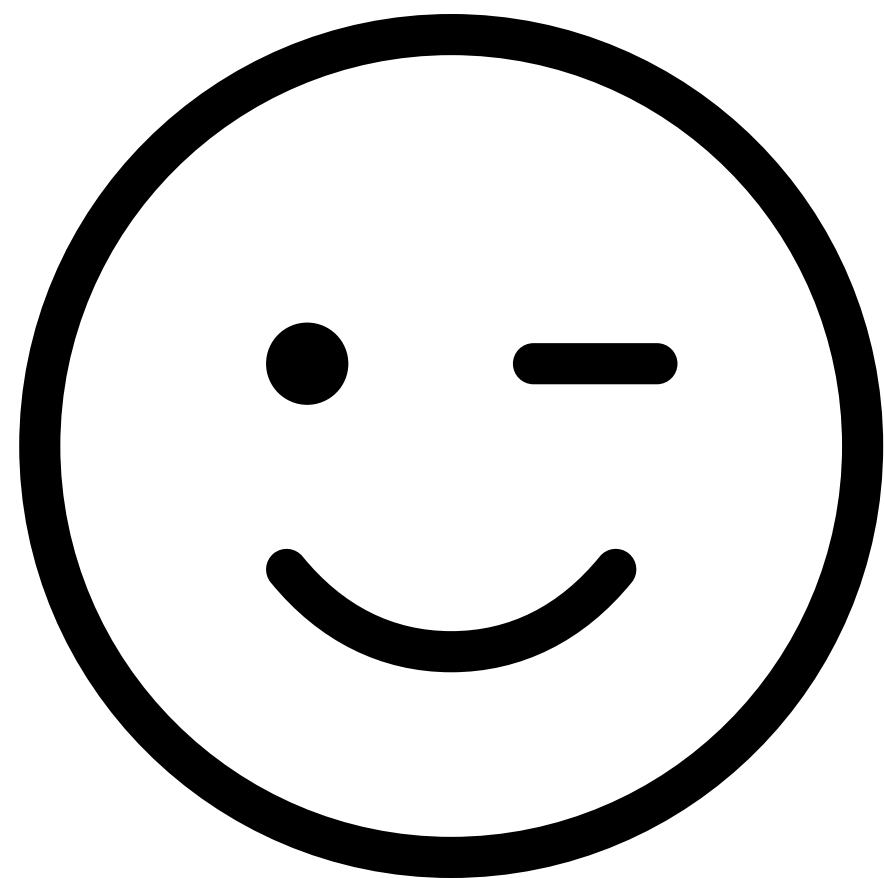


PCA ANALYSIS - RN50



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] I. Alabdulmohsin, X. Wang, A. Steiner, P. Goyal, A. D'Amour, X. Zhai, "CLIP the Bias: How Useful is Balancing Data in Multimodal Learning?", Proceedings of ICLR 2024, Google DeepMind.
- [2] A. Radford, J. W. Kim, C. Hallacy, A. Ramesh, G. Goh, S. Agarwal, G. Sastry, A. Askell, P. Mishkin, J. Clark, G. Krueger, I. Sutskever, "Learning Transferable Visual Models From Natural Language Supervision," ICML 2021 (OpenAI CLIP Paper).
- [3] M. D'Incà, E. Peruzzo, M. Mancini, D. Xu, V. Goel, X. Xu, Z. Wang, H. Shi, N. Sebe, "OpenBias: Open-set Bias Detection in Text-to-Image Generative Models," arXiv preprint arXiv:2404.07990v2, August 2024.
- [4] (Debiasing general) – No specific metadata found in the provided PDF "debiasing.pdf." Presumable citation: Anonymous, "Bias Mitigation in Multimodal and Vision-Language Models," Technical Report, 2023.
- [5] (Debiasing2 general) – No metadata provided; suggested placeholder: Anonymous, "Methods for Debiasing Multimodal Models," Internal Study, 2023.



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