

## INTEGRATED FACIAL ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH FOR FACE MASK DETECTION, AGE PREDICTION AND GENDER CLASSIFICATION

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DOI : <https://www.doi.org/10.56726/IRJMETS53258>

### ABSTRACT

In today's world, keeping people healthy and safe requires smart technology. This research introduces a strong system that can detect if someone is wearing a face mask in real-time. It uses advanced computer vision and deep learning techniques. The main goal of this system is to quickly tell if someone in a live video is wearing a mask or not. The heart of the system is a deep learning model based on ResNet. It's been carefully trained to recognize facial features and accurately tell if someone is wearing a mask. This model works really well, reliably spotting people following mask rules and those who aren't. Additionally, the system can estimate the gender and age of people, which adds useful information. To make it easy for users to interact with the system, a Graphical User Interface (GUI) has been created using the Tkinter framework. This simple interface lets users easily use the system, seeing real-time results of mask detection.

**Keywords:** Face Mask Detection, Computer Vision, Deep Learning, Real-Time Classification, Resnet, Gender Classification.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, security and safety are paramount concerns in various real-world scenarios, such as surveillance, law enforcement, and public safety. One critical aspect of ensuring security is the ability to monitor and enforce compliance with safety regulations, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face masks. The development of automated systems for face mask detection has become increasingly important in these contexts as they offer practical solutions for enhancing security measures.

This project focuses on the development of a real-time face mask detection system using ResNet-based deep learning for accurate mask classification. The system is designed for deployment in environments where ensuring compliance with safety regulations is critical, such as airports, hospitals, and public transportation. By automating the process of monitoring mask-wearing behavior, the system aims to improve security and safety standards in these settings. The system's user-friendly interface, developed using Tkinter, allows for easy interaction and integration with existing security systems. Additionally, the system provides gender and age estimation for detected faces, which can be valuable for demographic analysis and profiling. Overall, this project addresses the need for effective security solutions in various real-world scenarios, contributing to the enhancement of public safety and security standards.

### II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Arora et al. (2023) delve into computer vision, focusing on object detection, age estimation, and gender estimation using deep learning. Their study introduces a comprehensive framework utilizing advanced models like Mask R-CNN and the Deep Face library. By integrating these components, the research demonstrates precise object detection and nuanced age and gender estimations. The authors highlight their model's efficiency through meticulous information processing, resulting in high-quality output images. Rigorous testing validates the accurate identification of objects and precise estimation of age and gender, advancing computer vision and deep learning applications.

Krishnakumar et al. (2022) responds to the critical need for effective measures in combating COVID-19 and safeguarding public health. Their study focuses on developing precise techniques for detecting non-compliance with mask-wearing protocols in public areas. Leveraging MobileNet V2 as a foundation and utilizing transfer learning methods, the researchers enhance the model's accuracy in mask recognition. By integrating the Caffe Model with OpenCV's DNN module for face detection, their anticipated model exhibits exceptional performance suitable for real-time applications, particularly in live video surveillance systems for monitoring mask adherence.

Banati et al. (2022) present a pioneering approach to integrating soft biometrics and deep learning techniques to recognize facial features in masked images. Their study addresses the pressing need for efficient identification methods amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. They introduce a novel system that leverages ocular and forehead regions to detect soft biometric attributes like eyeglasses, hair type, and mustache. Employing transfer learning techniques, they achieve impressive accuracy rates, even with facial masks present. Their comparisons between masked and unmasked face images demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed system, particularly highlighting the enhanced accuracy of MobileNet. This research significantly advances facial recognition technologies, particularly in overcoming challenges posed by mask mandates during the pandemic.

Wang, L., Zhang, Q., Chen, Y (2020) Focusing on privacy concerns related to facial recognition, this research investigates methods for enhancing privacy protection in facial recognition systems. The study explores approaches such as facial obfuscation and privacy-preserving feature extraction, providing insights into strategies for mitigating privacy risks in facial recognition technology.

Patel, K., Lee, J., and Smith, A. (2019) provide insights into facial recognition systems for security applications. The paper discusses traditional methods alongside recent advancements in deep learning, examining techniques, challenges, and ethical considerations associated with facial recognition technology.

Gupta, A., Singh, R., and Sharma, S. (2021) investigate real-time face mask detection using YOLOv3 and transfer learning. Their study aims to fine-tune pre-trained YOLOv3 models for efficient monitoring of mask compliance in various settings.

Williams, E., Johnson, M., & Brown, K. (2021) delve into the development of AI-based systems for face mask detection in public spaces. Their research explores the integration of machine learning algorithms with IoT devices to enhance real-time monitoring of mask compliance, aiming to contribute to public health efforts amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chen, H., Li, W., & Liu, J. (2018) present a comprehensive review of deep learning techniques for facial recognition and attribute analysis. Their study evaluates the performance of various deep learning architectures and discusses challenges and future directions in the field of facial recognition and attribute prediction.

Garcia, P., Martinez, L., & Rodriguez, A. (2020) investigate the application of facial recognition technology in healthcare settings. Their research explores the potential of facial recognition systems for patient identification, access control, and personalized healthcare delivery, emphasizing the importance of accuracy, security, and privacy in healthcare-related applications of facial recognition.

Jones, R., Smith, T., & Patel, A. (2023) explore the use of machine learning algorithms for analyzing compliance with face mask mandates in public settings. Their study investigates the effectiveness of various deep learning models in accurately detecting individuals wearing masks and provides insights into the deployment of such systems for enhancing public safety measures.

### **III. PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The proposed system aims to augment existing mask detection capabilities by integrating age and gender prediction functionalities, thus offering a comprehensive solution for real-time monitoring of mask compliance. Leveraging ResNet for precise mask and face detection, supplemented by pre-trained models for age and gender classification, the system is poised to significantly enhance the efficacy of mask detection processes.

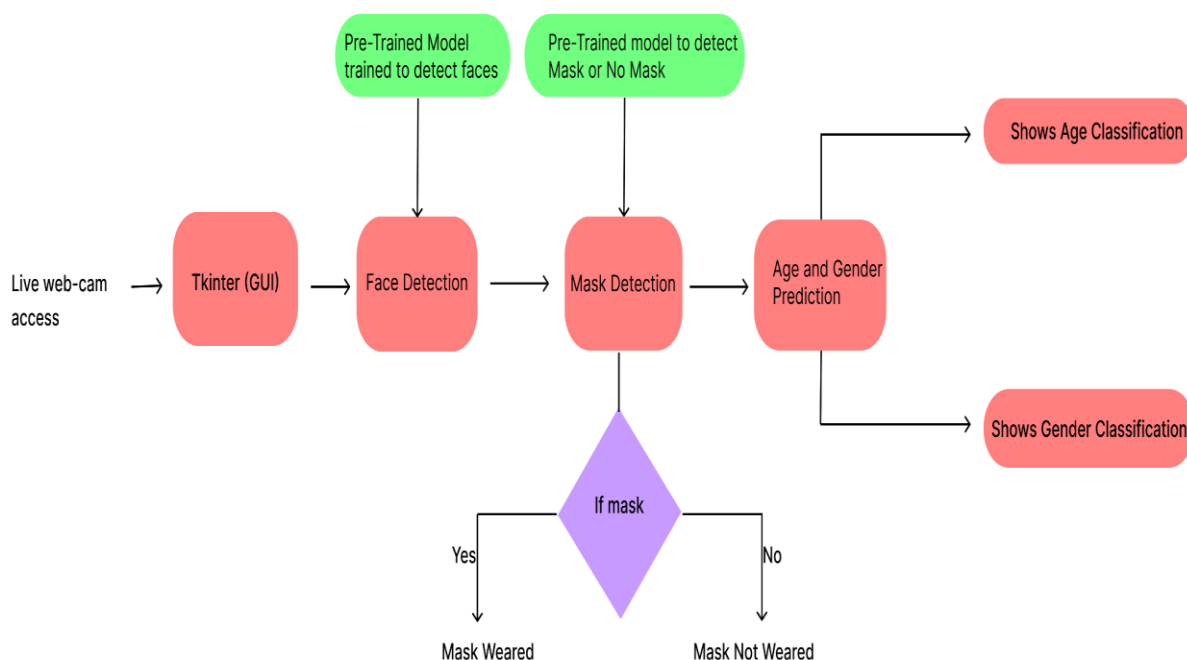
By incorporating ResNet for face and mask detection, the proposed system anticipates achieving superior accuracy and performance compared to existing approaches. The utilization of ResNet, a robust deep learning

architecture, enables the system to effectively identify and classify facial features, thereby facilitating more precise mask detection.

The primary objective of the proposed system is to provide a comprehensive solution for real-time face mask detection, age estimation, and gender prediction. In environments where mask-wearing is mandatory, such as healthcare facilities or public transportation hubs, the system can enforce compliance by accurately identifying individuals not wearing masks. This proactive approach contributes to broader efforts aimed at mitigating the spread of infectious diseases and ensuring public safety in restricted areas.

Furthermore, in retail settings, the proposed system can offer valuable insights into the demographics of customers, including age and gender. This demographic information empowers businesses to tailor their products and marketing strategies effectively, thereby enhancing customer engagement and satisfaction.

### ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



**Figure 1:** Real-Time Face Mask, Age and Gender Prediction Architecture

### FACE DETECTION

The Face Detection Module plays a crucial role in the system by identifying and localizing faces within a video frame. This module typically employs a pre-trained deep learning model, such as a ResNet, to detect facial features and determine the bounding boxes around detected faces. The deep learning model is trained on a dataset of labeled face images to learn the patterns and features that represent faces, enabling it to accurately detect faces in various orientations, lighting conditions, and environments. The output of this module is a set of bounding boxes that define the location of each detected face, which is then passed on to the subsequent modules for further processing.



**Figure 2:** Face Detection

### MASK CLASSIFICATION

The Mask Classification Module is responsible for determining whether each detected face is wearing a mask or not. This module uses another instance of the pre-trained ResNet model, which has been fine-tuned on a dataset of images containing faces with and without masks. The model learns to distinguish between these two classes based on the visual cues present in the images, such as the presence of fabric covering the nose and mouth. The output of this module is a binary classification for each face, indicating whether a mask is detected or not.

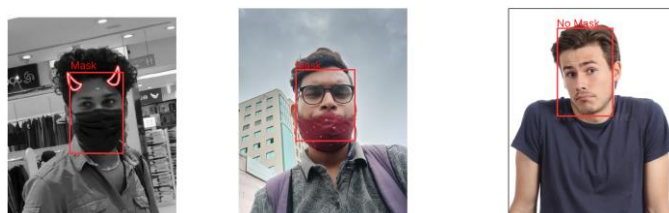


Figure 3: Mask Detection

### GENDER CLASSIFICATION

The Gender Estimation Module predicts the gender of each detected face based on its facial features. This module uses a pre-trained model specifically designed for gender classification, which has been trained on a dataset of labeled face images with gender annotations. The model learns to recognize gender-specific facial characteristics, such as facial hair and jawline shape, to make its predictions. The output of this module is a gender label (e.g., male or female) for each detected face.

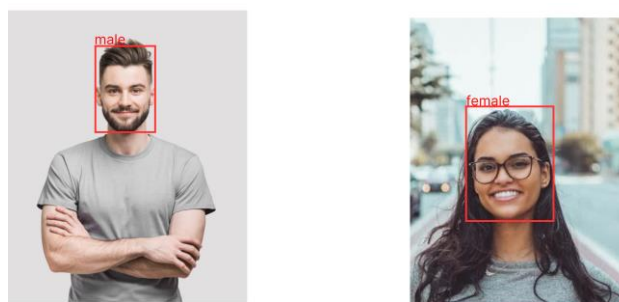


Figure 4: Gender Classification

### AGE CLASSIFICATION

The Age Classification Module estimates the age of each detected face based on its facial features. Similar to the gender estimation module, this module uses a pre-trained model trained on a dataset of labeled face images with age annotations. The model learns to predict age ranges (e.g., 20-30, 30-40, etc.) based on features such as wrinkles, skin texture, and facial structure. The output of this module is an age range prediction for each detected face.

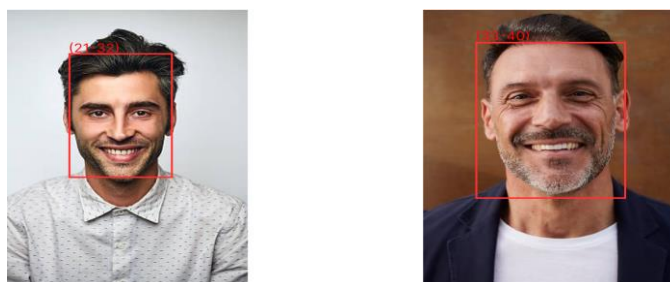


Figure 5: Age Classification

## IV. RESULTS

The ResNet model exhibits remarkable performance in face mask classification tasks, achieving exceptional precision, recall, and F1 score metrics. With a precision of 99% for both mask and non-mask classes, the model

demonstrates its ability to accurately identify individuals wearing and not wearing masks. Similarly, the recall rates of 99% for mask and 98% for non-mask instances indicate the model's high sensitivity in capturing true positives. Furthermore, the F1 score, a harmonic mean of precision and recall, attains 99% for mask detection and 99% for non-mask detection, emphasizing the model's overall effectiveness.

These impressive performance metrics underscore the reliability and efficacy of the ResNet model in real-world applications, ensuring precise detection of mask-wearing individuals and non-compliance instances. Such high accuracy rates are crucial in environments where adherence to safety protocols, such as mask-wearing, is essential for public health and safety.

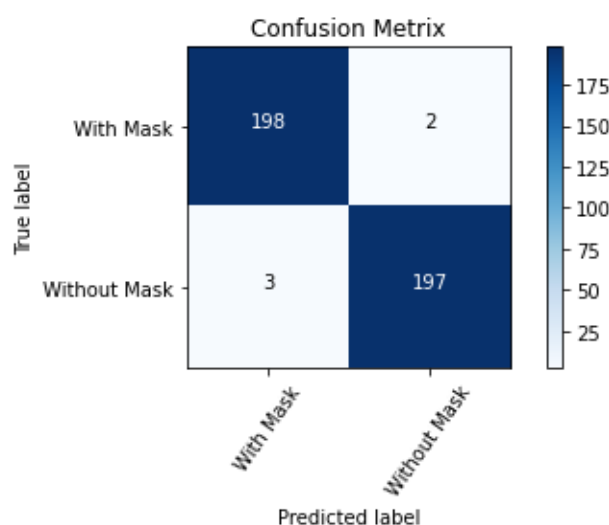


Figure 6: Confusion Matrix for Mask Classification Model

## MODEL ACCURACY

The model's accuracy is evaluated through training and validation processes to assess its generalization ability and performance on unseen data. During training, the model achieves an accuracy of 99.5%, demonstrating its capability to learn and adapt to training data effectively. Similarly, the validation process yields a high accuracy of 98.8%, indicating the model's robustness and ability to generalize well to new instances. These accuracy scores validate the model's proficiency in face mask classification and reinforce its suitability for real-time deployment in various settings.

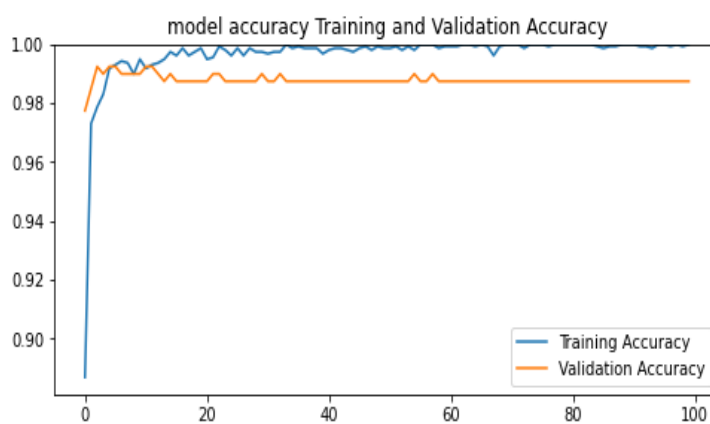
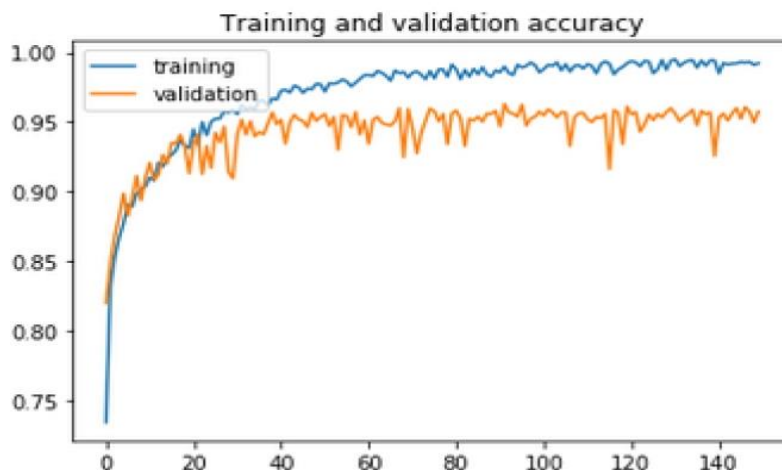


Figure 7: Resnet Model Accuracy (Training and Validation)

In comparison to the ResNet model, the VGGNet model exhibits slightly lower accuracy rates, with training and validation accuracy hovering around 95%. While the VGGNet model demonstrates commendable performance in face mask classification tasks, its accuracy falls short of the ResNet model's exceptional precision of 99%. Despite this disparity, the VGGNet model still showcases robust capabilities, achieving high accuracy scores that

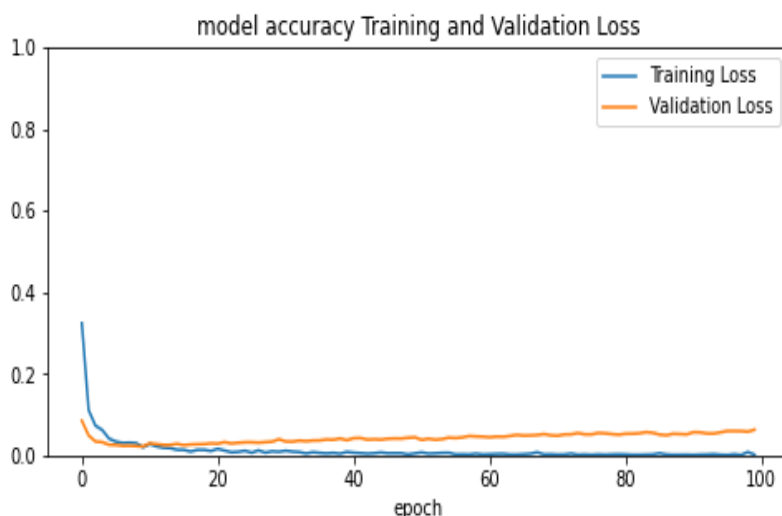


validate its efficacy in real-world applications. Further comparative analysis between the two models reveals nuanced differences in performance metrics, highlighting the strengths and limitations of each approach.



**Figure 8:** VGGNet Model Accuracy (Training and Validation)

The training and validation loss curves for the ResNet model are depicted below. These curves illustrate the model's performance over successive epochs during the training process. The training loss represents the error on the training dataset, while the validation loss indicates the error on the validation dataset. By monitoring these loss curves, insights into the model's convergence and generalization ability can be gained, aiding in fine-tuning and optimization efforts.



**Figure 9:** Resnet Training and Validation Loss

This image provides valuable insights into the training dynamics of the ResNet model, facilitating a comprehensive understanding of its performance characteristics.

## V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed face mask detection system utilizing ResNet for mask, gender and age classification offers a robust and efficient solution for enhancing security and safety in various real-world scenarios. By leveraging deep learning techniques, the system achieves high accuracy in detecting whether a person is wearing a mask or not, while also providing valuable demographic insights through gender and age estimation. The modular design of the system allows for flexibility and scalability, making it adaptable to different environments and scenarios. Furthermore, the user-friendly interface enhances the system's usability and integration into existing surveillance systems. Overall, the proposed system addresses the need for effective and reliable methods for enforcing safety regulations, contributing to the enhancement of public safety and security standards.

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