



Lukas Struppek<sup>1, 4</sup>



Dominik Hintersdorf<sup>1, 4</sup>



Felix Friedrich<sup>1, 3</sup>



Manuel Brack<sup>1, 4</sup>



Patrick Schramowski<sup>1, 3, 4, 5</sup>



Kristian Kersting<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Technical University of Darmstadt

<sup>2</sup> Centre for Cognitive Science

<sup>3</sup> Hessian Center for AI (hessian.AI)

<sup>4</sup> German Research Center for AI (DFKI)

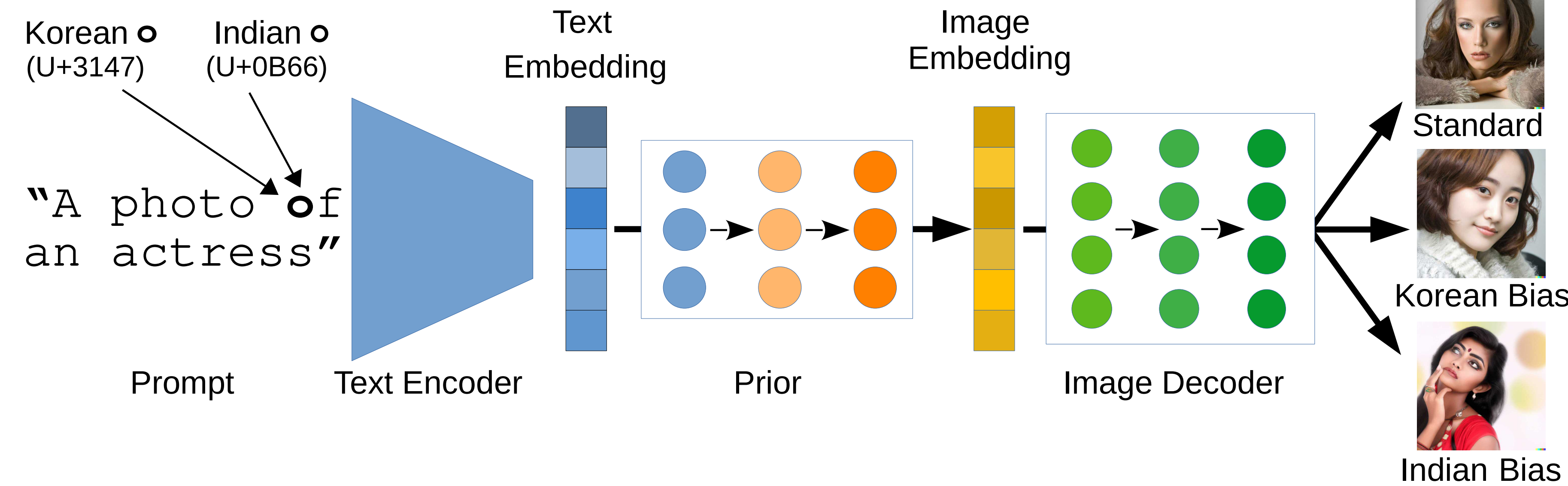
<sup>5</sup> Ontocord

## At a Glance

- Text-to-image synthesis systems react sensitively to character encodings in the input prompts.
- Generated images reflect cultural biases and stereotypes when inserting non-Latin characters.
- Inserting characters from native language scripts allows users to tailor the images to their cultural background.
- But this behavior can also be exploited to create racist stereotypes by replacing characters with homoglyphs.

## Homoglyph Manipulations

Replacing **single characters** with similarly-looking characters from non-Latin scripts, so-called homoglyphs, leads to images reflecting cultural stereotypes and influences.



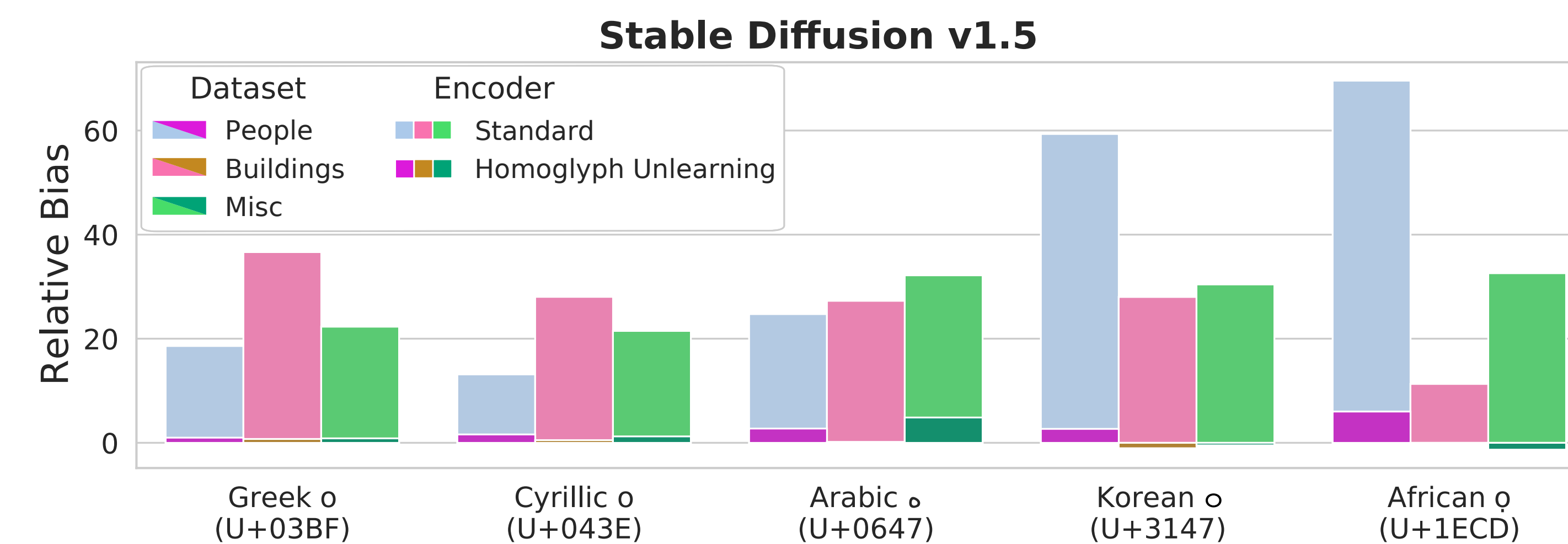
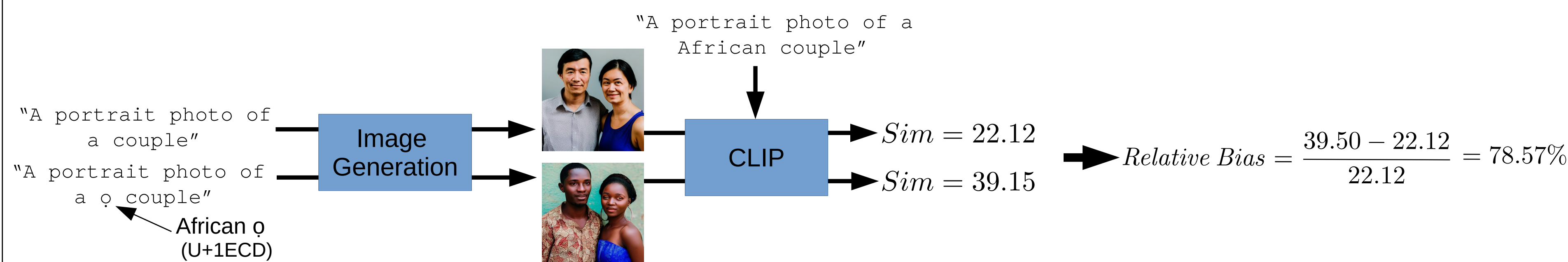
## Code & Paper



[www.github.com/LukasStruppek/Exploiting-Cultural-Biases-via-Homoglyphs](https://www.github.com/LukasStruppek/Exploiting-Cultural-Biases-via-Homoglyphs)

## Measuring Cultural Biases

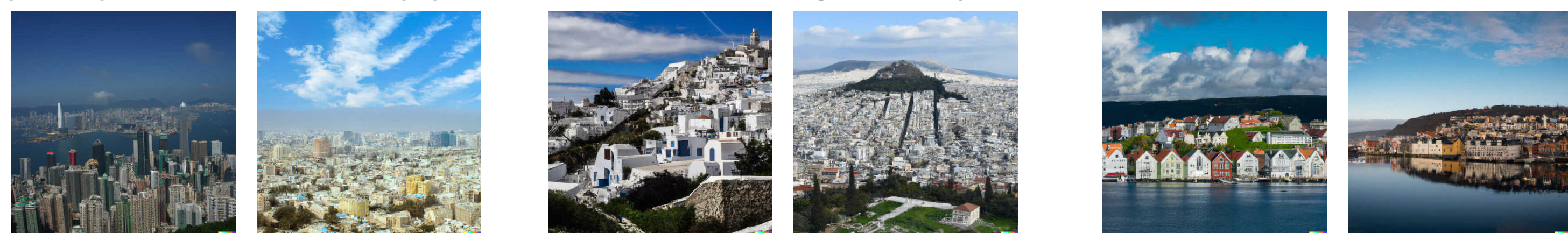
The Relative Bias induced by non-Latin characters is measured by **comparing the images generated with and without a non-Latin character**. The higher the CLIP similarity with a script's associated culture, the stronger the induced cultural bias.



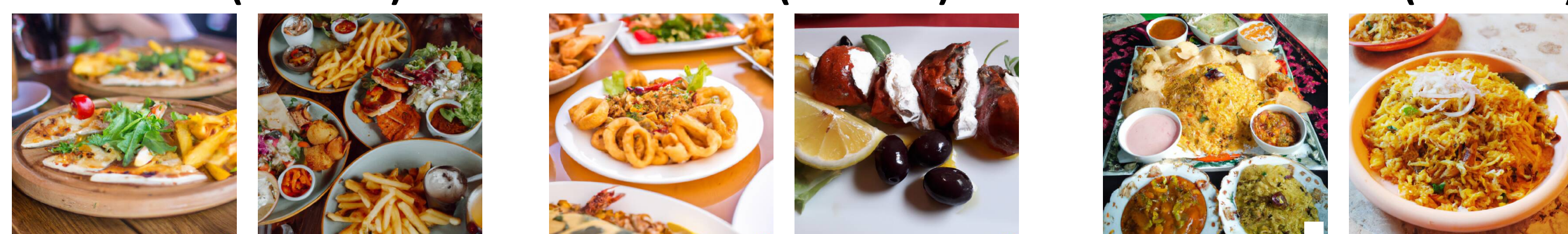
## Inducing Cultural Biases by Single Characters

Characters from a wide range of scripts induce various cultural biases, including the appearance of **architecture, food, and people's visual appearance**, among many more domains.

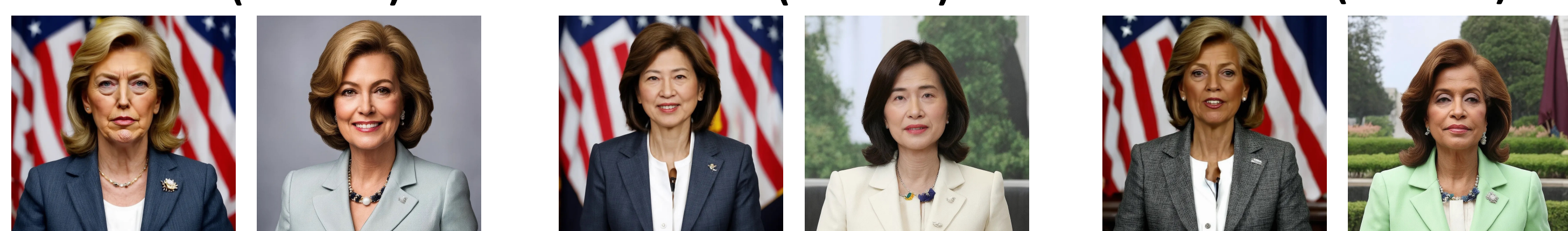
**DALL-E 2:**  
"A city in bright sunshine"



**DALL-E 2:**  
"Delicious food on a table"



**Stable Diffusion 3**  
"A photo of a female president"



## Homoglyph Unlearning

We fine-tune the text encoder to **map homoglyphs to their Latin counterparts**, making the model invariant to these characters. This invariance is achieved using an English text dataset and the original encoder as a teacher model for training signals.

