

Age & Gender Detection using Convolutional Neural Network

by

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Presentation Outlines

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- ❑ Methodology
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Problem Statement

- ❑ The reliability of the existing solutions remains insufficient for practical applications in various fields

Objectives

- ❑ To classify the age group (year range) and gender of people based on the face images
- ❑ To develop the age and gender recognition architecture
- ❑ To analyse the performance and accuracy of the proposed system

Methodology (1)

1. PreTrained Network

- ❑ No pre-trained models for initializing the network; the network is trained, from scratch, without using any data outside of the images and the labels available by the Adience dataset

2. Dataset Preparation

- ❑ The face images were taken from Adience dataset
- ❑ It contains 26K images with 2,284 subjects
- ❑ The files contain face images with its corresponding label

Methodology (2)

3. Data Augmentation

- ❑ Take a random crop of 227x227 pixels from 256x256 input image and randomly mirror it in each forward-backward training pass

4. Extracting Labels

- ❑ Target values are represented in binary vectors corresponding to the ground truth classes
- ❑ Two classes for gender and eight classes for the age group, containing 1 in the index of ground truth and 0 elsewhere

Network Architecture

Skymind

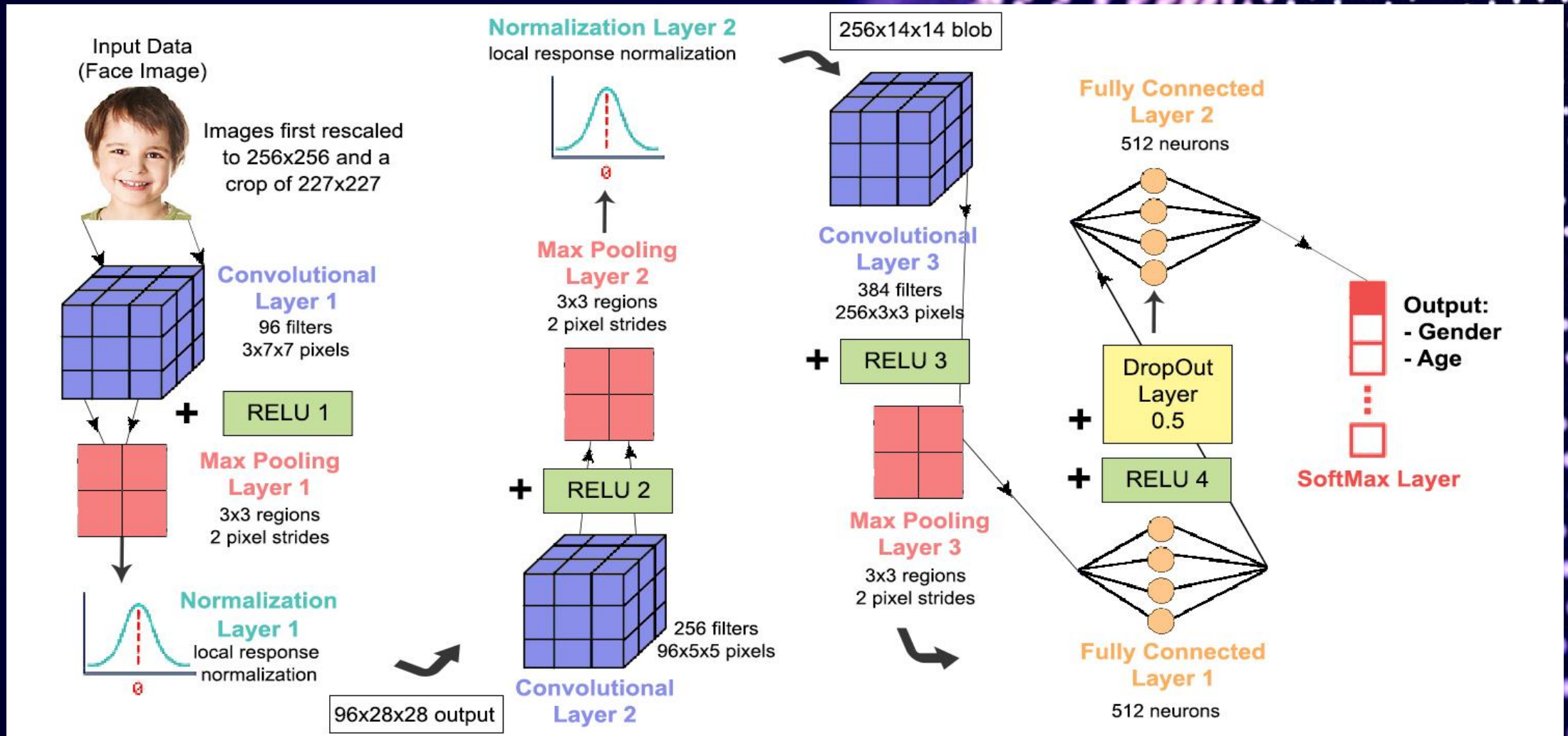


FIGURE 1: Full schematic diagram of the Convolutional Neural Network architecture

Age Detector Evaluation

TRAINING

```
=====Evaluation Metrics=====
# of classes:      7
Accuracy:          0.1746
Precision:         0.4527    (4 classes excluded from average)
Recall:            0.1743
F1 Score:          0.1843    (4 classes excluded from average)
Precision, recall & F1: macro-averaged (equally weighted avg. of 7 classes)
```

=====Confusion Matrix=====

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
0	131	154	0	0	0	0	0	0 = 0-7
0	144	142	0	0	0	0	0	1 = 15-24
0	82	204	0	0	0	0	0	2 = 25-32
0	51	235	0	0	0	0	0	3 = 33-47
0	92	194	0	0	0	0	0	4 = 48-59
0	101	184	0	0	0	0	0	5 = 60
0	130	154	0	0	0	1	1	6 = 8-14

TESTING

```
=====Evaluation Metrics=====
# of classes:      7
Accuracy:          0.1800
Precision:         0.1130    (2 classes excluded from average)
Recall:            0.1811
F1 Score:          0.1341    (2 classes excluded from average)
Precision, recall & F1: macro-averaged (equally weighted avg. of 7 classes)
```

=====Confusion Matrix=====

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
0	16	1	49	6	0	0	0	0 = 0-7
0	26	0	37	7	1	0	0	1 = 15-24
0	7	0	62	0	2	0	0	2 = 25-32
0	6	0	59	5	1	0	0	3 = 33-47
0	14	1	50	5	1	0	0	4 = 48-59
0	13	0	55	4	0	0	0	5 = 60
0	21	0	44	7	0	0	0	6 = 8-14

Gender Detector Evaluation

TRAINING

```
=====Evaluation Metrics=====
# of classes:      2
Accuracy:          0.4991
Precision:         0.0000
Recall:            0.0000
F1 Score:          0.0000
Precision, recall & F1: reported for positive class (class 1 - "Male") only

=====Confusion Matrix=====
  0   1
-----
868   1 | 0 = Female
870   0 | 1 = Male

Confusion matrix format: Actual (rowClass) predicted as (columnClass) N times
=====
```

TESTING

```
=====Evaluation Metrics=====
# of classes:      2
Accuracy:          0.5034
Precision:         1.0000
Recall:            0.0046
F1 Score:          0.0092
Precision, recall & F1: reported for positive class (class 1 - "Male") only

=====Confusion Matrix=====
  0   1
-----
218   0 | 0 = Female
216   1 | 1 = Male

Confusion matrix format: Actual (rowClass) predicted as (columnClass) N times
=====
```


Forward Modelling

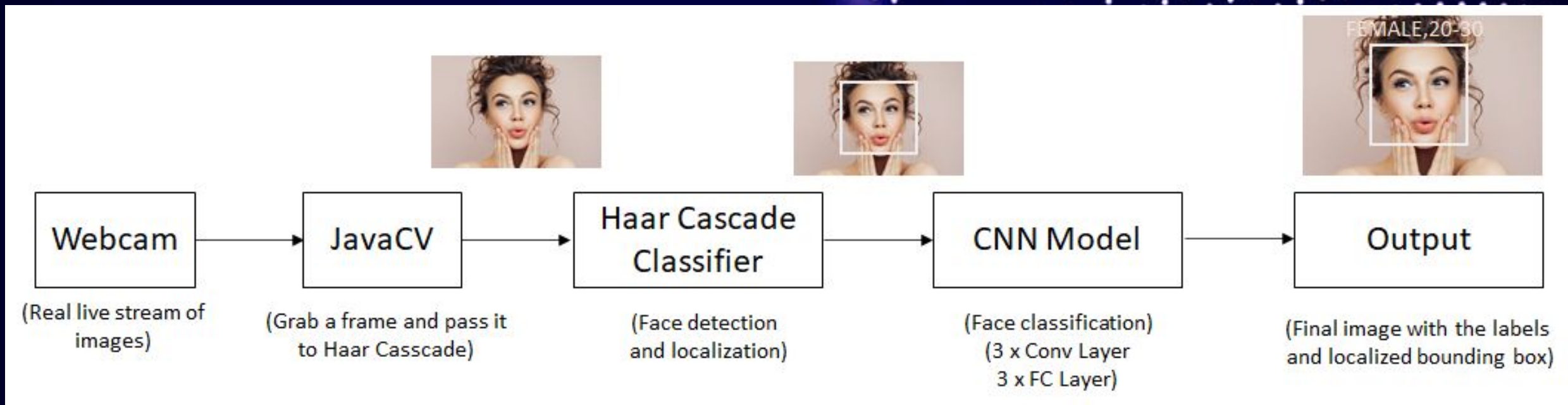


FIGURE 2: Workflow of age and gender detection in the forward modelling

Code Structure

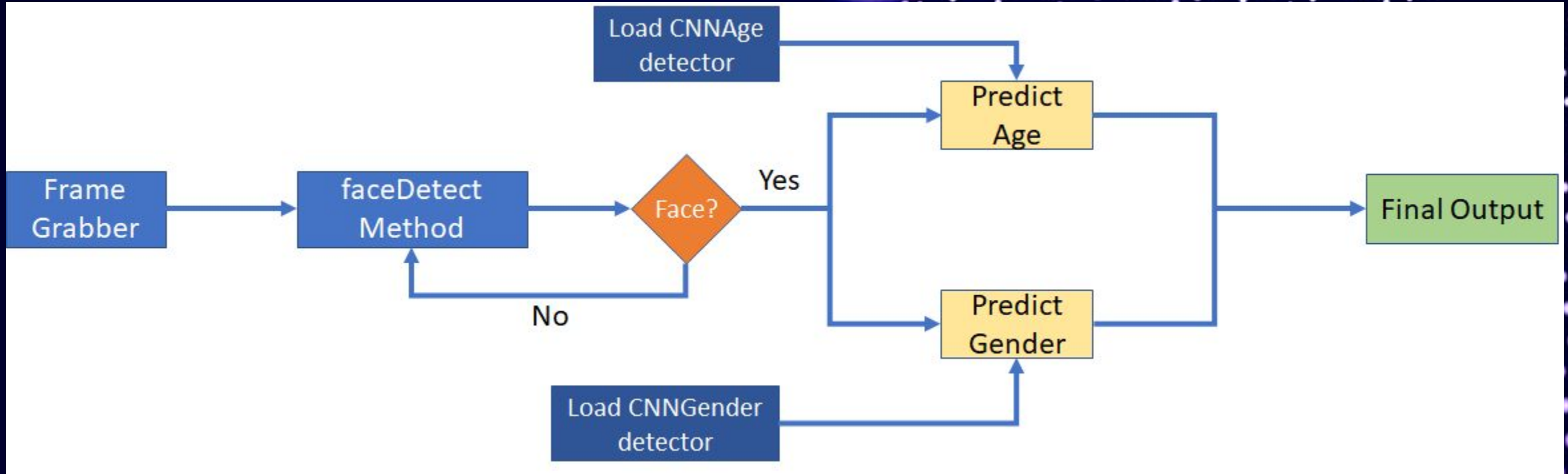


FIGURE 3: Breakdowns of code in the workflow of age and gender detection

Application Deployment

- ❑ Since the network was designed for classification, age and gender classes need to be defined

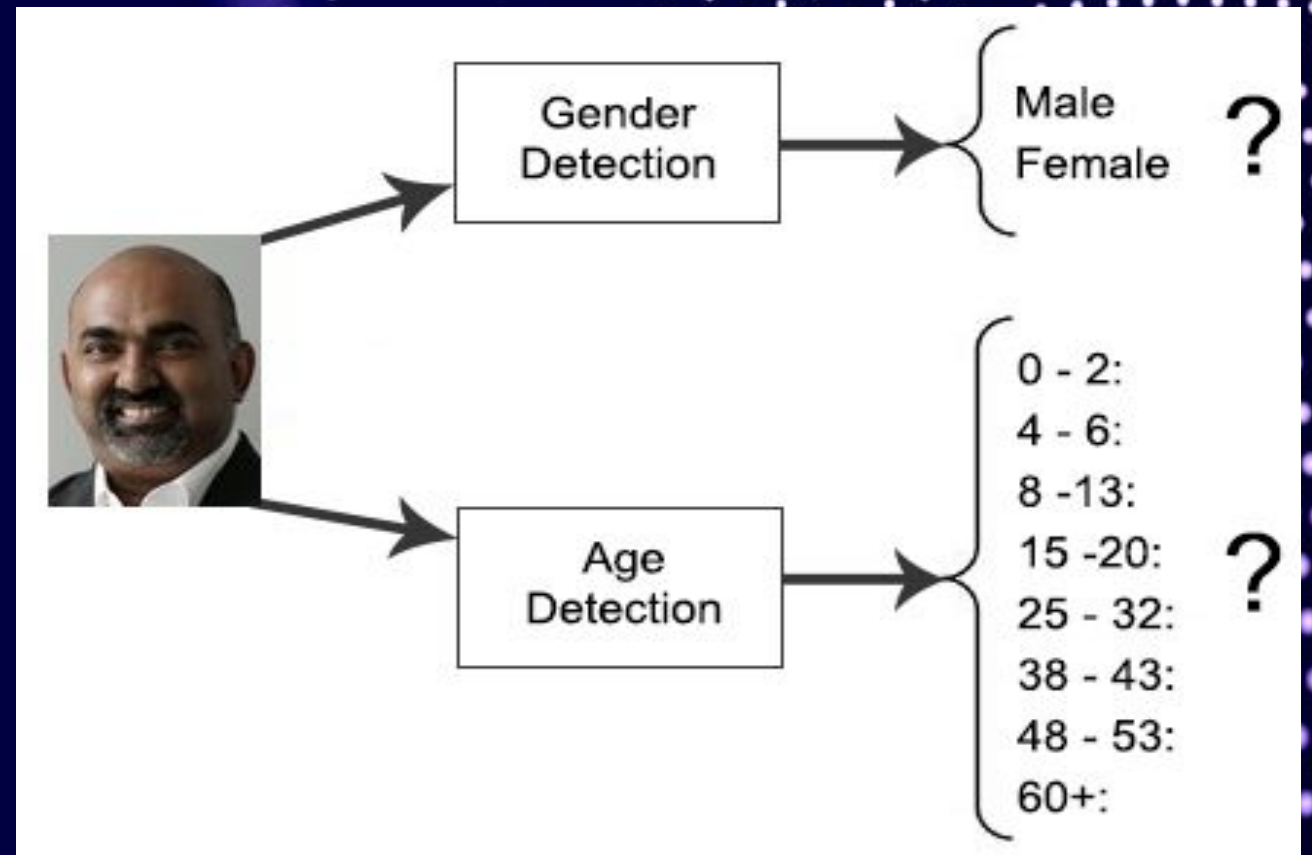


FIGURE 4: Classification of image into age and gender according to the network

Application Deployment

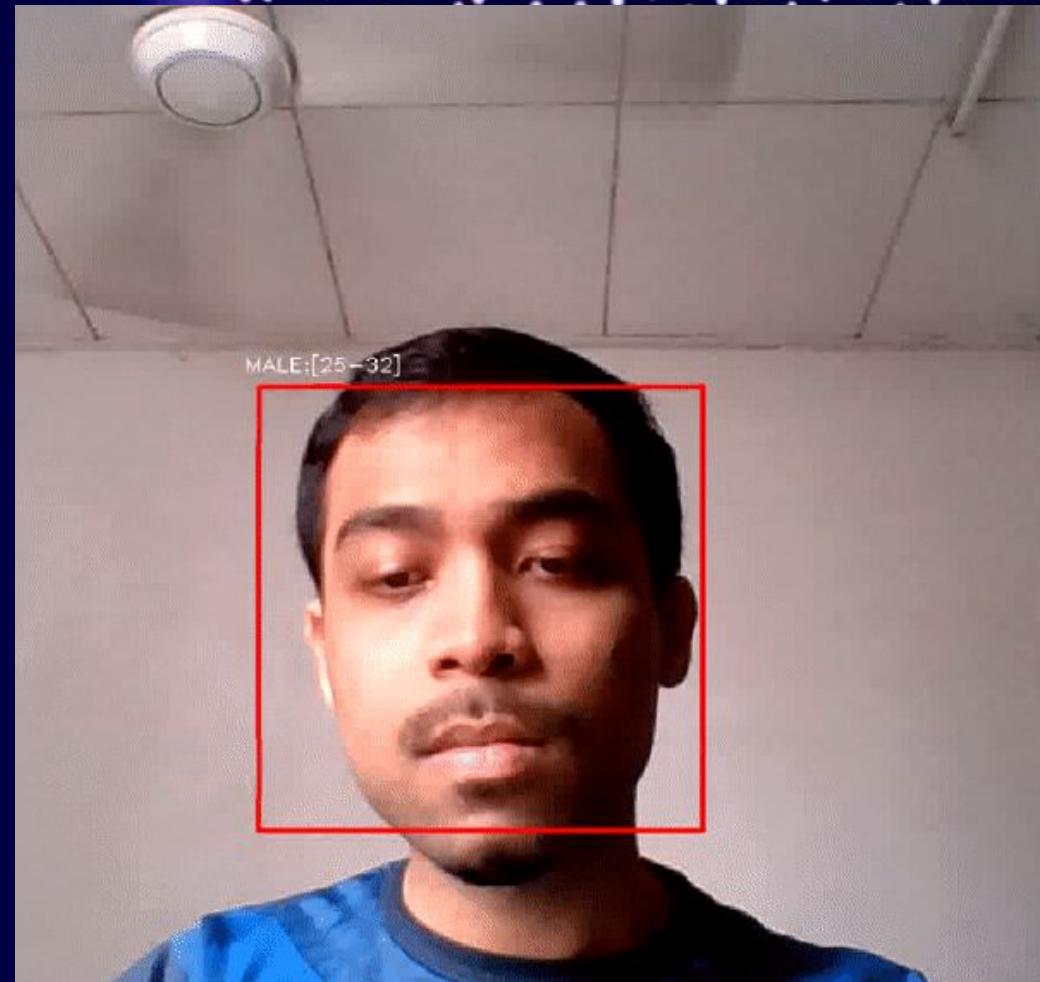


FIGURE 5: Webcam identification of moving image with classification of age and gender

Conclusion & Way Forward

- ❑ Constructing better algorithm for faster computation time and accuracy in detection. Development of emerging Computer Vision techniques
- ❑ Selection of patches around facial landmarks within the image for network training
- ❑ Using transfer learning instead of building network from scratch, making further advancement in network architecture in future

References

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- [3] Fu, Guo, Thomas S. Huang: *Age Synthesis and Estimation via Faces: A Survey*, IEEE, 2010.

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THANK YOU

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