Preliminary paper prepared for the 9TH BUDAPEST VISUAL LEARNING CONFERENCE – How Images Behave, to be held online on Nov. 26, 15:00–18:00 CET, organized by the Department of Technical Education, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, by Corvinus University of Budapest, and by the Committee for Communication and Media Theory of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

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# Prototypes of Women in American Advertisements A Machine Aided Image Analysis

How were women visually represented in American advertisements in the last century? Are they sexy, sporty, housewives and/or stay-at-home moms? My current research intends to identify the prototypes of women in American ads. The study is driven by the following research questions:

- What are the prototypes of women in American advertisements?
- What features do they have?
- How are the prototypes connected?
- How do they change over time?

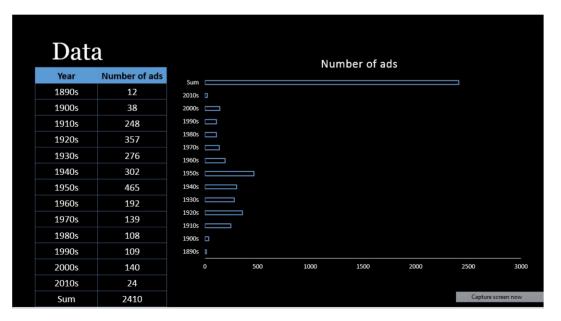
To be able to answer to these questions, data was collected from the Advertising Archives database, which contains over 100,000 well captioned and catalogued pictures. Images that are available online stem from American press adverts, American Magazine Covers and Artwork including story Illustrations, Mail Order Catalogues, Vintage Magazines, Posters, Postcards, Menus and Theatre Programmes.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Special thanks go to my husband, Zoltán Varjú without whom I couldn't have carried out this research.

The corpus was compiled on the basis of the following protocol:

- 1. First a search was run with the keyword "womens". This keyword seemed to fit the research aim the best, since in the database there is no such category label as "woman" or "women". But there are category labels containing the term "womens" (for example women's fashion or women's humour").
- 2. As a second step the hits were narrowed down to American ads.
- 3. With this filtering, 2425 records were found ranging from the 1860s to the 2010s. Since manually downloading thousands of images one by one would have taken for ages, data was automatically scraped. Not only the images but their metadata (year and source of publication, name of the image) were also saved.
- 4. As a final step, I took a closer look at the images and found that there are decades in the early period (for instance the 1870s) that contain no or just very few images. Hence the time frame of the corpus was modified. The final corpus contains 2410 images and covers the period between the 1890s and the 2010s.



As the chart above shows, the distribution of the images is quite balanced in the 20th century. There are only some outlier categories. The earliest decades (namely the 1890s and the 1900s) and the latest (namely the 2010s) seem to be underrepresented, while the 1950s is a bit overrepresented.

This dataset is still considered suitable for the identification of the prototypes of women in American ads. But how can one make this corpus informative? These questions bring us to the issue of methodology. Due to the size of the corpus, data can be processed most effectively with machine learning, deep learning and AI methods. Each research question was approached with the most fitting machine-based method:<sup>2</sup>

- Prototypes were identified with clustering, which I will explain later on.
- The features of each prototype were studied at a deeper level on the basis of similarity metrics. It means that the most similar 5 images were enquired in case of certain selected images.
- It's hypothesized that the prototypes exist not in isolation in our mind, but they are connected. What we can easily investigate is the relation of the pictures of the corpus, based on graph theory and its computer-based application.
- Our intuition suggests that the image of the ideal woman changed since the 19th century, which must have affected the prototype of the woman as well. This issue was tackled by generating the mean image of each decade and then comparing them.

Among the four research sub-topics (namely the identification of prototypes, their features, their relations and their evolution), I focus on the first and most basic one in the next section. Let us see how women are represented in American ads.

Our algorithm suggested that the most ideal case is to divide the corpus into 8 groups. We could have written a model that creates 1, 2, 3, 50, or 100 clusters out of the corpus, but it was calculated that

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Code: https://github.com/crow-intelligence/womens.

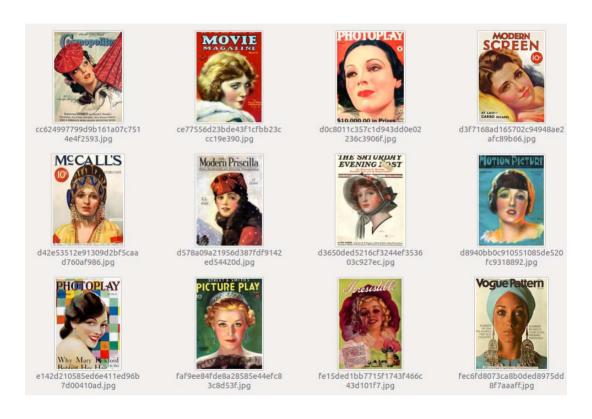
the ideal number in this case was 8, so the model was set to form 8 clusters. After getting 8 bunches of pictures, we studied them carefully and tried to identify features that they share or common features that connect them. This way, we came up with the following categories:

- 1. Face
- 2. Part of the body
- 3. Naked body
- 4. Artistic portrait
- 5. Artistic figure
- 6. With other persons and things
- 7. Clothes
- 8. Women as illustration

Before we see them one by one we must note that our method is based on the tense co-operation of human and machine intelligence. In this case, the machine investigated the 2400 images one by one, and sorted them into 8 categories. But it's a human task to provide this categorization with meaning, since only humans bare the sense of meaning-making. Now let's see the result of this joint venture!

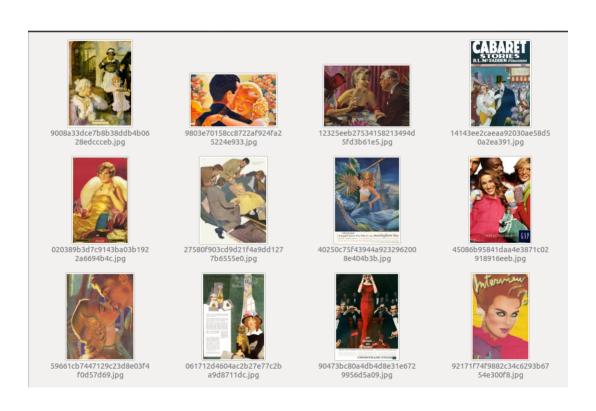
## 1) Face

The first category contains images that solely represent the face of women. This phenomenon can be interpreted as a metonymy, since the face, a salient body part of humans, stands for the whole person. As the images suggest the face is in the center of the picture, and hence get to the center of attention. The plain background of the images makes the face even more emphatic. This cluster is mostly made up of illustrations.



## 2) Part of the Body

The images of the next category let the viewer see more from the woman than her face. Images belonging to this category show mostly the upper part of the body. These women are captured while they are engaged in some kind of activity, like sitting, lying, hugging, kissing or phoning. The person or persons they are with and the object they manipulate get also to the focus of attention. Mostly illustrations belong to this category.



## 3) Naked Body

The next prototype is the naked body. Our algorithm found those images similar that depict naked or partly naked women posing for the camera. Drawing one's attention on the woman's naked body, highlights such aspect of the body as the skin, the figure etc. One could easily argue that these illustrations and photos objectify the woman and are sexist.



#### 4) Artistic Portrait

The body can be the subject of art. This category contains set photos, which were taken in a photo studio. Models are typically staring into the camera in artistic postures in an artistic background. One would consider these women sexy and attractive, but others would regard these photos as sexist. What we can be sure about is that these women advertise products (mostly cosmetics) of certain brands. They are often contacted to be the face of a brand.



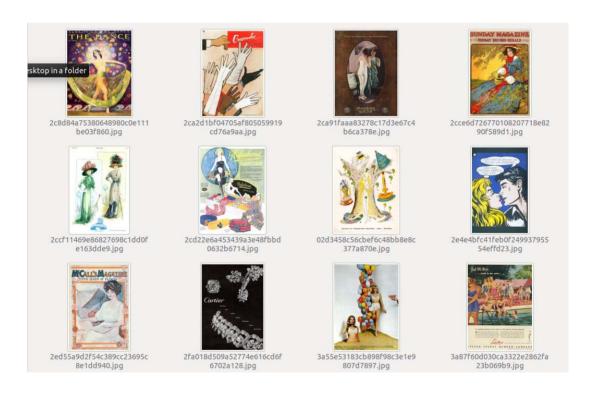
# 5) Artistic Figure

The prototypical artistic figure of a woman is similar to the previous category, since these photos are also set and artistic. However in this case the background and the objects (e.g. bags) are more emphasized. The viewer has the impression that these women are depicted in a more natural environment, not necessarily in a photo studio.



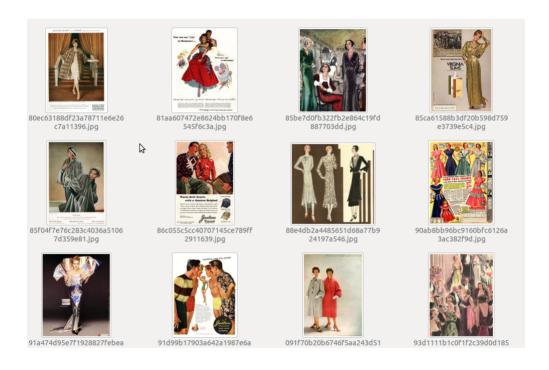
# 6) With Other Persons or Things

Women are also portrayed in big companies with other persons or things. The images of this category are typically crowded, detailed and colorful. The figure of the woman tends to be much smaller than in the previous categories, hence the woman is not (alone) in the center of attention.



# 7) Clothes

The prototypical woman wears fashionable clothes – according to the next category. Illustrations of this category draw the viewers' attention not on the women's body, but on their clothes.



## 8) Women as Illustration

Finally the drawing of a woman can be a pure illustrational element that goes with the textual element. In this case, the textual element dominates the image. The woman, who is either alone or with others, is much less emphasized.

