

Online images reinforce gender stereotypes more than text: study

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Images on online platforms have a gender bias that under-represents women, according to a new study.

Images on the internet reinforce gender stereotypes—such as doctors being men or nurses women—more than text, contributing to a lasting bias against women, a US-based study said Wednesday.

The importance of images has soared as much of the world's media, communication and even social interactions have moved online.

But this rising dominance of the image "exacerbates gender [bias](#)" by significantly under-representing women, according to the study in the journal *Nature*.

Lead author Douglas Guilbeault, a researcher at the business school of the University of California, Berkeley, told AFP that this was an "alarming" trend.

He warned of "the potential consequences this can have on reinforcing stereotypes that are harmful, mostly to women, but also to men."

Study co-author Solene Delecourt, also from UC Berkeley, said an example would be if a child was trying to find out more about a profession online but only saw images of one gender.

"They may feel like they don't belong," she said.

Images are also "often more memorable and emotionally evocative than text," the study said.

'Really concerning'

For the study, the researchers sifted through more than one million images from Google, Wikipedia and the IMDb film database, as well as billions of words on those platforms.

They looked for potential bias in nearly 3,000 social categories, including jobs such as doctor or lawyer, or roles such as neighbor or colleague.

Both over-represented men, but the images displayed even more gender bias than the words, the researchers found.

For example, the stereotype that women are nurses was "consistently stronger" in the images than the text, Guilbeault said.

This bias was not limited to the United States—the researchers used many images from websites around the world—nor was it confined to a particular platform.

The gender bias is also larger than what the general public broadly think, according to an opinion poll carried out by the researchers.

The team also used US census data to show that the under-representation of [women](#) for these jobs seen in online images does not match reality.

Finally, they looked into what [psychological impact](#) this bias has on people using the internet.

They had 450 people search online for specific jobs—such as astronaut, poet or neurobiologist—some reading text while others looked at images.

Afterwards, the participants carried out a test designed to measure their bias.

The group that looked up images had a more pronounced gender bias—and the effect was still present during another test three days later, the researchers said.

"Images influence people in ways that they may not consciously realize," Guilbeault said.

He also lamented that there has been so little attention paid to "this shift

towards image-based communication".

The researchers pointed to the role of online platforms in amplifying gender bias through their images, calling for more to be done.

They also warned that new image generators driven by [artificial intelligence algorithms](#) draw heavily on existing online images.

"It's not a surprise that the images these algorithms generate reflect all kinds of biases," Guilbeault said.

More information: Douglas Guilbeault, Online images amplify gender bias, *Nature* (2024). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-024-07068-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-024-07068-x).
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