

Rigr AI Facial Age Estimation — Model Performance (v3)

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Model Overview

The Rigr AI Facial Age Estimation model is a deep learning system that predicts the age of individuals from facial images. It combines a face detector with a vision transformer-based age estimator. The model produces a point estimate (predicted age) along with a calibrated uncertainty value for each detected face.

The current production model (v3) was developed through extensive architectural search, hyperparameter optimization, and dataset curation, achieving significant improvements over prior generations.

Headline Results

Evaluated on our held-out internal benchmark test set:

Metric	Value
Overall MAE	1.64 years
Weighted MAE	0.93 years
Ages 0–18 MAE	0.87 years
Ages 13–18 MAE	1.26 years
Ages 18+ MAE	3.48 years
Predictions within ± 0.5 years	35.8%
Predictions within ± 1.0 years	68.9%
Predictions within ± 2.0 years	82.1%
R ² Score	0.961

Weighted MAE applies higher weight to age ranges where accuracy is most critical (younger demographics), tapering for older age groups.

Performance by Age Range

Age Range	MAE	Within ± 1 year	Within ± 2 years
0–2	0.41	95.3%	97.7%
2–5	0.72	88.3%	97.0%
5–8	0.77	86.1%	96.4%
8–13	1.06	73.6%	93.1%
13–18	1.26	69.9%	85.0%
0–18 (all minors)	0.87	81.9%	94.1%
18–21	1.86	60.2%	76.6%
21–26	2.28	49.5%	68.4%
26–31	2.41	46.9%	64.2%
31–40	3.90	30.6%	46.2%
40–50	4.89	22.1%	33.8%
50–60	5.16	24.6%	34.9%
60–75	5.12	20.8%	34.0%

Per-Age Accuracy (Ages 0–17)

Independent evaluation against leading commercial competitors, measured as MAE per true age:

True Age	Rigr.AI MAE	Leading Competitors MAE
0	0.5	4.3
1	0.8	1.8
2	0.8	2.5
3	1.1	2.1

True Age	Rigr.AI MAE	Leading Competitors MAE
4	1.1	2.0
5	1.1	3.0
6	1.2	1.8
7	1.3	3.0
8	1.4	4.1
9	1.3	2.5
10	1.2	3.4
11	1.3	2.8
12	1.1	2.6
13	1.1	3.0
14	1.2	2.6
15	1.1	3.1
16	1.4	3.0
17	1.6	2.6

Rigr.AI outperforms leading competitors at every age from 0 to 16, with particularly strong advantages for younger children (ages 0–5) and the pre-teen/early-teen range (ages 8–15) where competitor error rates are 2–3x higher.

Evaluation Methodology

Metrics Suite

The model is evaluated against a comprehensive set of metrics spanning regression accuracy, uncertainty calibration, and age-bucketed performance:

Regression metrics: - Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), R^2 score - Accuracy-within-threshold at ± 0.5 , ± 1.0 , and ± 2.0 years - Weighted MAE/MSE with configurable per-bucket importance weights

Uncertainty calibration metrics: - Coverage at 1σ , 2σ , and 3σ confidence intervals, measured against theoretical Gaussian expectations (68.3%, 95.5%, 99.7%) - Calibration

error (deviation from expected coverage) - Mean absolute z-score (standardized prediction error normalized by predicted uncertainty)

Age-bucketed metrics: All regression metrics are computed independently across granular age buckets (e.g., 0–2, 2–5, 5–8, ..., 75+) as well as operationally relevant aggregate ranges (0–13, 13–18, 0–18, 18+). This ensures the model is not merely accurate on average, but performs consistently across the full age spectrum.

Test Set Composition

The benchmark test set comprises images drawn from multiple independent real-world sources with verified age labels. The test set is strictly disjoint from all training and validation data, with deduplication enforced through both cryptographic (SHA-256), perceptual hashing and manual review to prevent any data leakage across splits.

Uncertainty Estimates

Each prediction includes a calibrated uncertainty value (in years) representing one standard deviation (1σ) of the model's predicted probability distribution over ages. A tightly concentrated distribution yields low uncertainty, while a spread distribution yields high uncertainty.

Interpreting the $\pm$ Value

The `uncertainty` field returned by the API is a **1σ confidence bound**. For a prediction of **age 15.2 $\pm$ 1.1**:

Confidence Level	Range	Meaning
$\pm 1\sigma$ (± 1.1 years)	14.1 – 16.3	True age falls in this range ~68% of the time
$\pm 2\sigma$ (± 2.2 years)	13.0 – 17.4	True age falls in this range ~93% of the time
$\pm 3\sigma$ (± 3.3 years)	11.9 – 18.5	True age falls in this range ~98% of the time

Put another way: **the true age will exceed the $\pm$ bound roughly 1 in 3 times**. This is by design — the $\pm$ value is a probabilistic confidence interval, not a hard guarantee. For higher confidence, multiply the uncertainty by 2 (for ~93% coverage) or 3 (for ~98% coverage).

Calibration Validation

We validate that the model's uncertainty estimates are meaningful by checking actual prediction errors against the predicted confidence intervals. A perfectly calibrated model would match the theoretical Gaussian coverage rates:

Interval	Theoretical (Gaussian)	Actual (v3)	Calibration Error
$\pm 1\sigma$	68.27%	68.48%	0.21%
$\pm 2\sigma$	95.45%	93.42%	2.03%
$\pm 3\sigma$	99.73%	98.48%	1.25%

The 1σ calibration is near-perfect — only 0.2 percentage points from the theoretical ideal. At wider intervals (2σ , 3σ), the model is marginally conservative (slightly undercovering by ~2% and ~1.2%), meaning the predicted uncertainty occasionally underestimates the true error at extreme confidence levels.

What Good vs. Poor Confidence Looks Like

The average predicted uncertainty varies significantly by age range, reflecting the inherent difficulty of estimation at different ages - our faces change as we age, but the rate at which we mature and age becomes more variable as we get older:

Age Range	Avg. Predicted Uncertainty (σ)	MAE
0–2	0.5 years	0.41
2–5	0.9 years	0.72
5–8	1.1 years	0.77
8–13	1.4 years	1.06
13–18	1.5 years	1.26
18–21	2.2 years	1.86
21–26	2.9 years	2.28
26–31	3.4 years	2.41
31–40	4.3 years	3.90
40–50	5.5 years	4.89
50–60	6.1 years	5.16
60–75	6.5 years	5.12

The model correctly signals its own limitations: where it is less accurate (older ages), it reports higher uncertainty.

Approach Highlights

- **Vision transformer backbone** fine-tuned with parameter-efficient methods, preserving the rich feature representations learned during large-scale pre-training while adapting to the age estimation domain.
 - **A composite loss** enabling the model to learn that adjacent ages share visual characteristics, to make accurate predications and to learn well-calibrated uncertainty estimation.
 - **Curated training data** a large image set from multiple real-world sources, supplemented with targeted synthetic data to address coverage gaps in underrepresented age ranges. Rigorous deduplication across all sources ensures data quality.
 - **Stratified training** with custom batch sampling to ensure balanced age representation during optimization, preventing the model from biasing toward overrepresented age groups.
 - **Optimized inference** with models compiled to ONNX format with dynamic batching, supporting both CPU and GPU deployment with sub-second per-image latency.
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Deployment

The model is served via a REST API (see [API Reference](#)) and is available as: - A **cloud-hosted service** at `api.age.rigr.ai` - **Pre-built Docker containers** for on-premise or air-gapped deployment, supporting both CPU and CUDA-enabled GPU inference

Contact

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