## Supplemental Material Body Parts Dependent Joint Regressors for Human Pose Estimation in Still Images

|  | rescaled images<br>mean (std)   | original images<br>mean (std)   |
|--|---|---|
| head - shoulder<br>shoulder - elbow<br>elbow - hand<br>shoulder - hip<br>hip - knee<br>knee - feet | $\begin{array}{c} 32.00 \ (8.83) \\ 41.97 \ (7.78) \\ 33.37 \ (9.23) \\ 75.98 \ (3.34) \\ 54.65 \ (12.62) \\ 54.35 \ (12.48) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 102.93 \ (41.53) \\ 134.67 \ (48.02) \\ 106.20 \ (42.09) \\ 246.95 \ (79.73) \\ 163.69 \ (50.74) \\ 158.23 \ (49.65) \end{array}$ |

Table 1: All 7,543 annotations have been rescaled to common upper body size of 75 pixel. The mean and the standard deviation of the distances in pixels between body joints with and without normalization are shown.



Figure 1: In this work, the term 'joint' refers to a landmark point (a) and 'body part' refers to a region around a landmark (b). (c) During training, positive (blue) patches are sampled around a landmark and negative (gray) patches from the background.

In this work, we use the term 'joint' for any landmark point like a skeleton joint or the nose, whereas 'body parts' are defined as regions around the joints as illustrated Figure 1. Figures 2, 3, and 4 show some pose estimates including failure cases on the FashionPose and the LSP dataset.



Figure 2: Some typical failure cases on the FashionPose and the LSP dataset.



Figure 3: Qualitative results on some representative images of the FashionPose dataset.



Figure 4: Qualitative results on some representative images of the LSP dataset.