## Supplementary Material

## Criterion c Response Bias.

A 2 × 2 × 2 mixed model ANOVA comparing *c* criterion scores across the two facing directions (about-facing, forward-facing), the two body types (whole figure, headless), and the two orientations (upright, inverted) revealed that there was a main effect of facing direction, F(1,54) = 6.41, p = .014,  $\eta_p^2 = .16$ . Participants were overall more conservative (i.e., greater tendency report no change or a 'same response' in body posture across both same and different trials) in the about-facing (M = -0.32, SD = 0.36) than in the forward-facing condition (M = -0.54, SD = 0.50, see Supplementary Figure 1). The main effect of body type was non-significant, F(1,54) = 2.45, p = .123,  $\eta_p^2 = .04$ , but there was a significant main effect of orientation, F(1,54) = 4.08, p = .048,  $\eta_p^2 = .07$ . Criterion *c* scores were overall more conservative in the inverted (M = -0.38, SD = 0.43) compared to the upright condition (M = -0.48, SD = 0.42). The interactions between facing direction and body type, F(1,54) = 0.85, p = .360,  $\eta_p^2 = .02$ , facing direction and orientation, F(1,54) = 0.77, p = .384,  $\eta_p^2 = .01$ , were all non-significant. The facing direction by body type by orientation interaction was non-significant, F(1,54) = 0.76, p = .387,  $\eta_p^2 = .01$ .

In the about-facing condition, the difference between the whole figure upright (M = -0.31, SD = 0.31) and the whole figure inverted conditions (M = -0.30, SD = 0.34), was non-significant, t(27) = -0.15, p = .884, d = -0.03. However, participants were significantly more conservative in the headless inverted (M = -0.25, SD = 0.37) than in the headless upright condition (M = -0.42, SD = 0.41), t(27) = 2.38, p = .025, d = 0.45. The magnitude of the difference between the upright and inverted images (i.e., the BIE) in the whole figure (M = -0.01, SD = 0.35) and the headless conditions (M = -0.17, SD = 0.38), was non-significant,

t(27) = -1.86, p = .074, Bonferroni-corrected<sup>1</sup> ( $\alpha \times 2$ ) = .148, d = -0.35 (see Supplementary Figure 1).

In the forward-facing condition, for the whole figure images, the difference between the whole figure upright (M = -0.54, SD = 0.48) and the whole figure inverted conditions (M = -0.43, SD = 0.57), was non-significant, t(27) = -0.94, p = .367, d = -0.18. The difference between the headless upright (M = -0.65, SD = 0.50) and the headless inverted conditions (M = -0.53, SD = 0.46), was also non-significant, t(27) = -1.02, p = .317, d = -0.19. The magnitude of the difference between the upright and inverted images did not differ significantly between the whole figure (M = -0.12, SD = 0.66) and the headless conditions (M = -0.12, SD = 0.61), t(27) = -0.01, p = .998, corrected ( $\alpha \times 2$ ) = 1.00, d = 0.00 (see Supplementary Figure 1).

Further, the magnitude of the inversion effect between the whole figure images in the about-facing and forward-facing conditions was non-significant, t(54) = 0.76, p = .450, corrected ( $\alpha \times 4$ ) = 1.00, d = 0.20. For the headless images, the inversion effect between the about-facing and forward-facing conditions was also non-significant, t(54) = -0.40, p = .690, corrected ( $\alpha \times 4$ ) = 1.00, d = -0.11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All subsequent corrections are Bonferroni-corrected.



Supplementary Figure 1. Box and violin plots of criterion *c* scores for the four conditions: whole figure upright (WFU), whole figure inverted (WFI), headless upright (HLU), headless inverted (HLI) in the about-facing and forward-facing conditions; dots denote means; \*\*\* = p < .001; \*\* = p < .01; \* = p < .05