**Supplementary Information**

*Assessing the initial and subsequent choice commitments using mouse-tracking*

Previous research mostly applied mouse-tracking to simple problems (e.g., lexical decision making, social categorization) (implicitly) assuming that decision makers don’t make more than two choice commitments in a given trial. If this assumption holds, the initial commitment and the number of choice commitments (one or two) may be identified using a cut-off threshold on the maximum deviation (MD) of the trajectories (see Freeman, 2014). If the MD value is higher than the threshold, it is assumed that there are two choice commitments in the trial and the initial commitment differs from the final answer (there is a change of mind, CoM). Meanwhile, if the MD value is lower than the threshold, it is assumed that there is only one choice commitment and there is no CoM in the trial. However, this approach does not generalize to trials with more than two choice commitments and can lead to biased conclusions regarding the individuals’ first commitment if there are more than two commitments in a given trial (see Figure 1D). The AOI analysis technique was developed with the aim to overcome this limitation. We expected that similarly to Travers et al. (2016) in a considerable number of trials more than two choice commitments would be identified. In line with our expectations, our results showed that in a substantial number of trials in the ratio bias task people had more than two choice commitments (Table S1).

Table S1

*Number of trials by number of choice commitments separately for each experiment*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N of commitments | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| N of trials in Experiment 1 | 3038 | 1576 | 351 | 43 | 5 | 0 |
| N of trials in Experiment 2 | 3580 | 2351 | 614 | 135 | 15 | 3 |