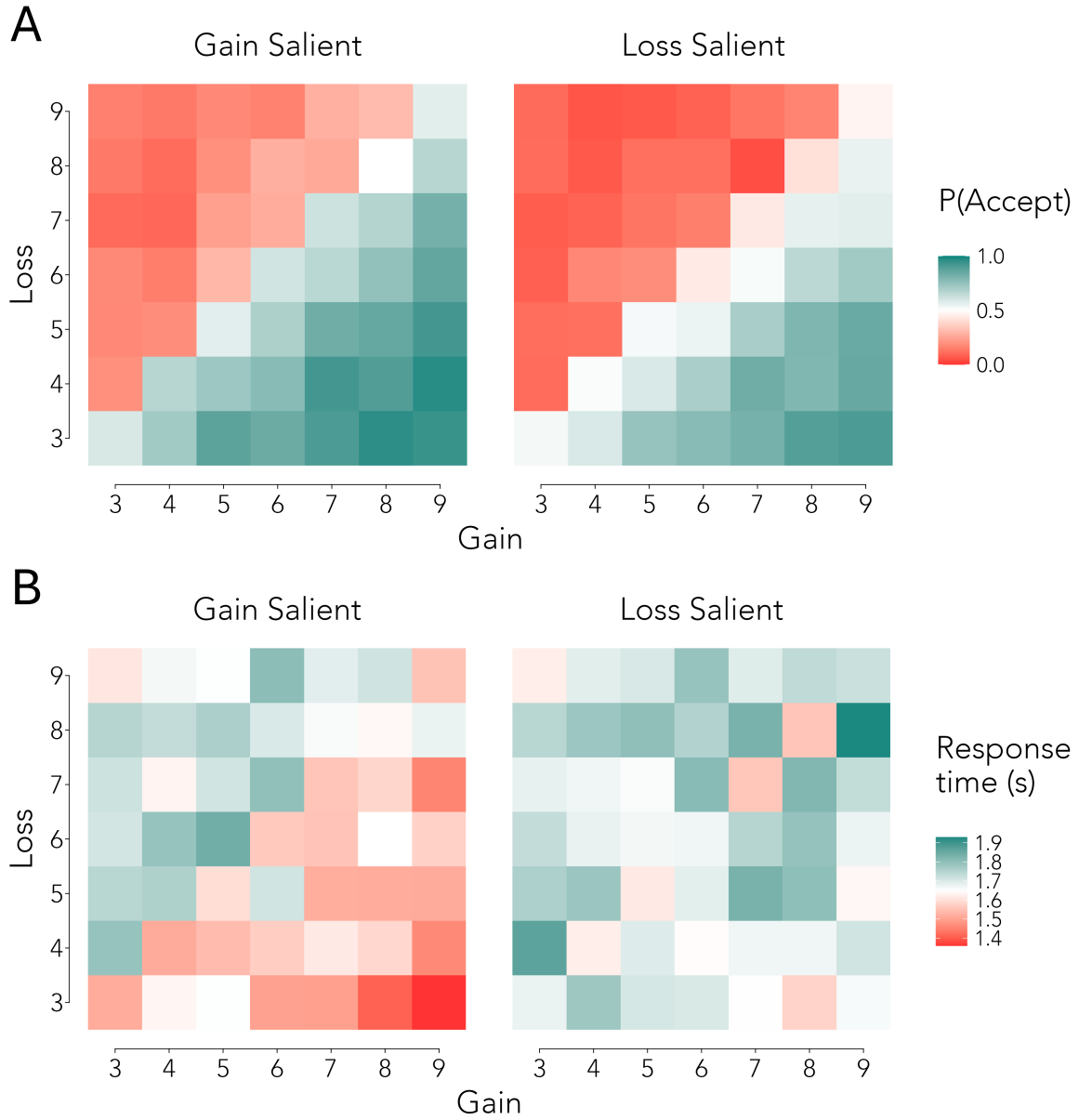


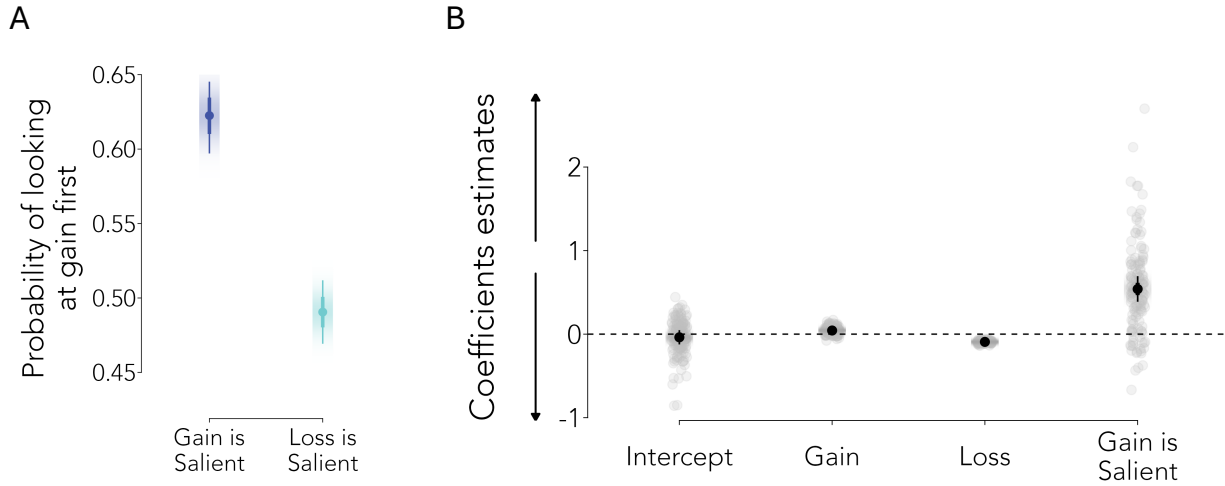
Supplementary Information

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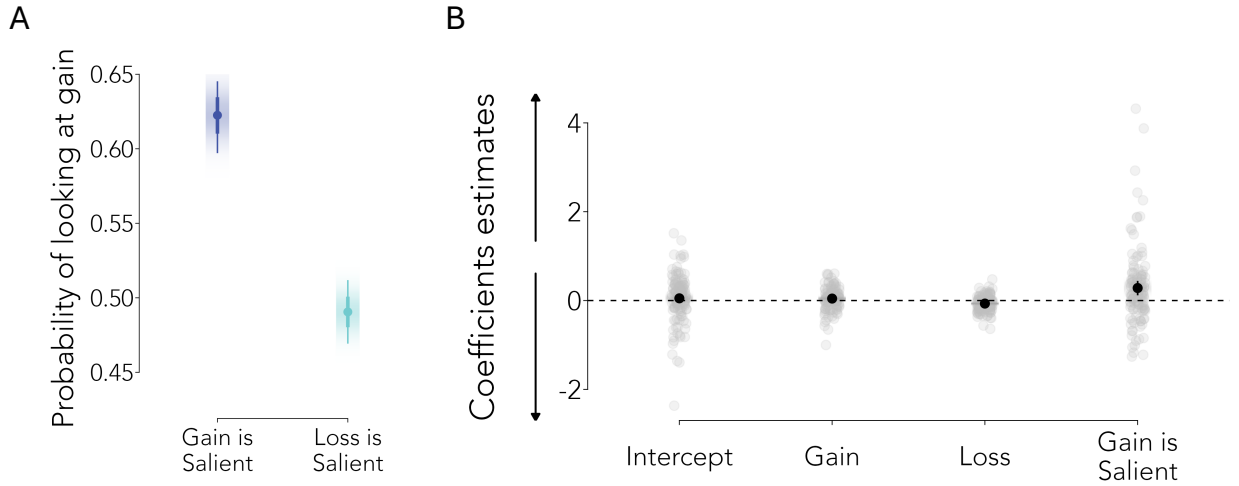
Simone D'Ambrogio, Zhiyuan Fei, Michael L. Platt, Feng Sheng



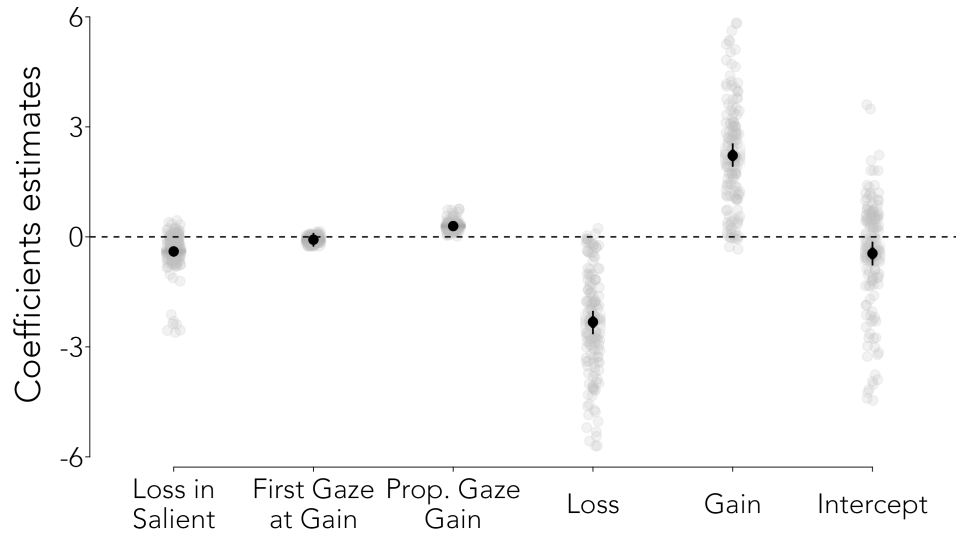
Supplementary Figure 1: **Choice and response time patterns across all gamble combinations, separated by salience condition.** (A) Probability of accepting gambles as a function of gain magnitude (x-axis) and loss magnitude (y-axis), shown separately for the Gain Salient (left) and Loss Salient (right) conditions. Warmer colors (red) indicate lower acceptance probability, while cooler colors (teal) indicate higher acceptance probability. (B) Median response time (in seconds) as a function of gain magnitude (x-axis) and loss magnitude (y-axis), shown separately for the Gain Salient (left) and Loss Salient (right) conditions. Warmer colors (red) indicate faster response times, while cooler colors (teal) indicate slower response times.



Supplementary Figure 2: **First gaze allocation patterns and predictors.** (A) Probability of first gaze directed toward the gain attribute, separated by salience condition. Points represent group-level posterior medians with error bars showing 95% credible intervals. (B) Regression coefficients predicting first gaze to gain. Black points represent group-level posterior medians with error bars showing 95% credible intervals, while grey points represent random effect posterior means.



Supplementary Figure 3: **Overall gaze allocation patterns and predictors.** (A) Probability of looking at the gain attribute (proportion of total gaze time), separated by salience condition. Points represent group-level posterior medians with error bars showing 95% credible intervals. (B) Regression coefficients predicting proportion of gaze to gain. Black points represent group-level posterior medians with error bars showing 95% credible intervals, while grey points represent random effect posterior means.



Supplementary Figure 4: **Full regression model predicting choice from salience, gaze, and value.** Regression coefficients from the mediation model showing effects of different predictors on choice acceptance. Black points represent group-level posterior medians with error bars showing 95% credible intervals, while grey points represent random effect posterior means.