The mean activities at early stage (the smallest median RT of the six conditions, i.e., 410 ms after the onset of stimulus, indicated by arrows **a** and **b**) and at the onset of model choice (indicated by arrows **c** and **d**) were examined in the following panels. **E***.* Quantification of the best-fit-to-behavior model prediction (dots and lines) to the empirical recordings (crosses). Upper panel: the early-stage activities at the median RT indicated by arrows **a** (chosen side) and **b** (unchosen side). Lower panel: the late-stage activities aligned to the onset of model choice (30 ms before saccade) indicated by arrows **c** (chosen side) and **d** (unchosen side). The model activities were rescaled to the threshold of the empirical activities, i.e., the mean activity across coherences indicated at arrow **c**. The root-mean-square error (RMSE) between the data and the model at the median RT and at the choice onset were calculated and indicated on the panels. **F**. The model predicted *G* unit dynamics show faster decreasing on the chosen units than the unchosen units, indicating that the chosen units are more strongly disinhibited. **G**. Because of the gradually increasing disinhibition, the *G* activities at the early stage decrease after a peak (~330 ms after stimulus onset). The chosen *G* units (**c**) show faster decreasing than the unchosen *G* (**d**). Mixed with the impact of excitatory input strength, the chosen (**a**) and unchosen (**b**) *G* activities increase and decrease with input strength with different slops because of disinhibition, different from the *R* units. At the onset of model choice, the chosen *G* units (**c**) show lower activities than the unchosen units (**c**); the *G* units under smaller input differences (i.e., longer RT) are strongly inhibited. **H**. The model predicted *D* activities ramp up fast in the early stage; the chosen *D* units do not reach a common threshold, different from the *R* units. The chosen units reach higher than the unchosen units, indicating stronger disinhibition to the chosen side than the unchosen side. **I**. At the early stage (same time as in **E**), the chosen *D* activities are barely tuned to input strength, the unchosen *D* activities are more strongly tuned to input strength; at the time of model choice, *D* units with smaller input difference (i.e., longer RT) activate more strongly, indicating stronger disinhibition for the trials with weaker decision evidence.